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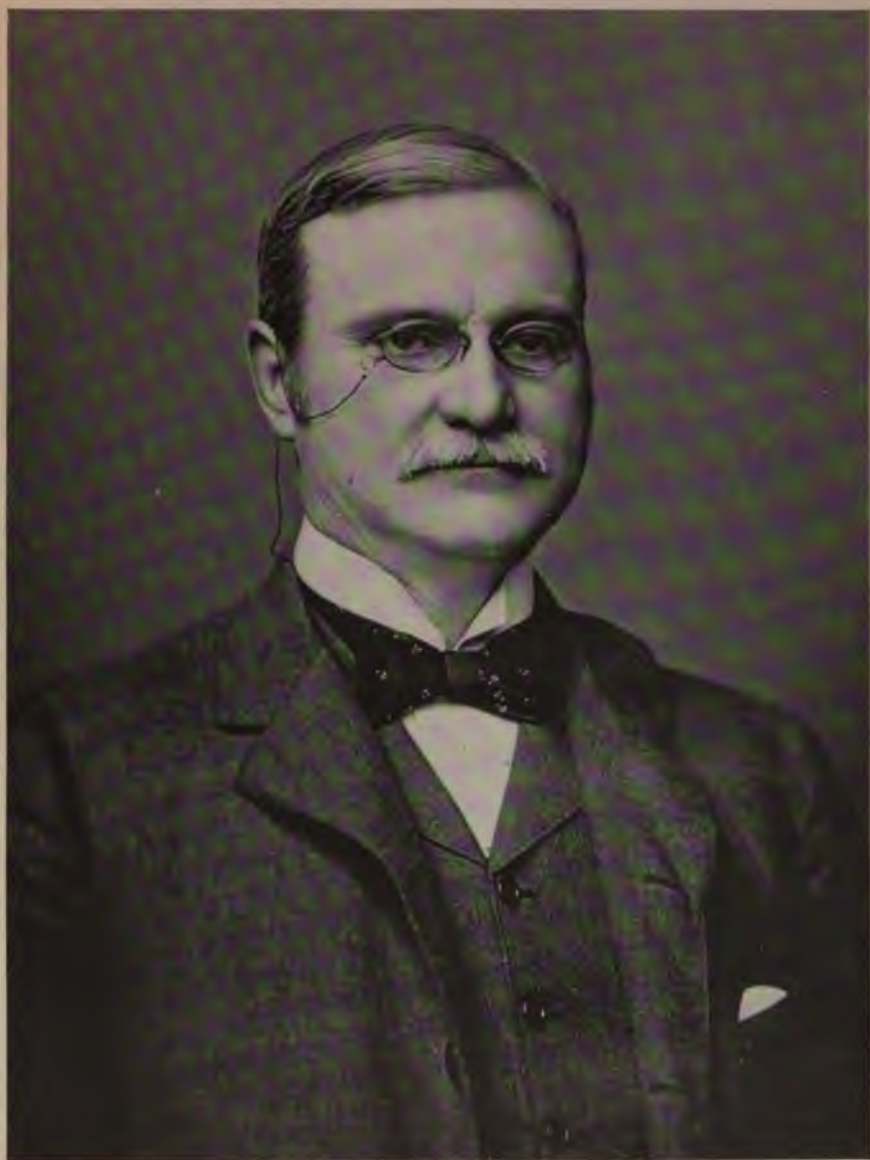
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William M. Polk, M.D.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN NEW YORK

Three Centuries of Medical Progress

BY

JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., PH.D., SC.D.

Member of the French, German and Italian Societies for the History of
Medicine; author of History of Medical Society of the State
of New York; Makers of Modern Medicine; Old-Time
Makers of Medicine; Medieval Medicine; Psycho-
therapy; The Popes and Science; The Cen-
tury of Columbus; The Thirteenth
Greatest of Centuries, etc.

Volume V

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BIOGRAPHICAL

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STEPHEN SMITH BURT, A.M., M.D., Professor Emeritus of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, is a descendant of a Puritan ancestry, who took a prominent part in the settlement of the country, and participated in the Colonial wars and the War of the Revolution. Henry Burt, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, came from Devonshire, England, about 1638, with his wife and three sons, and a large family of daughters, to Roxbury, Massachusetts; later he became one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, was the original clerk of the writs of that town, was also chosen as one of the selectmen, being re-elected to the position many years, and he established the first military company in Springfield about the year 1647. It will be of interest to his descendants to know that recently, by chance, the marriage record of Henry Burt and his wife was discovered in Exeter, the county seat of Devonshire, namely: "Marriage Licenses, December 23, 1619, Henry Burt of Harbeter and Ualia Marché of Dean Priory." Miss Marché was one of the Huguenots who sought refuge in England from persecutions in Artois and Normandy. The name Marché is that of a noble family in Artois, France, of which she was one of the younger branches.

Nathaniel Burt, a son of Henry Burt, was the first man in Western New England to donate land on which to build a public school, and a monument has been erected in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, commemorating this fact. From the family of Henry Burt have descended, among others, Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College in the eighteenth century; General Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga; Silas Wright, the one-time Governor of the State of New York, and likewise United States Senator; Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes; Grover Cleveland, Governor of the State of New York, and President of the United States; General Andrew S. Burt; Silas Wright Burt, civil service reformer; and Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University.

Dr. Burt's grandfather, Aaron Burt, was one of the founders of Syracuse, New York, and his father, Oliver Teall Burt, was a resident of the same city and took a leading part in its social and business affairs. He was graduated from Union College in 1844, and for a while thereafter was a teacher in the Syracuse Academy. Here he taught Andrew D. White, afterwards President of Cornell University, and Ambassador to Germany, his first Latin grammar. This was the beginning between them of a life-long friendship. Oliver Teall Burt was united in marriage to Rebecca Johnston, a descendant of a

Scotch-Irish ancestry. She was prominent in the social life of Syracuse, and in a letter to her son, Dr. Burt, from his friend, Andrew D. White, in 1911, he said: "How well I remember her as a young lady; I thought then, and indeed I think now, of her as the most beautiful being I ever saw."

Dr. Burt was born at Oneida, New York, November 1, 1850, and his literary education was obtained in the schools of West Newton, Massachusetts, Eagleswood Military Academy, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, the Edwards Place School at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and at Cornell University during the first two years of its existence. In 1872 he entered for one year the medical department of Syracuse University, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1873 and was graduated from that college in 1875; he was the valedictorian of his class, this honor being decided by competition. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1890 from Yale College. In the fall of 1875 he was appointed interne at Roosevelt Hospital, serving for one year and a half, and in the spring of 1877 he began the private practice of his profession in New York City. Directly after the termination of his service at Roosevelt Hospital, he was appointed attending physician of the out-door department for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs at Bellevue Hospital; received the appointment of instructor of Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1882 (its beginning), and held the position of Professor of Medicine and Physical Diagnosis of the same institution until 1908, when he was made Professor Emeritus of Medicine and a member of the corporation; was Professor of Thoracic Diseases in the University of Vermont during the years 1884 and 1885, was appointed pension surgeon in 1877, and served as president of the board of United States Pension Surgeons of New York for eight years.

Dr. Burt is the author of a textbook, entitled "Exploration of the Chest in Health and Disease," and he has also contributed the following named medical pamphlets: "Single Uterus and Double Vagina" (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*), 1877; "A Clinic on Phthisis, Acute and Chronic, and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis" (*N. Eng. Med. Jnl.*), Sept. 15, 1883; "A Clinic on Intercostal Neuralgia, Acute Pleurisy, Croupous Bronchitis, etc." (*Canada Lancet*), Toronto, 1883; "Clinical Lecture on Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, with Special Reference to Physical Diagnosis" (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*), April 26, 1885; "Remarks on Brights Disease" (*The Post-Graduate*), 1885; "Clinic on Heart Disease" (*Med. and Surg. Reporter*), Phila., Dec. 4, 1886; paper on "Pleurisy" (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*), April 23, 1887; "Some of the Limitations of Medicine" (*Pop. Sci. Monthly*), July, 1889; "Views on the Prevention and Treatment of Typhoid Fever" (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*), March 2, 1889; "Pulmonary Consumption in the Light of Modern Research" (*Med. Rec.*), April 12, 1890; republished in Montreal, and reviewed July 26, 1890, by *The Lancet* (London); "Ethics of Experimentation on Living Animals" (*Post-Graduate*), Jan., 1891;

"Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine" (*Post-Graduate*), April, 1891; "A Flying Trip from New York to California" (*Post-Graduate*), March, 1892; "The Prevention of Intemperance" (*Post-Graduate*), Sept., 1892; "Valvular Heart Murmurs and their Significance" (*Post-Graduate*), July, 1897; two articles—"Phosphorylactic Treatment of Urethral Fever" and "Chlorosis" (*Post-Graduate*), 1897; "Recollections and Reflections of a Quarter of a Century" (*Post-Graduate*), May, 1899; "Thoracic Aneurism, Two Cases" (*Med. Rec.*), April 28, 1900; "Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver" (*The Lancet*) (London), May 19, 1900; "Multiple Metastatic Sarcomata of the Lungs" (*Phila. Med. Jnl.*), Sept. 22, 1900; also translated into German and accepted for publication by the *Berliner Klinisch Wochenschrift*, Berlin, Germany, 1903; "Treatment of Typhoid Fever" (*Med. News*), Oct. 20, 1900; "Purpura Hemorrhagica or Morbus Maculosus of Werlhof" (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jnl.*), Nov. 1, 1900, and republished in the (*Indian Lancet*), Calcutta; seven brief medical papers—"Floating Spleen," "Fatty Cirrhosis of the Liver," "Amyloid Degeneration of the Kidney," "Typhoid Fever with Complications," "Diagnosis in the Light of a Necropsy," "Empyema," "Infectious Diseases," in the (*Post-Graduate*), Sept. 1900, and all republished by the (*Indian Lancet*), Calcutta; "Colloid Cancer of the Stomach and Omentum, Diagnosis by Abdominal Thoracentesis" (*Post-Graduate*), Dec., 1901, republished in the (*Indian Lancet*), Calcutta; also translated into German and published under title of "Gallertkrebs des Magens und des Omentums Diagnose durch Paracentese," *Deutsche Praxis*, Munich, Jan. 10, 1902; "Pneumonia in the Light of Modern Research" (*Med. Rec.*), Feb. 8, 1902, republished in the (*Indian Lancet*), Calcutta, India; "Pneumonia; an Acute Self-limited Systemic Infection" (*Am. Med.*), Phila., April 26, 1902, republished in the (*Indian Lancet*), Calcutta, India; "Treatment of Pneumonia" (*N. Y. Med. Rec.*), April 26, 1902, republished in the (*Indian Lancet*), Calcutta, India; "Carcinoma of the Pancreas and its Diagnosis" (*The Post-Graduate*), Oct., 1903; "Acute Tuberculosis Meningitis in an Adult" (*The Post-Graduate*), Oct., 1903; "Adeno-Carcinoma of the Liver in Childhood" (*The Post-Graduate*), Nov., 1903; "The Dangers of Opium in Pneumonia" (*The Post-Graduate*), Jan., 1904, favorably discussed, in connection with a similar article in the *Glasgow Medical Journal* by Sir William T. Gairdner, in a two-column editorial in *The Lancet* (London), February 20, 1904; and editorials in *The Post-Graduate* at various times. In addition, "Recollection and Reflections Chiefly of My Boyhood," G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, printed for private distribution; and occasional letters, under the signature, X-Ray, to the daily papers, upon various subjects, medical and otherwise.

In a letter from Ex-president Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, dated July 1, 1918, he wrote, "My dear Dr. Burt, I have read with much interest your paper of 1891, entitled 'Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine.' You were certainly much in advance of your

times in recognizing that preventive medicine is vastly more important than curative medicine and surgery. I cordially sympathize with your mental satisfaction in having been a very early advocate of preventive medicine."

Dr. Burt is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, Hospital Graduates' Club, Kappa Alpha Society, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, Huguenot Society, and the Society of Founders and Patriots. He is interested in art, water-coloring being his pastime, and in the study of history and science; is a devotee of outdoor life and athletics, and is fond of vocal music, being a member for a number of years, and the former vice-president of The Choral Club under the leadership of Frank Damrosch. Dr. Burt was also an examiner for the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured. "Some of the Limitations of Medicine" by him, published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, was given a two-column commendatory editorial in the *New York Medical Journal* of Saturday February 2, 1889. He was for many years a subscribing member of the Newport Reading Room, and a member of the Cornell University Club of New York. In his younger days he enjoyed dancing, at which he was an adept, as a recreation. He belonged, among others, to what were then generally known as Mrs. Sands' Dancing Class, and to that of Mrs. John Hall. Dr. Burt likewise belonged to the Knickerbocker Bowling Club.

In the "Text-Book of General and Special Pathology," by Dr. Henry T. Brooks, formerly Professor of Pathology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, is the following inscription: "To Stephen Smith Burt, A.M., M.D., Member of the New York Academy of Medicine; Emeritus Professor of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, etc.; accomplished Clinician and Scholar, this volume is affectionately dedicated." Dr. Burt's Text Book, entitled "Exploration of the Chest in Health and Disease," published in 1889 by D. Appleton & Company, was dedicated to his friend, D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., LL.D., president of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

ONE of the most dominant and authoritative of the great leaders of the medical profession in America, a man whose influence in the fields to which he devoted his genius and indefatigable labors, was world wide, died in New York City, on December 13, 1917—Dr. Ramon Gutieras.

Gutieras Arms, Spain.—Vert, five greyhounds' heads, erased proper, vulned, and distilling drops of blood gules, posed two, one and two.

It would be difficult to find in the history of medicine in America in the past four decades, a man who has left a deeper impression on



Ramon Gutierrez, M.D.

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its pages, whose work has been a greater instrument in the advancement of medical science, whose research more daring, original and valuable than that of Dr. Guiteras. To find the measure of such a man it would be necessary to trace a history which extends far beyond the bounds of biography. In the field of surgery his reputation was worldwide, and his work had brought him recognition and acclaim in the great medical centres of Europe. Latin America hailed him as one of her own, and the United States had conferred on him from time to time recognition of the highest type in missions of great importance. In addition, he was known internationally as a sportsman and a hunter of big game, a linguist of wide abilities, and an author whose work carried weight in fields hitherto unexplored in the history of medicine. No florid eulogy, however, could do the justice to the memory of such a man, which a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts of the case can do.

Dr. Ramon Guiteras was born in the town of Bristol, Rhode Island, August 17, 1858, the son of the late Ramon and Elizabeth Manchester (Wardwell) Guiteras, descending paternally from a noted stock of pure Catalonian blood, maternally from a Puritan family as old and proud as the foremost in the land. The union of the two lines dates to the period when Bristol was a port of consequence in the West Indian trade, and in constant touch with Cuba. Ramon Guiteras, Sr., was a Cuban gentleman, the owner of extensive plantations in the Island where he was born and educated. He was a man of culture and a scholar, widely travelled, and an accomplished linguist. After his marriage to Elizabeth Manchester Wardwell, of the Bristol Wardwells, in 1853, he left Cuba and his interests there, and made Bristol his home until his death in 1873.

His son, the later Dr. Guiteras, a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Juan Guiteras, of Havana, was educated in the schools of Bristol, later prepared for college at Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School in Providence, and matriculated at Harvard University. Completing the classical course, he entered Harvard Medical School, where even at this early date he was looked upon as a student of unusual promise. He secured the degree of M.D. in 1883. Shortly after his graduation he went to Vienna, after remaining there a year and half, then going to Berlin to study under the most eminent surgeons of the time. He remained in Berlin six months, at the end of this time returning to New York, where he took the naval medical examination for the post of assistant surgeon. He passed the severe test with the highest honors of his class, and immediately after receiving his appointment, resigned, having taken it merely to test his ability. He then entered the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and after a period spent there, established himself in practice.

He began almost at once to attract attention in medical circles for the profundity of his knowledge, specializing from the first on surgery. He was offered a professorship in the Post-Graduate Medical School, where he taught for a number of years, some of the foremost

men in the profession in the country sitting under him during this period. His rise to the highest rank in the medical world was rapid. His genius was of the type which automatically breaks down the barriers of professional jealousy. Leaders willingly accorded him the place to which his master hand entitled him, and he stepped into a place from which only death dislodged him.

Dr. Guiteras was well known in all the organizations of the medical professions. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, the Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; president of the Pharmaceutical Society; president of the Spanish American and Latin American Medical Association; member of the American Urological Association. He was secretary for many years of the Pan-American Medical Congress; member of the American Medical Association; fellow of the American College of Surgery; member of the State and County Medical Associations of New York, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York Urological Society. He was visiting surgeon of the Post-Graduate and Columbus hospitals, and consulting surgeon of the French and City hospitals; he was director of the former, and at one time one of its operating surgeons. His invaluable work among the poor patients in the Italian Hospital in New York brought him recognition from the Italian Government in the form of a gold medal. He was Professor of Venereal and Genito-Urinary Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

His work as an author, curtailed greatly by the demands of the medical profession, is limited to two volumes, of great importance and value, which are regarded as authoritative in the fields which they cover. One has been translated into several languages. A third, on which he was engaged at the time of his death, remains unfinished. Always a close student of conditions and life in Cuba, he was known widely as an authority on the Island, and had been entrusted with many secret missions by the United States Government. A year ago he was sent by President Wilson to Cuba to ascertain the sentiment of the people in regard to the European War. On his return he made a widely published statement of his findings there. For several years prior to his death he had been a member of numerous government advisory boards. After the outbreak of the European War he made several trips to France, in the capacity of advisory surgeon, and for research and study in the unexplored fields which France, torn and bleeding, opened for the healing ministry of modern surgery.

The recreation of Dr. Guiteras was on as great a scale as his work. He was a world renowned hunter, of big game, known as a man devoid of fear, brave in the face of danger, and one who loved the zest of a combat. He had hunted in Africa and in many foreign countries, and was a skilled sportsman and a fine shot.

Of Dr. Guiteras as a man, of his personality, a friend who knew him long and well, writes: ". . . A tall and commanding man, towering

above all his companions, with that magnificent head, that majestic face, grave and serious, but with those great blue eyes lighting it, beaming with brotherly love and tenderness. And then what genial manners he had. . . . Yes, a mind of such power as few men possess, magnetism, that wonderful gift of persuading and influencing other men. And yet the thought never entered his mind of using any of these rich gifts for other than to heal the sick. He spent them freely as he received them, for the benefit of his fellow men. . . . While we may be proud of him as an eminent surgeon and physician, we revere and respect him most for the hours and days of free medical care he bestowed on the sick."

A gentleman and a scholar, yet an untiring worker, a master surgeon, in many ways an able diplomat, an author and teacher, a linguist of fine powers, a quite, lovable, retiring man, into whose short measure of a life time was crowded the work of many men, has gone at the height of a useful career, leaving a work the greatest of which will be measured by the number of men to whom will fall the task of carrying it forward.

By unanimous vote, the following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the Spanish-American Medical Society on the 15th day of December, 1917:

Resolved that we, the Executive Committee of the Spanish-American Medical Society, do extend our heart-felt sympathy to the family of our beloved and distinguished fellow member, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, who had the misfortune to pass into the next world in such a sudden manner as to have left all of us deeply grief-stricken.

Dr. Guiteras was well known in the medical profession and accomplished for mankind, noble work which will always be remembered and looked up to by posterity.

May he rest in peace, and be remembered forever as one of mankind's greatest benefactors.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SPANISH-
AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

M. Uribe Troncoso, M.D.
President

Anibal Zelaya, M.D.
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of Columbus Hospital held on the 14th of December, 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS DR. RAMON GUI TERAS has been removed from among us by death, and

WHEREAS DR. GUI TERAS was for many years attending surgeon to Columbus Hospital and a member of this Board,

RESOLVED that the Medical Board of Columbus Hospital have lost by the death of DR. RAMON GUI TERAS a dear friend and a wise councilor and the Hospital has lost an efficient and energetic worker. For a period of over twenty years he planned and labored to make the hospital more useful and efficient; and throughout a busy professional career, he gave his services freely to the sick poor. His death will be deplored by members of the medical profession throughout the world for he had friends among our colleagues in every

land. He was especially interested in urology in which branch of medicine he had attained eminence.

RESOLVED that the Medical Board of Columbus Hospital extends its condolence and sympathy to the relatives; that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Board, and published in the Medical Record, and a copy presented to the relatives.

(Signed) Frederick C. Keller, Secretary.

The Council of the Pan American Society of the United States, at a meeting held in the offices of the Society in New York, on January 30, 1918, directed that the following entry be made in the Minutes:

The Council of the Pan American Society of the United States desires to record its deep sense of the loss to which the Society has suffered in the death, on the 13th of December last, of Dr. Ramon Guiteras. Preoccupied as he was with the pursuit of his chosen profession, in which he was alike distinguished as a practitioner, as a teacher, and as an author, he ever exhibited, as a member and as an officer of this Society, a ready and active interest in its welfare. As a beneficiary of the rare intelligence and broad sympathies which rendered his life exceptionally useful to his fellow men, the Society will hold him in grateful remembrance.

It was resolved that a copy of this Minute be sent to Dr. Guiteras' sister, Miss Gertrude Guiteras, Bristol, Rhode Island.

THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB

The members of the New York Athletic Club, having been informed of the death of their late associate, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, herewith extend to the family of the deceased their sincere sympathy.

GRAEME M. HAMMOND,
President.

New York, December 14, 1917.

Mr. President:

It is with deep regret that we announce to the Society the death of Doctor Ramon Guiteras. In the passing from us of Doctor Guiteras this Society suffers great loss, as the Doctor was devoted to its interests from its organization in 1889, when he was made its first president. He was not only a charter member, but was largely instrumental in starting the idea of forming the society. . . .

Doctor Guiteras was always a worker, being full of energy whether engaged in science or sport. On his return to America, Doctor Guiteras entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon, where he remained a short time. After leaving the Hospital he was appointed Attending Surgeon of the Out-patient department of Bellevue Hospital, also to the New York Dispensary, and was made Inspector of the Board of Health of this city. In 1892 he was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the City and French Hospitals, later to the Columbus Hospital, and in 1897 was made Surgeon to St. John's Guild Hospital. In 1903 he was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Manhattan State Hospital. Two years later he received the appointment as Gynecologist to City Hospital, and in 1908 was made Consulting Surgeon for the latter. In 1890 Doctor Guiteras began to teach Operative Surgery at the Post Graduate Medical School, and in 1894 he was made Professor of Operative Surgery, and this position he held until 1898 when he changed his chair for that of Genito-Urinary Surgery.

For the past sixteen years Doctor Guiteras has been Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Medical Congress. He was Secretary of the American Committee of the Fifteenth International Medical Congress in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1904, and official delegate of the same, as well as to the Eighteenth International Medical Congress in London in 1913. He was founder and first President of the American Urological Association and President of the Renovesical Society. Doctor Guiteras made genito-urinary surgery his special study and wrote articles and monographs concerning his chosen field. His greatest work was "Urology" in two volumes, than which there is no superior at this time. At the time of his death he had a new edition nearly ready, the first having been issued in 1912.

His Society membership included American Medical Association, Academy of Medicine, New York State and County Medical Societies, American Society of Tropical Medicine, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Society of Alumni of City (Charity) Hospital, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, International Medical Association of Mexico and he was an honorary member of the Rhode Island Medical Society. His membership also included the Harvard Club, the New York Athletic Club, the New York Yacht Club, The Players, etc.

Doctor Guiteras was a great sportsman, and made more than one trip to Africa in search of big game.

Doctor Guiteras died of meningitis in the French Hospital, December 13, 1917. He was not married, but is mourned by many friends here and abroad.

(Signed) GEORGE H. MALLETT,
WILLIAM L. STOWELL,
Committee.

DEWITT STETTEN, M.D., F.A.C.S., eminent surgeon of New York City, was born in that place, January 22, 1881, a son of Joseph and Bella (Rosenthal) Stetten. He graduated at the New York public schools, 1894, receiving the Pulitzer Scholarship under which he studied at the Horace Mann High School, graduating in 1897, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), graduating therefrom with the degree of M.D., 1901. He was house surgeon at Lenox Hospital, 1901-04; post-graduate student, University of Vienna, February, 1904, to May, 1904; voluntary assistant at the Pathological Institute, University of Prague, under Professor Chiari, June, 1904, to October, 1904; voluntary assistant at the Surgical Clinic, University of Breslau, under Professor J. Von Mikulicz, 1904-5. Since his return from Europe in 1905, has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in New York, and in 1907 was licensed to practice in New Jersey. From 1905 to 1908 was engaged in general practice, making a specialty of surgery and anaesthesia, and since 1908 his practice has been confined exclusively to general surgery. He was instructor in clinical surgery, Columbia University, 1909-18; anaesthetist to Lenox Hill Hospital, 1905-08; assisting visiting surgeon to Sydenham Hospital, 1907-08; assisting visiting surgeon to Lenox Hill Hospital since 1908; attending surgeon to Lenox Hill Hospital Dispensary, 1905-11; assisting surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, 1906-07.

As a contributor to medical literature Dr. Stetten's more important writings are as follows:

"The Experiments of Sauerbruch in the Field of Esophageal Surgery," *K. I. Med. Jour.*, 1905, lxxxi, June 10. "Two Unusual Cases of Varicella," *N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, 1906, lxxxiii, Nov. 3. "Treatment of Abscesses by Puncture and Disinfection Without Incision and Drainage," *Am. Med. Ass.*, 1907, xlviii, 1908. "The Modern Administration of General Anesthesia in Mouth, Nose and Pharynx Surgery," *N. Y. Med. Jnl. & Med. News*, 1908, lxxxvii, July 18. "Musculo-Spinal (Radial) Paralysis Due to Dislocations of the Head of the Radius, with Especial Reference to those Cases Complicating Fracture of the Ulna," *Ann. Surg.*, 1901, xlviii, 275. "Zur Frage der sogenannten Madelung'schen Deformität des Handgelenkes, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf eine umgekehrte Form derselben," *Zentr. für Chir.*, 1908, xxxv, 949. "Idiopathic Progressive Curvature of the Radius or So-Called Madelung's Deformity of the Wrist (Carpus Varus and Carpus Valgus)," *Surg. Gyn. & Obst.*, 1909, viii, 4. "The Submucous Lipoma of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract," *Surg. Gyn. & Obst.*, 1909, ix, 156. "The Co-Existence of Tuberculosis and Carcinoma in the Same Portion of the Intestine," *Festschrift zur Vierzigjährigen Stiftungsfeier des Deutschen Hosp., Lemke & Buschke*, N. Y., 1909, 344. "The Radical Extirpation of Pharyngoesophageal Prolapsed Diverticula," *Ann. of Surg.*, 1910, li, 300. "The Primary Malignant Neoplasm of the Spermatic Cord," *Am. Jnl. of Urology*, 1911, vii, 287. "The Present Status and Future Scope of Thoracic Surgery," *Med. Rec.*, lxxxix, Feb. 15. "The Conservative Treatment of Diabetic Gangrene of the Lower Extremity," *Journ. Am. Med. Ass.*, 1913, ix, 1126. "Book Review," "The Pituitary Body and its Disorders," by Harvard Cushing, M.D., Phila. & London, 1912. With Dr. Jacob Rosenblum "Metabolism Studies in case of Hypopituitarism with Infantileism of the Lorain Type," *Proceedings of the Soc. for Exp. Biology & Med.*, 1913, x, 100. "Angulation of the Junction of the Hepatic and Common Ducts after Cholecystostomy, Simulating Common Duct Obstruction," *Ann. of Surg.*, 1913, lviii, 182. "A Method of Ventrofixation Combined with Certain Tubal Sterilization by Means of Extra-Abdominal Displacement," *Surg., Gyn. & Obst.*, 1913, lviii, 120. With Dr. Jacob Rosenblum "Clinical and Metabolic Studies of a case of Hypopituitarism Due to Cyst of the Hypophysis with Infantileism of the Lorain Type (So-Called Typus Froehlich or Adiposo-genital Dystrophy of Bartels)," *Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*, 1913, cxlvi, 731. "Periarticular Suppuration of Pure Gonococcic Origin (With a Note on the Viability of the Gonococcus in the Soft Tissues)," *Arch. of Diag. N. Y.*, Jan., 1914. "The Futility of Arteriovenous Anastomosis in the Treatment of Impending Gangrene of the Lower Extremity," *Surg., Gyn. & Obst.*, 1915, xx, 381. With Dudley Roberts, M.D., Major, M.C., U. S. Army "Ventricular Drainage by Puncture of the Corpus Callosum in Acute Obstructive Hydrocephalus Due to Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis," *Jour. Am. Med. Ass.*, 1919, lxxii, 244.

Dr. Stetten is a member of the American Medical Association; New York State Medical Society; New York County Medical Society; American College of Surgeons; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Surgical Society; Alumni Association of the Lenox Hill Hospital; Clinical Society of the Lenox Hill Hospital and Dispensary (was secretary for ten years); Association of Military Surgeons of the United States Society of Medical Jurisprudence; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; National Tuberculosis Association; American Society for the Control of Cancer; Harlem Medical Society; Metropolitan Medical Society; and fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Stetten was a member of the First Battalion Naval Militia, 1898-1902; First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, 1915-17; Captain, Medical Reserve Corps, 1917-18; Major, Medical Reserve Corps, since

August 20, 1918. On active duty since September 17, 1917, Neurological Surgery School, University of Pennsylvania, to December 1, 1917; assistant chief and acting chief, Surgical Service, United States Army General Hospital, No. 1 (Columbia War Hospital), Williamsbridge, New York, January 2, 1918, to October 29, 1918; chief of Surgical Service, United States Army, Embarkation Hospital, No. 4, New York City, since October 30, 1918.

On April 23, 1906, Dr. Stetten was married to Magdalen Ernst, and they have children: Margaret, born March 6, 1907; Dewitt, Jr., born May 31, 1909.

WALTER ARTHUR BASTEDO is a native of Newmarket, Ontario, Canada, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1899. He received the degree of Ph. G. from the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, in 1894, and that of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1899. Dr. Bastedo has always practiced his profession in New York City. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the Gastro-Enterological Society and the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital. He is attending physician at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island; associate attending physician at St. Luke's Hospital; consulting physician at St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond, and gastro-enterologist at the Staten Island Hospital. Dr. Bastedo's residence and office are at No. 57 West Fifty-eighth Street.

ALBERT HEMAN ELY, B.A., M.D., eminent specialist in Gynecology, and Gynecological Surgery, is a profound scholar in medical science and holds a recognized place of prominence among New York medical men. Equally distinguished as an instructor, Dr. Ely has always made himself felt, and is everywhere and all the time rendering faithful service to his kind. Whether as scholar, author, educator, or physician, or as a prominent personality in the affairs of the leading medical institutions of the city, he is characterized by abilities of a high order and his native talents, developed by solid acquisitions and disciplined by an extensive practice, give to him an exceptional equipment of learning and skill.

Albert Heman Ely was born in Elyria, Ohio, November 22, 1860. The ancestors of Dr. Ely were the foremost citizens of Elyria, which town was founded and named by Heman Ely, grandfather of Dr. Ely, who was one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. Heman Ely was a son of Justin Ely, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, and was descended from Nathaniel and Richard Ely, who were among the earliest settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, coming to Cambridge in 1634. They were numbered among the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, where they removed in 1636, in company with

the Rev. Thomas Hooker to found the first settlement. Dr. Ely is a son of Heman and Mary (Day) Ely. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Day of Hartford, Conn., and niece of Jeremiah Day, D.D., LL.D., who was president of Yale University for twenty-nine years, retiring in 1846, when he was elected a member of the corporation, which connection he continued until his death in New Haven, August 22, 1867. Heman Ely, father of Dr. Ely, was a resident of Elyria, where he held a prominent place in banking circles. He was a prominent Mason, and Grand Treasurer of the Supreme Council of the Order for twenty-four years.

Dr. Albert H. Ely received his education at Brooks School, Cleveland, Ohio, Phillips Exeter Academy of Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated from Yale University in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1888 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, later becoming identified with St. Luke's Hospital, where he remained for one year and a half, afterwards pursuing his studies abroad in Vienna, Austria, and the Rotunda Maternity Hospital, of Dublin, Ireland. Returning to his country, in 1890, he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he is still successfully engaged with offices at 47 West 56th Street, making a specialty of gynecology and gynecological surgery. Dr. Ely was for six years gynecologist to Roosevelt Hospital in the out-patient department, and was also a lecturer on gynecology at the Polyclinic Hospital, and in 1896 became attending gynecologist at the City Hospital. In the field of authorship, he is well known to the profession as an able writer on medical subjects, and for his valuable treatises dealing with gynecology, which articles have been received by the various medical bodies with favorable attention, and have also appeared in medical journals. Dr. Ely is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, Obstetrical Society, the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, and the Therapeutic Club; while socially he is a member of the University and Yale Clubs of New York City, and the Southampton Club, of Long Island.

October 7, 1891, Dr. Ely married at Rochester, New York, Maud Louise Merchant.

WILLIAM SOHIER BRYANT, M.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., successful aural surgeon of New York City, and noteworthy achievements in otological research, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 15, 1861, the son of Henry and Elizabeth Brimmer (Sohier) Bryant. Dr. Bryant is in descent from Rollo, through Count Godfrey de Brion. The association of the Bryant family with American history extends back to early Colonial days, William Bryant, the American progenitor of the family, having settled in Boston about 1677.

Dr. Bryant was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and subsequently was prepared for entrance to Harvard University by private tutors. Having matriculated at Harvard in

1881, he entered upon the advanced academic course, and in 1884 was graduated as Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he transferred his study to Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1888 as Doctor of Medicine, in the same year being awarded the Harvard classical degree, Master of Arts.

Since that time Dr. Bryant has advanced to high standing in the profession as a specialist in otology, rhinology and laryngology. In 1888, after having received his degree as Doctor of Medicine, he opened office for general practice in Boston, Massachusetts, and became identified with the Boston Dispensary, as aural surgeon. During the years 1890-96 he was assistant in anatomy and otology at Harvard Medical School, and also acted as assistant aural surgeon at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Dr. Bryant volunteered his services and was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, United States Volunteers. In July of that year he was commissioned by President McKinley as major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers, serving with Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, in Seventh Army Corps until May, 1899, being attached during field service at Jacksonville, Florida, to the staff of Brigadier-General William A. Bancroft. During his military service Dr. Bryant filled many medical positions, was brigade surgeon of several brigades, was in command of Division Hospital, receiving promotion to rank of chief surgeon of division, and later to chief surgery of United States forces, at Savannah, Georgia. He remained in the national service in that capacity until the forces were disbanded in 1899. In August 20, 1898, he reported to the military authorities the significant influence of flies in the spread of typhoid fever. Altogether, Dr. Bryant has had almost continuous connection with military forces since 1883, having been a member of the Massachusetts National Guard from that year until 1898, and he is now major of United States Army Medical Reserve Corps, serving in France as a volunteer in the French army.

In his practice of medicine from the close of the Spanish-American War until the present, Dr. Bryant has lived in New York City, and has been appointed to many important positions; in 1903 he accepted the duties of instructor of otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; and his subsequent appointments have been: Clinical assistant in the department of otology at Vanderbilt Clinic, New York; assistant aural surgeon, St. Bartholomew's Clinic, New York; clinical instructor and attending surgeon, otological department, Cornell University Medical School; physician in class of nose, throat, and ear diseases at Presbyterian Hospital; and adjunct professor of the department of diseases of the ear, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Since 1906, Dr. Bryant has been consulting otologist to Manhattan State Hospital, and since 1907 senior assistant surgeon, aural department, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. Bryant has pursued exhaustive and very productive research in the clinical side of otology, and has devised many improvements in the medical management and surgical treatment of suppurative and non-suppurative diseases of the middle ear, especially in middle ear catarrh, otosclerosis, middle ear suppuration, and mastoid surgery. He devised an operation for radical cure of chronic suppuration, with preservation of the middle ear structures, and the auditory functions. Dr. Bryant was the first physician to describe the valves in veins of human intestines. He has also made important original researches into the functions and anatomy of the Eustachian tube, his discoveries causing him to propose a theory of sound-perception in opposition to the theories of Helmholtz and various other histologists and physiologists.

Dr. Bryant has been active in the proceedings of many leading medical and scientific organizations; he was delegate to the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, in 1904, at St. Louis, Missouri; and to the seventh, eighth and ninth International Otological congresses; the fourth, fifth and sixth Pan-American Medical congresses; the sixth, seventh and eighth congresses of American Physicians and Surgeons; and the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth International Medical Congresses. He holds membership in the following: American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, American Medical Association, American Otological Society, the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, Boston Medical Library, Harvard Medical Society of New York, Harvard Medical Alumni Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the New York Otological Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York County Medical Association, the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, the Clinical Society of Presbyterian Hospital, Boston Society of Natural History, Manhattan Medical Association, the American Association for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, and the New York Post-Graduate Medical Association. Dr. Bryant is an ex-president of the Harvard Medical Society; ex-chairman of the section of Laryngology and Otology of the American Medical Association; and holds the distinction of fellowship of the American College of Surgeons. He belongs to many other historical, patriotic and social societies, among which are: Century Club of New York, New York University Club, Loyal Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Spanish War Veterans Association, Sons of Revolution, Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Hollander Lodge, Huguenot Society of America, New England Society of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of Veterans, Knights Templar, Masonic Order, thirty-second degree; Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Phi, and St. Nicholas Society. He also belongs to the Harvard and Porcellian clubs.

Dr. Bryant has been a masterful writer on medical subjects, having contributed more than two hundred articles and monographs to leading medical periodicals. He was the author of the ear section of Knight and Bryant's "Nose, Throat, and Ear." Dr. Bryant's residence is at No. 19 West Fifty-fourth street.

WILLIAM BRADLEY COLEY, M.D., B.A., F.A.C.S., M.A., Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Cornell University Medical College, New York City, was born in Westport, Connecticut, January 12, 1862, son of Horace Bradley and Clarine Bradley (Wakeman) Coley.

Until the age of thirteen years he attended the district school in Coleytown, Westport, Connecticut. During the following two years he attended the Greens Farms Academy, and later a private school conducted by the Rev. James E. Coley, of Westport, Connecticut. The last year of college preparation was spent at the Easton Academy under Professor John MacNiel. Dr. Coley entered Yale College in September, 1880, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1884. Immediately after leaving college he accepted the position of senior master in the Bishop Scott Grammar School in Portland, Oregon, remaining there for two years and teaching Latin and Greek. Dr. Coley decided to take up the career of medicine a year before entering Yale, and the last year at Portland spent his spare time in the study of physiology and anatomy. On returning East, in 1886, he entered the Harvard Medical School in Boston, where he completed a three years' course in two years, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in June, 1888.

In a competitive examination in New York he secured an appointment as interne at the New York Hospital, where he served on the surgical service of Dr. Robert F. Weir and Dr. William T. Bull from October, 1888, to June, 1890. His internship under such masters of surgery was of the greatest value to him and furnished a stimulus that continued to act for many years to come. In 1891 Dr. Coley was appointed instructor in surgery at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, holding the appointment for six years, when he accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, afterwards the medical department of Columbia University. He continued to hold this position until 1909, when he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Cornell University Medical School, New York City, which position he holds at the present time. Dr. Coley became a member of the staff of the Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, in 1890, and has continued to serve this institution up to the present time, the last ten years as attending surgeon to the Hernia Department.

As early as 1890 Dr. Coley began to devote special attention to the study of malignant disease, and in 1892 published his first paper founded on original experiments in inoculating patients suffering from inoperable malignant tumors, with the living cultures of strep-

to cococcus of erysipelas. Shortly after, the method was modified, adding the bacillus prodigiosus and using the toxins obtained from killed cultures instead of the living germs. The method proved of distinct value in cases of hopelessly inoperable sarcoma, and is one of the few methods of treating inoperable cancer that has stood the test of time, many of the earlier cases being still alive at the present time, more than twenty years after treatment. The earlier experimental work was done with the generous assistance and co-operation of Dr. William T. Bull, at the New York Cancer Hospital, now the Memorial Hospital. Dr. Coley has been attending surgeon at this hospital since 1892 up to the present time. Through him Mrs. Collis P. Huntington gave \$100,000, in memory of her husband, to endow the Collis P. Huntington Fund for Cancer Research, one of the earliest special funds for scientific cancer research in the world. Dr. Coley was originally the secretary of the special committee in charge of the fund, and since the death of Dr. William T. Bull, has been chairman of the fund. The research work, under the auspices of the Fund, has been conducted at the Cornell University Medical School and the Memorial Hospital under the direction of Professor B. H. Buxton and Professor James Ewing. Through Dr. Coley and Dr. Ewing, Dr. James Douglas soon became greatly interested in the work of the Memorial Hospital, and in 1912 gave the hospital \$100,000 for the endowment of twenty beds to be devoted to cancer research. Since that time he has further contributed more than half a million dollars to the endowment of the hospital, and in addition has donated a very large amount of radium, thus making this hospital one of the greatest institutions for cancer research either here or abroad. In 1910 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Dr. Coley by Yale University, and the following year, 1911, he received the same distinction from Harvard University.

In July, 1909, Dr. Coley was invited to deliver an address before the Royal Society of Medicine in London on his original method of treating inoperable sarcoma with the mixed toxins of erysipelas and bacillus prodigiosus, and in 1911 Dr. Coley received an invitation from President Segond to read a paper before the French Congress of Surgeons in Paris. He has contributed extensively to the biology of the medical world; the majority of his writings have been on special subjects, i.e., Hernia and Malignant Tumors. In addition to his chapter on "Hernia" in *Progressive Medicine*, published each year, he has contributed to *Keen's*, and the *International Text-Book of Surgery*, and is also author of the article on "Cancer" in the *Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine*, Vol. XVII. In 1893 he published his first paper upon the radical cure of hernia in children, with a report of fifty-one cases, which paper brought forth from some surgeons the criticism that hernia in children should not be operated upon, inasmuch as it could always be cured by mechanical means. Replying to this criticism, Dr. Coley made an analysis of upward of fifteen thousand cases of hernia in adults observed at the Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, his

object being to ascertain as nearly as possible how many gave a history of hernia in infancy and childhood. A careful study of these cases warranted the conclusion that at least one-third of all infants and children under fourteen years with inguinal hernia are not cured by mechanical treatment, and hence the employment of operative methods in hernia occurring in children is entirely justified, provided those methods are free from risk. These views were accepted by the profession at large a few years later.

Among his important monographs published since then are:

"The Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia in the Female" (*Annals of Surg.*, 1910); "Industrial Accidents in Relation to the Development of Hernia" (*Internt. Jour. of Surg.*, Feb., 1908); "A Clinical Report of Operative Surgery in the Service of Dr. Wm. T. Bull" (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April 18-Aug. 29, 1891); "Injury as a Causative Factor in Cancer" (*Annals of Surg.*, April and May, 1911, and *Trans. of Southern Surg. and Gynecol. Assn.*, 1910); "Contribution to the Study of Sarcoma of the Femur" (*Annals of Surg.*, July, 1913, and *Trans. of Amer. Surg. Assn.*, 1913); "Some Problems in the Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Sarcoma of the Long Bones" (*Annals of Surg.*, Nov., 1914, and *Amer. Surg. Assn.*, May, 1913); "Primary Neoplasms of the Lymphatic Glands—including Hodgkin's Disease" (*Trans. of the Amer. Surg. Assn.*, 1915); "Melanotic Cancer" with a report of ninety cases—by W. B. Coley and J. P. Houget (*Trans. of the Amer. Surg. Assn.*, 1916); "The Treatment of Inoperable Sarcoma by Bacterial Toxins (the Mixed Toxins of the *Streptococcus erysipelas* and the *Bacillus prodigiosus*)" (*Procds. of the Royal Socy. of Med.*, London, Nov., 1909); "The Treatment of Inoperable Sarcoma of the Long Bones with a Report of 200 cases" (*Trans. of Amer. Surg. Assn.*, 1917).

Dr. Coley is a fellow of the American Surgical Association, fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the County of New York Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the New York Surgical Society, of the Pathological Society, and the Harvard Medical Society of New York, of which organization he was president in 1902, and the Therapeutic Club. Socially, he belongs to the Yale, Harvard, University and Grolier clubs.

When Mr. Roosevelt was President of the United States, Dr. Coley received the commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and in 1917 was made a major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

In 1891 Dr. Coley married Alice Lancaster, of Newton, Massachusetts, the daughter of Charles B. Lancaster. Their children were: Bradley Lancaster, born January 23, 1892; Malcolm, born November 28, 1896 (died five years later); and Helen Lancaster, born September 2, 1907.

Dr. Coley, whose life has been such a distinguished one in the medical affairs of the principal city of the Empire State, comes of very old Colonial stock. On the paternal side, he is a descendant in the ninth generation from Samuel Coley, who in 1639 became one of the pioneer settlers of Milford, Connecticut. On the maternal side he is descended from the Rev. John Wakeman, the second Congregational minister to settle in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, and

son of Samuel Wakeman, a prominent citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, who served as treasurer of the New Haven Colony in 1656. His maternal grandfather was Nathan Wheeler, descendant of Thomas Wheeler, who settled in Poquonock, Connecticut, prior to 1636.

FLOYD MILFORD CRANDALL, M.D., general practitioner of medicine, of all-round capability, equally skilled in the medical and surgical branches of his profession, and former president of the pediatrics section of the New York Academy of Medicine, and eminent author of medical literature, is one of New York's representative medical men. Of the scholarly type of physician, Dr. Crandall's success has been founded upon comprehensive research, wide and varied experience, together with a long and extensive practice. Whether as scholar, physician, author, lecturer, or instructor in medical colleges, or as important factor in medical institutions, Dr. Crandall is characterized by abilities of a high order.

Floyd M. Crandall was born in Belfast, New York, May 2, 1858, a son of Charles Milford Crandall, M.D., and Deborah J. (Wood) Crandall. His father was a prominent physician of Western New York, former member of the State Legislature, and well known as the author of much important medical and sanitary legislation. Dr. Crandall comes of an ancient and honorable Colonial ancestry in this country. An extract from "Universities and their Sons" by General Joshua L. Chamberlain, former Governor of Maine, is the following:

The first of the family in this country was the Rev. John Crandall, who arrived in Boston in 1634, and with two companions followed Roger Williams into the wilderness in 1636, in quest of religious freedom. In 1651 he returned to Boston, only to be imprisoned for preaching the heretical doctrine of freedom of worship. His descendants lived in Rhode Island until early in the last (nineteenth) century, when some of them removed to the western part of the state of New York. Members of the Crandall family fought in most of the colonial wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Dr. Crandall is in the seventh generation from the Rev. John Crandall. The maiden name of Dr. Crandall's mother was Deborah J. Wood, she was a daughter of Alva Wood, and belonged to a family that came to Middlebury, Massachusetts, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Some of its members removed to Woodstock, Vermont, and thence to Genesee county, in western New York, in 1821. Another ancestor of Dr. Crandall's was Nicholas Du Puy, who came from France, settled upon an island in the Delaware River above the Water Gap, and there led a feudal career. His granddaughter, who was Dr. Crandall's great-grandmother, married Cornelius Van Campen, a member of one of the old Dutch families of New York.

Floyd M. Crandall received a liberal classical education at the Genesee Seminary, and the Genesee Normal School, and while at the latter institution his studies were brought to an abrupt termination by the temporary failure of his eyesight. At the end of one year, however, he resumed his studies at the Normal School, graduating therefrom. While still an undergraduate, in 1879, when scarcely twenty-one years of age, he was appointed principal of the Genesee Seminary, in which responsible position he remained for two years,



Frederic M. Candall.

relinquishing his appointment in 1881. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the New York University Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1884 with the degree of M.D. He became an interne at the Bellevue Hospital for one year, and the second year was house physician at the same institution, and later he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York, where he has since successfully continued. Dr. Crandall has held several hospital appointments; he was attending physician, out-patient department, Bellevue Hospital, from 1886 to 1889; attending physician of North-Western Dispensary, 1889-90; assistant surgeon, Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1890-95; visiting physician of Minton Hospital, 1887-1900; visiting physician of Randall's Island Hospital, 1894-97; consulting physician of Randall's Island Infants' and Children's Hospital, 1897 to the present time. He was clinical assistant in the New York Medical College, 1886-88; instructor in the New York Polyclinic Medical School, 1888-89; lecturer in same institution, 1889-93, and adjunct professor of same from 1893 to 1901.

Dr. Crandall's exhaustive research and extensive knowledge of the science of medicine, aided by a literary ability of high order, brought his name frequently into professional prominence in medical journals and literature; he was a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Medical Journal* from 1889 to 1893, in the latter year severing his editorial connection with the well-known journal to assume the managing editorship of *The Gaillard Medical Journal*, which chair he held until 1895, when he became editor of "Archives of Pediatrics," with which publication he remained identified in that capacity until 1901. He has been associate editor of "Sajous's Medical Annual," and has contributed approximately one hundred articles to periodical medical literature, among which may be mentioned articles on: "Malaria in Children," 1887; "Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children," (*Archives of Pediatrics*, 1889); "A Clinical Study of One Hundred and Forty-two Cases of Heart Disease," (*ibid.*, 1891); "Management of the New-Born Infant," (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, 1892); "Types of Gastro-Intestinal Disease Prevalent in New York," (*ibid.*, 1893); "Scorbutus in Infants," (*ibid.*, 1894); "Malarial Fever in Infants," (*N. Y. Polyclinic Jnl.*, 1893); "Heredity and Degeneration," (*Archives of Pediatrics*, 1897); "Prevention of Infectious Diseases," (*Med. News*, 1900); "Practical Food Prescribing," (*Med. News*, 1901); "A Century of Vaccination," (*Amer. Med.*, 1901); "The Personal Liberty Plea," (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, 1902). In addition to this, Dr. Crandall has more than one volume of medical literature to his credit as author. Mention might herein be made of his work, "Preventive Medicine," published in 1902.

Dr. Crandall's work has received acknowledgment in official places of honor tendered him by many leading medical organizations; he was president of the Pediatrics section of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1895; was president of the New York County Medical Society in 1906; was appointed to the New York State Board of Examiners; and for many years has held active membership in the follow-

ing: American Medical Association; American Pediatric Society; National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Academy of Medicine; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the West End Medical Association; the New York County Medical Association; Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, of which association he was president in 1910; Civil Service Reform Association; New York State Historical Society; American Geographical Society. Dr. Crandall also participated in the Pan-American Medical Congress of 1893, and in the Congress of American Physicians. He is now secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

WILLIAM VAN VALZAH HAYES, Ph.B., A.M., M.D., specialist in diseases of the digestive system, and Professor Emeritus, New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and consulting physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, occupies a representative place among New York medical men.

Dr. Hayes comes of military ancestry in this country. His great-great-grandfather, Captain John Hayes, in December, 1776, raised a company in response to General Washington's proclamation for troops and participated in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Princeton in the Revolution, while two of his ancestors were Lieutenant-General Thomas Sutherland, and Captain John Forster, the latter having been the father of General John Forster.

William Van Valzah Hayes was born in Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1867, a son of Alfred and Mary (Van Valzah) Hayes. Alfred Hayes, father of Dr. Hayes, a lawyer by profession and prominent member of the Pennsylvania bar, was also district attorney of Union County and a member of the State Legislature.

William Van Valzah Hayes received a thorough classical education under private tuition, in the Lewisburg public school, Bucknell Academy, and Bucknell University, graduating from the last named with the degree of Ph.B., in 1888. After spending one year, (1888-89), in the study of languages at Berlin and Paris, he returned to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating with the degree of M.D., in 1893, and winning one of the "Harsen" prizes for scholarship. While yet an undergraduate, he was an assistant to Drs. McLane, Tuttle and Starr. After receiving his degree he served as interne for eighteen months (1893-94), in the second surgical division on the staff of the New York Hospital under Drs. Weir, Bull and Murray. He then followed three months as interne at Sloane Maternity Hospital, after which he became a member of the resident staff of the New York Foundling Hospital, serving for one year. In July, 1896, he began the private practice of medicine. Having had special advantages for research and observation during his hospital experience, early in his private general practice, Dr. Hayes gave special attention to diseases of the digestive system, and for many years has been a specialist in that branch of medicine, and has been eminently successful. In 1904 he was elected Professor of

Diseases of the Digestive System in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. He rendered faithful service in teaching and as secretary of the faculty and medical board. He continued the work until June, 1917, when he resigned and was elected Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Hayes enjoys a large practice in his specialty, and in addition to his New York Polyclinic appointment is consulting physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. Dr. Hayes has contributed articles to medical literature, mainly on Gastro-Intestinal Diseases, that have appeared in medical journals of this country.

Dr. Hayes is a member of the American Medical Association, the County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the State of New York, Medical Society of Greater New York, New York Gastro-Enterological Society, the New York Gastro-Enterological Club, Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, the Alumni Association of Sloane Maternity Hospital, Alumni Association of the New York Foundling Hospital, Association of the Alumni of New York Hospital, of which he is also treasurer, and the Delta Upsilon fraternity of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. In 1909, Bucknell University conferred upon Dr. Hayes the degree of Master of Arts. Politically, Dr. Hayes is a Republican, member of the tenth Assembly District Republican Club, and takes much interest in the activities of the party. He also interests himself in church affairs, and is a staunch member of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, as well as treasurer of the Inter-Collegiate branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On September 9, 1903, Dr. Hayes was married at Altoona, Pennsylvania, to Mary Coulbourn Conner, a daughter of Benjamin C. and Bettie S. (Tyler) Conner.

NATHAN EDWIN BRILL, M.A., M.D., well-known New York physician, discoverer of previously unrecognized form of typhus fever known as "Brill's Disease," and Professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, since 1910, was born in New York City, January 13, 1860, son of Simon and Adelheit (Frankenthal) Brill.

He received the whole of his education in New York City, primarily attending the public schools, and later proceeding to the College of the City of New York, wherefrom he graduated in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1883 he was given his M.A., immediately after receiving which he entered the medical department of New York University as a student. His undergraduateship in medicine was very thoroughly undertaken by him, and in 1880 he was able to obtain good place among the graduates in medicine of that year at New York University, and in due course was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. As an undergraduate he won by competitive examination a place on the house staff of the Bellevue Hospital, remaining an interne for eighteen months. In 1882 Dr.

Brill opened office in New York City for the general private practice of his profession, and during the subsequent years to the present has by his practice enhanced the good reputation gained by him by reason of the important discoveries his research has brought to the profession, and by reason of his marked ability as a lecturer and demonstrator.

During the thirty-four years of his association with the history of medicine in New York, Dr. Brill has occupied many important offices in medical institutions of the city; he was lecturer on anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous systems of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, during the years 1882-84, as well as lecturer on medical jurisprudence thereat in 1882; in 1893 he became attending physician to the first medical division of Mount Sinai Hospital, which appointment he has since held; and in 1910 he was appointed to the Professorship of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, being still in occupation of that chair. In 1910 his name became of international note among physicians when the announcement was made of his discovery of a hitherto unrecognized form of typhus fever, later known among scientists as "Brill's Disease."

Dr. Brill is well-regarded by his confrères in medicine, and has been elected to many honorable offices in professional organizations; he was elected to the presidency of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in 1891-92; was president of the alumni association of Bellevue Hospital, 1899; was first vice-president of the New York County Medical Association in 1898; is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; and member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Neurological Society, the American Neurological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the New York Pathological Society, the Harvey Society, the New York County Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the Associated Alumni of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He also belongs to the Association of American Anatomists, and the Metropolitan Medical Society of New York City, and has held the honor of trusteeship of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Medical Society of the State of New York. He is a trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a Governor in the Association for the Care and Prevention of Cardiac Disease. At present he is major in the Medical Reserve Corps and director of Base Hospital Unit, No. 3, certified for service abroad. Dr. Brill was the translator of "Klemperer Clinical Diagnosis," which was published in 1898, and he has been the author of much that has appeared in the pages of leading medical periodicals.

On June 8, 1899, Dr. Brill married Elsa M. Josephthal, of New York City, and they have children, as follows: Elizabeth Joyce, born in 1900; John Lewis, born 1902. Dr. Brill's office is at No. 48 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City.

BYRON CLARY DARLING, A.B., M.D., graduate in medicine of Harvard University Medical School, specialist in Roentgen rays for diagnosis and treatment, having office in New York City, where he has developed a busy practice, and many professional hospital connections, including positions as consulting Roentgenologist at the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital, and Roentgenologist at St. Vincent's and St. Mark's hospitals of New York City, was born at Easton, Illinois, July 7, 1875, son of Abel L. Darling, M.D., and Frances (Clary) Darling.

His collegiate education was obtained at Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year, having resolved to qualify for a career in medicine, he proceeded to Boston and enrolled himself as a student at the Harvard University Medical College. He took the four-year course, and in 1903 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the following few years he mainly pursued practical and theoretical studies in hospitals and medical schools; in 1903 he saw considerable and varied hospital work in his capacity of assistant in the Boston City Hospital Out-Patient Department, Boston City Relief Station, and the following year he served in a similar capacity at the Massachusetts General Out-Patient Department, in that year being appointed house physician and surgeon at the Knickerbocker Hospital, New York City. On completion of his internship here, in 1906, he was appointed to the position of house surgeon at the Lying-in-Hospital of the City of New York. During 1907-08, Dr. Darling was in Kansas City, Missouri, as referee and chief medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Returning East, he took a special course in Roentgenology at the Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital. During the years 1908-10, Dr. Darling was Roentgenologist at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Soon after, in 1910, he opened a private laboratory at the Private Hospital, No. 33 East Thirty-third Street, and since then he has steadily developed a substantial special practice. At the present time he is Roentgenologist to the St. Vincent and the St. Mark's hospitals, New York City, and consulting Roentgenologist at the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital.

In the educational phase of medical work, Dr. Darling has taken some part, having been associated with the faculty of Columbia University Medical College for some time, as instructor in Roentgen interpretation, Department of Orthopedics, and though his growing practice does not permit him much opportunity for literary work, he has made some contributions to medical literature on Roentgenology.

Dr. Byron Clary Darling is interested in national affairs, and particularly in national military affairs; he is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and holds the military rank of first lieutenant. He also holds the same rank in the Medical Corps of the Seventy-first Infantry, National Guard of New York. He is affiliated with many medical organizations, among the societies of which he is a member being: The Medical Society of the State of New York, New York County Medical Society, the Harvard Medical

Society of New York, the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Roentgen Ray Association, and the Alumni Society of the Knickerbocker Hospital, New York City.

BERNARD SACHS, M.D. (Harvard, 1878; Strassburg University, Germany, 1882), son of Joseph and Sophia Sachs, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 2, 1858, and while still in his infancy was brought by his father to New York City, whither his father had removed to take up his abode. Joseph Sachs was a noted educator, and in New York City conducted a large private school from 1859 to 1867. Thereafter he went abroad and his death occurred in 1868, while absent from this country.

Dr. Sachs' education was begun first in his father's school, and he later attended the public schools of the city. His education preliminary to a college course was acquired under the tuition of his brother, Dr. Julius Sachs. In the year 1874 Bernard Sachs entered Harvard University and was graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking special honors in natural history subjects. He then went abroad and pursued the study of medicine at the Strassburg University, Germany, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882. This he further supplemented by studies in Vienna, Paris and London for a period of two years. He was a pupil of Kussmaul, Meynert and Hughlings Jackson. He returned to New York City, in 1884, where he established his office and devoted himself to general practice for three years. Dr. Sachs then abandoned general practice to devote himself almost exclusively to nervous and mental diseases. He has gained an enviable reputation in the profession and has filled many important appointments in the medical world. Of these we may append a list of the following: Assistant to Dr. E. C. Seguin on the subject of nervous and mental diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1885, assistant instructor in mental and nervous diseases at the New York Polyclinic; in 1886, instructor in mental and nervous diseases in the same Clinic, later becoming Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the same institution, which professorship he resigned in 1904. Since 1893 Dr. Sachs has been neurologist to Mt. Sinai Hospital, and since 1900 has been alienist and neurologist to Bellevue Hospital; he is also consulting neurologist to the Manhattan State Hospital, and to the Montefiore Home.

Dr. Sachs' works upon his chosen subject have received international recognition and have been of incalculable benefit to medical science. His "Text-Book on Nervous Diseases in Children" (1895), (published by William Wood & Company) has been translated into German and Italian, and has been accepted as the fundamental work on this subject by the medical profession. He is the author of many monographs dealing with the brain and spinal cord. Among the notable achievements of Dr. Sachs is the discovery by him of the disease known as "Amaurotic Family Idiocy" (Tay-Sachs Disease). He is a member of the American Medical Association; New York Neu-

rological Society; American Neurological Association; Harvard Club; Charaka Club; Academy of Medicine; he is also an honorary member of the Moscow Medical Society; and a corresponding member of the Paris Neurological Society, and of the Verein Deutscher Nervenärzte.

Dr. Sachs was married, in 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry W. and Sophia Stein, of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, and they have two children: Alice, who is the wife of J. W. Plaut, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Helen, who is the wife of Nathan Straus, Jr., of New York.

AUSTIN WILKINSON HOLLIS, M.D., occupies a representative place of prominence among New York medical men. Having enjoyed unusual advantages for clinical observation, he has specialized in practice in the medical branch of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful, and is Professor of Clinical Medicine in Columbia University Medical College. Whether as honor man at college, or as physician, or the prominent part he has taken in leading medical institutions, Dr. Hollis is characterized by fine abilities.

Austin W. Hollis was born in the British Colony of Bermuda, November 24, 1868, a son of Captain Henry Hilgrove Hollis and Louisa Jane (Wilkinson) Hollis, both of Bermuda. Dr. Hollis comes of an ancient and honorable family, his ancestor on the paternal and maternal side having been among the oldest British settlers of Bermuda, the Hollis ancestry dating back to 1600, being also closely connected with the early English Colonial families of Virginia.

Austin W. Hollis received a liberal classical education in the private schools of his native place, and Upper Canada College, of Toronto, Canada, graduating from the latter in 1887. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, graduating therefrom with honors with the degree of M.D. in 1890, and winning the first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars. Immediately thereafter Dr. Hollis entered St. Luke's Hospital as an interne, connected with the medical division, which appointment he held for two years, receiving the hospital diploma in 1892. Later he became assistant physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York. In 1893 he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, having as an associate Dr. Edward W. Peet, which partnership continued until 1895, when Dr. Hollis engaged in private practice alone, in which he has continued successfully to the present time. Dr. Hollis was appointed physician to the New York Dispensary in 1903, where he was an instructor of physical diagnosis for many years, and in 1909 he was appointed physician-in-chief to the same institution, resigning from this appointment in 1916. Dr. Hollis was also physician-in-chief to the medical department of St. Luke's Hospital Dispensary, in 1895, and in 1903 was appointed attending physician to the wards of St. Luke's Hospital, and is now chief of Division A of that hospital, and attending physician to the training school connected with that institution. Through his connections with such active institutions, his

experience has been very wide, and few physicians have had the opportunity of seeing such an abundance of clinical material. In 1913 Dr. Hollis was made a Professor of Clinical Medicine, Columbia University. Dr. Hollis is a member of the Academy of Medicine; the Alumni Society of St. Luke's Hospital; New York County Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of New York, and he takes a deep interest in the gatherings of Upper Canada College, Old Boys' Association.

At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 22, 1898, Dr. Hollis was married to Amy Edith King, a daughter of Joseph G. King, a Canadian inventor of note, of Port Arthur, Ontario. They have two children: Edith Constance, born January 31, 1900, and Amy Middleton, born December 28, 1911. Dr. and Mrs. Hollis are members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, New York City.

WILLIAM VAN PELT GARRETSON, M.D., graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, a New York City specialist in diseases of the nervous system, holding some important professorial and consulting appointments to New York City medical institutions, in the neurological department of medicine, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1880, the son of Stephen and Josephine (Burkman) Garretson, the former a railroad official throughout his life.

Dr. Garretson, after the necessary preparatory academic education, entered the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, New Jersey, from which collegiate institution he graduated in 1897. Having decided to qualify for entrance to the medical profession, in 1899, he became a student of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, which is the medical department of Columbia University. From this medical college he graduated in 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after which he, by competitive examination, secured appointment to the house staff of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City, where he served an internship of one year's duration. Desiring to take up further research work, and in a leading European medical center, in 1904 he went abroad and for a year was attached to the Charité Hospital, Berlin, Germany.

Returning to the United States, he decided to pursue his special study of diseases of the nervous system, and his understanding of this branch of medical science soon established him as a specialist of reliability and promise. He has received substantial recognition as a neurologist in New York City, and has secured many important professional appointments; he has been Clinical Professor in the department of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital since 1910; he has been consulting neurologist to the East Side School for Crippled Children since 1912; he was appointed consulting neurologist to the Bayonne Hospital, Bayonne, New Jersey, in 1914; in the year 1916 he was appointed attending neurologist to the Harlem Hospital; and in 1917, he was appointed consulting neurologist to the Park Hospital, New York City.



John Dornier

He was formerly—for a number of years—assistant attending neurologist to the City Hospital, Blackwells Island, New York, and to the Neurological Hospital on Blackwells Island; also physician to the Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the Vanderbilt Clinic.

Dr. Garretson is identified with many of the professional societies of New York City and State; he is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; the Medical Society of the County of New York; the New York Neurological Society; the Riverside Practitioners' Society, New York City; the West Side Clinical Society; the New York Polyclinic Clinical Society; also of the Medical Society of the Greater City of New York. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; his office is at No. 11 East Forty-eighth Street, and his residence is at Bronxville, New York.

Dr. Garretson married, May 4, 1904, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Lillian Marguerite Pfau, daughter of John L. and Katherine Pfau.

JOHN DORNING, M.D., general practitioner of medicine, of all-around capability, equally skilled in the medical and surgical branches of his profession, has had an enviable career. As consulting physician and chief of staff as well as sole responsible head for many years of St. Francis Hospital, Dr. Dorning's thirty-five years connection with the institution stands as an example of service that not alone for length of years, but as well for the confidence and trust imposed, is a record that speaks for itself and fixes the high estimation in which he is held. During his incumbency as medical as well as executive head of the institution, its growth and development is manifest in the erection of the new hospital building with a capacity of over five hundred beds, located on One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and to that development Dr. Dorning contributed in full measure. To the honorable distinctions attained in his profession, Dr. Dorning possesses the executive talents of the master man of affairs, and to the qualities which have brought him success in both, adds that sterling manhood which alone is the enduring foundation of high achievement. Whether as physician, or lecturer and instructor in medical colleges, or as an author and contributor to medical literature, or as an important factor in medical institutions, Dr. Dorning is characterized by abilities of a superior order.

John Dorning was born in New York City, in 1859. After receiving a liberal preparatory education, he entered upon the study of medicine at the University Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1882. After serving an internship at St. Francis Hospital during the years 1882-83, he engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City, in which he has since continued. Dr. Dorning was an instructor of diseases of children in the Polyclinic Hospital from 1884 to 1889; attending physician at the Demilt Dispensary, 1888-95; consulting physician at St. Joseph's Hospital since 1889; visiting physician at St. Francis Hospital since 1890, and chief of staff since 1906; lecturer on diseases of children in post-graduate course, 1890-1900; adjunct professor, 1900-02; visiting physician

and consulting physician at St. Francis Home since 1906. He has been a member of the Board of Inebriety, New York City, since 1911. He was a delegate to the New York State Medical Society, is a member of the Hospital Graduates' Club, the Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American Pediatric Association, the State Medical Society, County Medical Society and the Medical Association of Greater New York. In the field of authorship, Dr. Dorning has contributed many articles on medical subjects that have been of interest and value to his profession, among the more noteworthy being: "Dentition" (Keating's Encyclopedia), "Diseases of Children," 1890; "Bronchial Asthma," "Pulmonary Emphysema," (Text-Book on Diseases of Children, 1894); "Pyloric Stenosis," (Archives of Pediatrics, 1904-06); "Abdominal Symptoms in Pleurisy and Pneumonia," (N. Y. Med. Jnl., 1915); "Dentition an Etiological Factor in Disease," (Archives of Pediatrics, 1895).

JOHAN HERBERT CLAIBORNE, M.D., Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a well-known New York City physician, who by his research, by his writings, by his association with the faculty of the medical department of Columbia University and Cornell Medical College, New York, and especially by his extensive practice centering upon diseases of the eye, has gained worthy repute as an American medical specialist of high rank. He was born in Louisburg, North Carolina, June 29, 1861, son of Dr. J. H. Claiborne, a noted physician of Virginia, who brought distinction to his name and family during the Civil War.

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, of New York City, passed his school days mainly in Virginia; studied at the University School, Petersburg, Virginia, under the preceptorship of the well-known William Gordon McCabe, and in due course entered the University of Virginia, wherein he applied himself to belles-lettres for two years, after which he decided to concentrate his entire efforts upon the study of medicine, which profession he had definitely determined to follow. Therefore he terminated his classical studies at the end of his second year, and allied himself thereafter to the medical department of the University of Virginia, ultimately, in 1883, gaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon leaving the University of Virginia, Dr. Claiborne journeyed to New York, and pursued further professional studies in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the New York Polyclinic, gaining still more extensive knowledge of his profession by studying under eminent German physicians at Berlin, also taking a course at the University of Halle and the Paris clinics. His research was particularly directed to the problems of the eye, and on his return to the United States Dr. Claiborne opened an office in New York as a specialist in diseases of the eye, of which subject he became a recognized authority. During his active professional career Dr. Claiborne has been Adjunct Professor of Eye Diseases at the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, visiting surgeon to the North-Western Dispensary, instructor in ophthalmology in Columbia University, in-

structor in ophthalmology in Cornell Medical College, surgeon at the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, and at present is consulting physician in ophthalmology to Flushing Hospital, New York.

Among his many published works upon medical subjects are: "Theory and Practice of the Ophthalmoscope," "The Punctual Examination of the Eye," "Cataract Extraction," and numerous brochures on other subjects. They have emphasized the extent of his study and knowledge of the branch of medical science in which he has specialized. Dr. Claiborne belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Association and the Medical Society of Virginia.

During the Spanish-American War Dr. Claiborne, following the traditions of the military family of Claiborne, which in almost every generation since its first connection, in 1631, with American history has been honorably represented in military activities by its scions, enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers, served during the war, and rose to the rank of captain in the line. After his return he wrote a brochure entitled "Four Months at Camp Thomas," which was a study of the sanitary conditions existing in Chickamauga Park during the summer of 1898. His military service has brought him into membership in the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Society of Foreign Wars, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, and he also holds membership in the Union Club, Rockaway Hunting Club, University Club, the Fencers' Club, the Calumet Club, the New York Southern Society, etc.

Dr. Claiborne married, in April, 1901, Marie Louise Claiborne, of New Orleans. To them has been born one son.

Having dealt with the medical achievements of Dr. Claiborne, in so far as they bear reference to the history of medicine in New York, it is permissible to herein include some brief reference to his ancestry which, by reason of its close association with American administrative circles of colonial days, has historical interest. Colonel William Claiborne, from whom Dr. Claiborne is in the eighth generation of direct descent, was first secretary of the colony of Virginia, and was a trader on the Island of Kent, afterwards part of Maryland, in 1631, a year before Lord Baltimore received his patent, and three years before he arrived with his first company of colonists. Dr. J. H. Claiborne, father of Dr. Claiborne of this review, was twice elected senator, and during the Civil War was one of the principal surgeons of the Confederate forces; was surgeon-in-chief of all the military hospitals at Petersburg, Virginia; was wounded during the siege, and captured just before the surrender at Appomattox.

THOMPSON TYLER SWEENEY, A.B., M.D., who though a graduate of an outside medical college, has been a member of the New York City medical fraternity since 1900, and by his activities during

the period has become well known within the city as a successful specialist in gynecology, and an able instructor in medicine, was born at Rockdale, Jefferson County, Kentucky, May 11, 1875, the son of John T. and Katherine Tyler (Carpenter) Sweeny.

For many years identified with the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, as gynecologist of the out-patient department, and as lecturer in the medical school, Thomas Tyler Sweeny came to New York adequately equipped in both academic and scientific learning to successfully enter into leading medical activities. His education was mainly obtained at Louisville, Kentucky, the academic course bringing him to the point whereat he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after the achievement of which he entered the medical department of the Central University of Kentucky, at Louisville. Dr. Sweeny then came to New York City, and with the intention of following closely further research in the branch of gynecology, he attached himself to the house staffs of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, and the Women's Hospital in the State of New York, the post-graduate courses he pursued in these two hospitals proving of considerable value to him in his specialized study. In 1900 Dr. Sweeny decided to enter private practice, and having received the licenses of the States of New York and Kentucky, by which he might engage in the general practice of his profession, he forthwith established himself in private office in New York City, in the vicinity of which he has since mainly practised. He is gynecologist and attending surgeon at the Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan, also surgeon in the Mt. Sinai and Bellevue hospitals. The medical profession generally has benefited by Dr. Sweeny's research, for he has transferred to writing many of his findings. He belongs to the following medical organizations: The American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Association, and the alumni associations of the Women's, Lying-in, and Post-Graduate hospitals. His office address is at No. 40 East Forty-first Street, New York City, and he is in possession of a wide and substantial practice, being also brought into very frequent consultation by his confrères in medicine, in regard to gynecological cases.

On July 1, 1905, Dr. Sweeny married Amy Shipley, of Brooklyn. They have two children: Thompson Tyler, born May 11, 1907, and Pamela Shipley, born January 13, 1911.

WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON, M.D., LL.D., was born at Beyrout, Syria, November 1, 1833, a son of the Rev. William McClure Thomson, a missionary of international note, and of long service in Syria; he was author of "The Land and the Book."

He received his education at Wabash College, graduating in 1851 with the degree of A.B. In 1859 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He entered upon the study of medicine at the Albany Medical College, graduating therefrom with the degree of M.D., in 1859. While still a medical student Dr. Thom-

son became identified in an official capacity with the New York Quarantine Station, continuing for a period of three years. In 1862 he was elected a member of the faculty of the medical department of New York University, and retained his association with this institution for seventeen years, until it merged with Cornell University, when he resigned. While he was at the New York University, he was Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Diseases of the Nervous System. Dr. Thomson engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, and continued successfully up to the time of his death. For a number of years his practice was of a consulting character. Dr. Thomson was connected with several hospitals in New York City, among them being the City, Roosevelt and Bellevue. In the field of authorship, Dr. Thomson was well known for his contributions to medical literature, and he wrote much that was of interest, importance and value to the profession. Among his more notable works was a text-book on "Clinical Medicine."

During the Civil War Dr. Thomson was surgeon to the Board of Enrollment, Ninth District, New York City, and in this capacity as State Inspector of recruits examined and passed upon 23,500 men. In 1862 he initiated the observation of the comparative physique of different nationalities, a method that was so highly approved as to draw from the Provost-Marshal-General an order (in 1864) making the system obligatory on all United States examining surgeons.

In 1869 Dr. Thomson married Catherine Van Dyck, daughter of Henry H. Van Dyck, of Albany, New York. His death occurred January 18, 1918.

BRYAN DeFOREST SHEEDY, LL.B., M.D., eminent specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat (now retired), for twenty years instructor in diseases of the ear, nose and throat at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, was instructor in same capacity for several years at Fordham Medical College.

Bryan DeForest Sheedy was born in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, October 17, 1864, a son of Michael and Johanna Sheedy. His preparatory education was obtained in the public and high schools, Norwalk; received his LL.B., Yale University course in medical jurisprudence; M.D., New York University Medical School and College, 1885; special certificates from University of Vienna, Austria. Dr. Sheedy's medical career has been briefly as follows: Engaged in general practice of profession at Northampton, Massachusetts for five years; practised in Bridgeport, Connecticut, five years; for ten years was general practitioner, last twenty years as specialist in diseases of ear, nose and throat; instructor in diseases of ear, nose and throat for twenty years at New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; instructor in diseases of ear, nose and throat, Fordham Medical College, five years. In 1915 he retired from the practice of his profession. He has contributed to medical literature many special articles on diseases of the ear, nose and throat; member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York

State Medical societies; for three years held office of councilman at Northampton, Massachusetts; chairman of the Board of Health of Bridgeport, Connecticut, three years. His clubs are: Yale, Lotos and Catholic.

On August 19, 1905, Dr. Sheedy married Eleanor M. Connors. Children: Bryan DeForest, Jr., Edmund Theodore, Eleanor Marie and one deceased. Residence, No. 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, New, York City.

ALFRED WINFIELD WHITE, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in New York City, October 17, 1875, son of William and Jane (Laing) White. He went as a boy to the public schools of Brooklyn, and also received private instruction. Later he entered the Medical School of Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1905, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served an internship of nineteen months in St. Mary's Hospital, at the end of which period he entered upon private practice in Brooklyn, where he has since remained. Until 1912 his practice was of a general character, but since that time he has specialized in obstetrics. He was appointed assistant physician at St. John's Hospital in 1907, and since 1912 has been obstetrician at the same institution. Dr. White is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and of the Alumni of St. John's Hospital.

Dr. White married, January 2, 1907, Ethel Waddell, of Brooklyn, and they have two children, Janet and Marion.

WILLIAM SCOTT RENNER, of Buffalo, was born in the Township of Louth, Lincoln County, Province of Ontario, Canada, son of Thomas Morgan and Nancy Ann (Rogers) Renner.

He attended the district school, St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, from 1876 to 1880; McGill University of Montreal, from 1880 to 1884, graduating in medicine in the latter-named year. He pursued a post-graduate course in Vienna, Austria, from 1884 to September, 1885; post-graduate work in Vienna in 1893 for three months, in 1898 for two months; post-graduate work in Berlin, Germany, Ear Clinics in 1901 for three months, in 1904 for three months, in 1905 for three months, and in 1912 in clinics in Munich and Berlin for two months in each city. He specializes in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He was formerly Professor of Laryngology in Niagara University of Buffalo, and at present (1917) is Associate Professor in Oto-Laryngology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo; Throat and Ear Surgeon at the Children's, Erie County, Sisters of Charity and German hospitals, and surgeon in charge of the Ear and Throat Department of the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary. Among his contributions to medical science are the following: "Adenoid Vegetation of the Naso-Pharynx," (Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jnl., April, 1890);



W. Scott Rums

"Paroxysmal Sneezing," (Buffalo Med. Jnl., Aug., 1895); "Affections of the Lingual Tonsils," (Buffalo Med. Jnl., 1896); "Chronic Follicular Tonsillitis," (Med. Rec., Aug., 1897); "Infection Through Upper Air Passages," (A. T. Brown Printing House, 1900); "The Indications for the Radical Mastoid Operation, With a Description of its Technique," (Buffalo Med. Jnl., June, 1902); "Tertiary Syphilis of the Nose and Pharynx," (N. Y. Med. Jnl. and Philadelphia Med. Jnl., Feb. and March, 1904); "Treatment of Acute Otitis Media," (Buffalo Med. Jnl., June, 1905); "Nasal Tuberculosis: A Case and Remarks," (Annals of Oto. Rhin. and Laryn., Sept., 1909); "The Middle Turbinate Body: Some Indications for its Removal," (Annals of Oto., Rhin. and Laryn., June, 1912), and many unpublished articles read before local medical societies. Dr. Renner is a member of the Medical Club; Buffalo Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1912; Erie County Medical Society; Central New York Medical Association; New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Association, of which he was chairman of the Eastern Section, 1901; American Laryngological Association, of which he was second vice-president in 1912; the American Otolological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and honorary member of the Nu-Sigma-Nu, and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Renner married Katherine Diehl, daughter of Jacob William and Louisa (Dickman) Diehl; one child, Allan D. Renner.

CLAUDE G. CRANE, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in New York City, July 29, 1876, son of Harrison and Mary (Morehouse) Crane.

His early education was received at the public schools of New York City and Middletown, New York, from whence he went to Columbia University. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then served an internship of eighteen months in the Brooklyn Hospital, for seven months being assistant superintendent of the institution. He then practised for eight months as surgeon on a sugar estate in San Domingo. Returning to the United States he entered upon private practice in Brooklyn, in 1903. Although his intention after a period of general practice was to enter upon surgery, his success in another phase of the work has led him to confine himself to diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He has made a special study of the Barany method of tracing disease through the ear, and published his investigations on the subject. He has written extensively on his specialty and has presented a number of papers before medical societies which have been subsequently published.

He is visiting otologist and laryngologist at the Brooklyn Hospital and at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New

York, of the American Medical Association, of the Laryngological, Otological and Rhinological Society of Brooklyn, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the Brooklyn Medical Society, and the Associated Physicians of Long Island, and outside of his professional interests, of the Hamilton and University clubs of Brooklyn.

Dr. Crane married August 7, 1913, Elizabeth Thistle, of Brooklyn. They have one daughter, Caroline Craig Crane. Dr. and Mrs. Crane are members of Holy Trinity Church.

THOMAS F. REILLY, Ph.B., M.S., M.D., Specialist in Therapeutics and Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Fordham University Medical College, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1871, a son of Thomas and Hannah (Duffy) Reilly.

He attended Lafayette College, where he graduated with first honors in 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and three years later received the degree of Master of Science from the same institution. He entered upon the study of medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now New York University, where he graduated with the degree of M.D., in 1896. For eighteen months thereafter Dr. Reilly was an interne at the New York City Hospital, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the private general practice of his profession in New York City, where he has successfully continued to the present time. In 1906 Dr. Reilly went to Europe where he pursued special medical research work in Germany, taking post-graduate courses in therapeutics at the leading medical institutions of that noted center of medical science. Dr. Reilly is visiting physician at the St. Lawrence Hospital, assistant attending physician to Harlem Hospital, associate physician to Lincoln Hospital, and consulting physician to the United Hospital, Port Chester. At the present time Dr. Reilly is Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine at Fordham University Medical College, was former Professor of Applied Therapeutics, medical department of the same institution, and is Lecturer on social service in the School of Sociology of Fordham University. Dr. Reilly holds honorary offices in many medical societies and organizations. He was chairman of this section of pharmacology and Therapeutics in the American Medical Association, president of the Manhattan Clinical Medical Society and the New York Celtic Medical Society, president of the Harlem Medical Society, president of the New York City Hospital Alumni Association, president of the Valentine Mott Medical Society, and secretary of the Guild of St. Luke's. He is also a member of the American Therapeutic Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Association, the American Congress of Internal Medicine, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, the Greater New York Medical Association and the alumni associations of City hospitals. Dr. Reilly is a staunch Democrat in politics, and a sincere and active member of the Roman Catholic church.

In the field of authorship Dr. Reilly has contributed many impor-

tant articles to medical literature that have been of interest and value to his profession, among the more important being: A text book on "Medical Economics," published by (Lippincott); "Technique and Use of Saline Sol.," (*Med. Rec. of N. Y.*); "The Problems of the Irregular Heart;" "Treatment of Typhoid Fever" (*International-Clinics*); "How Do Drugs Act?" (*The Independent*); "Signs and Symptoms of Impending Death" (*Jour. A. M. A.*); "Prognosis of Pneumonia;" "Mode of Onset of Pneumonia;" "Head Colds" (*Journal of American Medical Sciences*), and several others.

On January 8, 1907, Dr. Reilly was married to Anna Gorman, of New York City. They have four children: Paul, born December 15, 1908; Virginia, February 25, 1910; Lucille, October 11, 1912; Eileen, April 19, 1913.

JOSEPH O'DWYER, M.D., eminent specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, was born in New York City, a son of Dr. Joseph and Katie (Begg) O'Dwyer. His father was a prominent New York physician, and was noted for his discovery and development of intertubation.

Joseph O'Dwyer received a liberal classical education in the New York schools, St. Mary's College, of Montreal, Canada, and entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating from that institution in 1900 with the degree of M.D. From 1900 until 1902 he served as physician in the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island; from 1902-03 he was connected with the New York Foundling Hospital, and was house physician for five months at St. John's Guild Hospital; he also was identified with the clinics of the Roosevelt, Harlem, St. Vincent's and Vanderbilt hospitals. He was assistant attending surgeon at the St. Lawrence Hospital, attending physician of the New York Foundling Hospital, instructor of Orthopedic Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical College, Orthopedic Surgeon to the Post-Graduate Dispensary, Orthopedic Surgeon to the Nursery and Babies' Hospital, and is physician in charge of the Free Industrial Cripple School. In religious views Dr. O'Dwyer is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

On January 7, 1913, Dr. O'Dwyer was married in New York City to Ethel Best, a daughter of George and Emma Best. They had two children, both of whom died at birth. Mrs. O'Dwyer passed away in May, 1916.

DANIEL ROE AYRES, M.D., one of the representative members of the medical fraternity in New York City, specializing in gynecology and obstetrics, is a native of Aquackanouck, New Jersey, born September 30, 1883, son of Dr. Morgan Wilcox Ayres, a graduate of Physicians and Surgeons College University, 1875, and his wife, Sarah Ella (Roe) Ayres, and grandson of Dr. Daniel Ayres, a famous physician of Brooklyn, New York, in his day.

Dr. Daniel Roe Ayers, after completing his preparatory studies, entered Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated

with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905, and his professional training was received in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, which conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon him in 1909. From the year of his graduation in medicine until 1911, he served as interne in the Post-Graduate Hospital; was resident surgeon of Sloane Hospital from 1911 to 1913; assistant attending gynecologist of Sloane Hospital since the year 1914; gynecologist of Post-Graduate Hospital, out-patient department, since 1913; clinical assistant of Vanderbilt Clinic since 1913, and attending gynecologist of the same institution since 1916, also assisting visiting obstetrician of the City Hospital since 1916. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren and with the advanced thought of the day along the line of his profession by membership in the American Medical Association, State Medical Society, County Medical Society, and also holds membership in Sloane Alumni, Post-Graduate Hospital Alumni, of which he was treasurer, 1914-16, and president, 1916, and Clinical Society, Post-Graduate Hospital, of which he was secretary, 1914-17.

Dr. Ayres married, in New York City, 1913, Florence Middleton, daughter of George W. and Susy (Manahan) Middleton. They are the parents of one child, Daniel Middleton Ayres, born April 10, 1914.

ANTHONY BASSLER, M.D., former Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University of New York and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, is one of New York's leading specialists and a recognized authority in gastro-enterology.

Dr. Bassler was born in New York City, May 24, 1874. He received a public school and high school education, and in 1895 entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1898 with the degree of M.D. After further study, Dr. Bassler engaged in the general practice of his profession in New York, where he has since been successfully engaged, making a specialty of gastro-enterology, with offices at No. 21 West Seventy-fourth Street. He was for some years visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, and was assistant visiting surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary. He was also identified for many years as a lecturer on the faculty of the New York University, and was Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the same institution as well as the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, subsequently becoming attached to the medical department at the latter. Dr. Bassler is Professor of Gastro-Enterology in the New York Polyclinic, consulting physician to the Beth David Hospital and Christo Hospital, Jersey City, visiting physician to the New York Polyclinic and gastro-enterologist to the Peoples' Hospital of New York, as well as chief gastro-enterologist at the German Poliklinik. As an author Dr. Bassler is well known among the medical fraternity as an able writer, having contributed to American literature many important articles dealing with his specialty, gastro-enterology, over a hundred of his writings being published in medical journals. Among his works are: Text-books, "Diseases of the Stomach and Upper Alimentary Tract;" "Diseases



S. P. Beebe

of the Intestines, Pancreas, Liver, and Rectum;" collaborator, Sajous's "Cyclopedia of Medicine."

Dr. Bassler is a member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New York Gastro-Enterological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York County Medical Society. He is also president of the Gastro-Enterological Club of New York.

SILAS PALMER BEEBE, M.D., who specializes in the treatment of cancer and thyroid diseases, having made extensive researches in various lines connected with cancer and diseases of internal secretion, is a native of Michigan, born at St. Johns, Clinton county, April 22, 1876, son of Aram and Emma L. Beebe, of that State.

Dr. Silas Palmer Beebe acquired his elementary education in the schools of his native city, this proving a good foundation for his subsequent educational career, which was pursued at various institutions, namely: Valparaiso University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1896; Harvard University, from which he received the same degree in 1900; Yale University, from which he received the degree of Master of Science in 1902; Yale University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1904; and Cornell University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909. From his graduation until 1915, a period of six years, he served as Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell, and since then has made a specialty of cancer and kindred subjects and has also written a number of articles on this and other topics pertaining to his chosen line of work which have been published in medical journals and scientific magazines. He was a director of the Huntington Fund for Cancer Research, in which his services have been of inestimable value owing to his thorough knowledge of the subject, and he held membership in the American Physiological Society, Society for Experimental Medicine and Biology, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of Yale and Harvard clubs. He is a Unitarian in religion, and an Independent in politics.

Dr. Beebe married in Valparaiso, Indiana, 1896, Mary E. Whitney; children: Doris, born 1898; Ruth, 1901; Palmer, 1905.

JOSEPH LOUIS EDWARD FREY, M.D., graduate of Georgetown University Medical College, pathologist of Fordham University and Maternity hospitals, chief of gastro-intestinal clinic, West Side German Hospital Dispensary, assistant physician at the German Hospital, New York City, and a young physician who has shown good promise during his few years of practice and professional association with the eminent physicians of New York City, was born in New York City, August 28, 1884, the son of Joseph and Anna (Ziegler) Frey.

Educated privately, and at the Schmidt Institute, New York City, Joseph L. E. Frey in 1904 entered the medical college of Georgetown

University, and with the intention of ultimately entering the medical profession devoted himself closely to the study of that science, by so doing being able to graduate on June 11, 1907, whereby he became entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which in due course was awarded him by the examiners of Georgetown University, and on October 4, of that year, he received license to engage in general medical practice within the State of New York. He, however, elected to take further post-graduate instruction, and with that object went abroad, gaining valuable experience in clinics of Berlin, Germany. Upon his return to New York City he took further study at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and undertook much research in gastrointestinal problems.

During his brief association with New York medicine, Dr. Frey has held many appointments; he was pathologist at Fordham University and at the Maternity Hospital clinic; formerly was chief of the gastrointestinal clinic of the West Side German Hospital, and still is attending physician in internal (female) diseases at the German Hospital Dispensary, and visiting physician of St. Francis Home. Dr. Frey has written some meritorious papers on medical subjects, particularly on subjects of his own specialty and his personal observation and research. While in Berlin he published an article on "Endometritis." He is a member of the Georgetown University Medical Graduates' Alumni Society; the American Guild of St. Luke's, of which he is treasurer; American Medical Association; County Medical Society; and is an associate of the German Hospital Clinical Society. He is engaged in general and special practice in New York City, with office at No. 333 East Eighty-seventh Street, and is steadily rising in the profession by skillful practice and indefatigable research.

HERMANN J. BOLDT, F.A.C.S., M.D., New York University, 1879, one of the leading physicians of New York City, a gynecologist of international repute, inventor of a number of surgical instruments for gynecological use, and author of many writings upon medical subjects of research, was born on June 24, 1856, at Neuen-tempel, near Berlin, Germany, son of Hermann and Amalie Boldt.

While still in early childhood, Hermann J. Boldt was brought to the United States by his parents, who located temporarily in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His preliminary education was acquired in the public school system. In 1875 he began medical studies in the office of Dr. A. B. Butler, of Fairbury, Nebraska, and took his first year in a St. Louis Medical College. He later came to New York City, and immediately entered the Medical College of New York University, graduating therefrom as Doctor of Medicine in February, 1879. Of his early years of meritorious effort prior to his attainment of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, record is contained in the authentic work "Universities and their Sons" (1903), edited by General Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-president of Bowdoin College, and ex-governor of the State of Maine, from which record, pages 209 and 210 of Volume II, the following is an excerpt:

... long before reaching manhood, he (Hermann J. Boldt) was thrown upon his own resources. For years he allowed himself no more sleep than three or four hours a day, and thus was able to do much work and to pursue his studies. He aimed at the medical profession, and not having the means to pursue at once a course of medical study, he made pharmacy a stepping-stone thereto. He studied and practiced pharmacy until he had acquired the necessary means. Then he entered the medical college of New York University, and was graduated in the class of 1879.

His merit as a student, and the honorable place he secured in the graduating class of his year, gained him favorable recognition, and he was invited to become identified with the University as assistant to Dr. Pallen, the Professor of Diseases of Women, in the medical department of the New York University. In that year, 1879, Dr. Boldt also opened office in New York City for private practice, which office he maintained continuously (in general practice) until 1891, and thereafter devoting his attention and practice exclusively to gynecological work, the results attending his study and treatment of gynecological cases bringing him high rank in the profession.

From the position of assistant to Dr. Pallen at New York University, Dr. Boldt advanced to that of instructor in New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and he has since held his connection with the well-known medical school, being at present Professor of Gynecology thereat. Dr. Boldt is also gynecologist to the German Polykliniki and to St. Mark's Hospital, and consulting gynecologist to the Beth Israel Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Philanthropin Hospital, and Union Hospital, appointments he has held for many years.

As a specialist, Dr. Boldt has achieved many noteworthy successes; he is indefatigable in his research, and has made almost yearly voyages to Europe, so that he might observe and study the latest advances made in medical science, particularly in gynecology, in the noted European centers of medicine. In his American work, Dr. Boldt gained distinction by his original investigation into the physiological action of cocaine. He was well in the lead of American physicians in advocating vaginal hysterectomy for cancer, when that method of operation was prevalent. As an inventor of surgical instruments, Dr. Boldt has given the profession useful implements, and an operating table of his invention was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Dr. Boldt's many literary contributions to leading medical journals have enhanced his own reputation as well as enlightened the profession upon many subjects of experiment and research by Dr. Boldt. Among his important published papers are those on: "Salpingitis," "The Treatment of Suppurative Diseases of the Uterine Appendages," "The Advantage of Doing Intermediate Trachelorrhaphy," "Cardiac Neurosis, due to Uterine Displacements," "Histology of the Uterine Mucosa," "The Manual Treatment of Pelvic Diseases," "Exfoliative Cystitis," "The Treatment of Posterior Displacements of the Uterus," and numerous other contributions, besides writing chapters in gynecological text-books.

In professional organizations Dr. Boldt has been active and prominent, having held high executive office in many of the leading medical associations; he is ex-chairman of the gynecological section of the New York Academy of Medicine, ex-president of New York Obstetrical Society; ex-president of the German Medical Society; and is a member of the American Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association, the American Urological Society, the American Therapeutic Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Association, and also has the honor of membership in the British and German Gynecological societies, the two latter affiliations marking his standing as a gynecologist of international note.

Dr. Boldt was married, in 1891, to Hedwig Kruger, the daughter of a publisher, of Berlin, Germany. Child of the marriage, Herman St. John, commissioned first lieutenant, was killed somewhere in France, on July 20, 1918 (aërial observer).

REYNOLDS WEBB WILCOX, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., prominent New York City specialist, author and historian, was born at Madison, Connecticut, March 29, 1856, and in a distinguished medical career of thirty-four years has been honored by election to the highest executive offices of many of the Nation's leading medical organizations.

He was an apt student, combining perseverance with a ready capacity for learning, and his undergraduate days were an earnest of the future eminence to which his ability and application would carry him. After preliminary education in local schools, Reynold Webb Wilcox entered upon higher academic and medical training, gaining distinction at Yale and Harvard universities, his progress being marked by degrees obtained, viz: Bachelor of Arts, Yale University, 1878; Master of Arts, Hobart College, 1881; Doctor of Medicine, Harvard University, 1881. Other degrees since conferred upon him because of his eminence in medical science are: LL.D., Maryville College, 1892; and D.C.L., Wittenberg College, of which honor he was made the recipient in 1915.

In the practice of his profession he had given much of his time to New York Hospital work; was visiting physician at St. Mark's Hospital, 1894-1910, and consulting physician since the latter date; consulting physician of Nassau Hospital since 1903; and of the Ossining Hospital and of Eastern Long Island Hospital since 1913; and of the New Jersey State Hospital since 1917.

Dr. Wilcox has had a large practical experience in his profession, but also has been indefatigable in his research work, and has paid many visits to European medical centres; making a prolonged stay in Europe shortly after receiving his medical degree, doing post-graduate work at Vienna, Heidelberg, Paris, and Edinburgh in 1881-82; and he has since pursued further study at Paris and London from

1889 to 1901, and from 1903 to 1908, while for eighteen years, 1890-1908, he was Professor of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

His literary contributions have been many and meritorious, their value to the medical world being indicated by the number of editions attained by some of the works, his "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," having exhausted ten editions since 1892; "Fever Nursing for Nurses," two editions since 1904; "Treatment of Disease, a Manual of Practical Medicine," four editions since 1907. Dr. Wilcox was Therapeutic editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, from 1891 to 1908, and has contributed about four hundred journal articles. He is a prolific writer, and outside his technical works has to his credit the following books: "The Descendants of William Wilcoxson, Vincent Meigs and Richard Webb," and "Madison, Her Soldiers." Dr. Wilcox has gained distinction by his scientific investigations in clinical therapeutics, and is to-day a specialist in internal medicine of high repute.

That Dr. Wilcox's standing in medical circles is high, is obvious by the mere recounting of the offices to which he has been elected in many of the leading national medical societies. He is active in the following organizations: American Therapeutic Society, of which he was president during the years 1901-02; American Congress on Internal Medicine, of which Dr. Wilcox was president, 1915-17; American College of Physicians, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1915 for a five-year term; Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Wilcox having been its president during the years 1911-13; American Association of Medical Jurisprudence, president, 1913-14; Medical Association of Greater New York, president, 1910-14; Association Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, of which he was president, 1914-16; Harvard Medical Society, president, 1894-95. Dr. Wilcox is also a member of the following medical organizations: American Academy of Medicine, American Association for Advancement of Science; American Association of Military Surgeons; Connecticut State Medical Society (Honorary). He held the vice-presidency of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, 1900-10; and vice-chairman of the United States Pharmacopœial Revision Committee during the same period.

Dr. Wilcox's life during the last decade, and most of the previous decade, has in great measure been devoted to affairs of moment in the medical world. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He belongs to the Metropolitan, Church, and Army and Navy (Washington) clubs, but it is evident that his life is given wholly to the practice and furtherance of medical science.

Dr. Wilcox from 1910 to 1917 held the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army. In April, 1917, he was commissioned major and served as instructor at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, until November, 1917, when he was honorably discharged. He is the eighth generation to hold a commission in the military forces in this country since 1636. His father, Vincent Meigs

Wilcox, was also connected with the National Army, having been in the service during the Civil War, rising to the rank of colonel, commanding the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Dr. Wilcox's genealogy connects him with prominent New England families of Colonial times, as on the paternal side he is a descendant of William Wilcoxson, one of the original settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, who leaving St. Alban's, England, landed in America in 1635, whilst through his mother, Catherine Millicent (Webb) Wilcox, Dr. Wilcox is linked to the Webb family, the progenitor of which was Richard Webb, of Gloucestershire, England, who in 1636 settled in Stamford, Connecticut. Another distinguished scion of the Webb family was General Samuel Blatchley Webb, aide-de-camp to General Washington during the War of the Revolution. Both of his grandmothers were descendants of Vincent Meigs, of Bradford-Peverill near Plymouth, England, who settled in East Guilford, now Madison, Connecticut, in 1643. From the same progenitor was Charles Delucena Meigs, the noted obstetrician, and his son, John Forsyth Meigs, the surgeon, and his grandson, Arthur Vincent Meigs, the specialist in Diseases of Children, all of Philadelphia. Through his maternal grandmother he is connected with the Field family, so noted, in various directions, in American history. Through his ancestors, on his own military services, he is a member of the societies of the American Wars, Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, War of 1812, Loyal Legion and Foreign Wars.

In 1917, Dr. Wilcox married Grace Clarkson, daughter of Colonel Floyd Clarkson, a distinguished soldier in the Civil War, and who was a descendant of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Harriet (Von Boskoerck) Floyd, who was of an old Knickerbocker family.

HAROLD M. HAYS, Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, specialist, inventor, author, educator, instructor in Clinical Laryngology and Otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, holder of many appointments of the surgical staffs of New York City hospitals, and a young New York City surgeon who is rapidly winning substantial advancement in the profession, was born in the city of Rochester, New York, September 26, 1880, the son of Isaac M. and Laura (Garson) Hays.

Harold M. Hays passed through the public schools of Rochester, and then came to New York City, where he obtained further public school instruction, eventually entering the College of the City of New York, subsequently pursuing the advanced classical course at Columbia University, New York. From this institution he graduated, with the class of 1902, and gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after the accomplishment of which he devoted his time and thought almost exclusively to the study of medical science at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which is the

medical department of Columbia University. In 1905 he graduated and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the result of close application on his part to the study of theoretical and practical medicine during the three years of his studentship, during which he manifested a marked aptitude for the profession, and an inclination to delve deeply into the science.

Since his graduation in medicine, Dr. Hays has given considerable time to research, which has taken the line of the specialty in which he is rapidly gaining success. His understanding of diseases of the nose, throat and ear has during his decade of practice brought him many important appointments to New York City institutions; he is or has been assistant surgeon and otological and clinical registrar of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; attending laryngological and otological surgeon to Philanthropin Hospital, New York City, and to the Hebrew Infant Asylum; assistant laryngologist and otologist at the New York City Hospital; assistant laryngologist at the New York Polyclinic Hospital; and adjunct surgeon of Riverside Hospital, New York City.

As an educator, Dr. Hays is in good standing and is doing useful work; he is instructor in Clinical Laryngology and Otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, and is chief of nose and throat clinics of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. As a writer on subjects relating to medicine, and particularly to his specialty, Dr. Hays has given evidence of ability and wide knowledge of the science. Some of his works have been important contributions to the literature of the profession; he is the author of "Quiz-Compend of Physiological Chemistry," "Hypnotism, its History, Nature, and Use," and of many monographs on otological and laryngological problems, published in medical journals of the country. Dr. Hays is also coming to the front in another phase of usefulness to the profession; he has invented many useful surgical instruments and appliances; his inventions of recent years including "Hays Pharyngoscope," "Hays Midget Head Lamp," "Uvulatone," and "Peri-tonsillar Incisor."

Besides fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Hays holds membership in the following medical organizations: American Academy of Ophthalmological and Oto-Laryngological Surgeons, The American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Greater New York Medical Association, the Harlem (New York) Medical Society, the Manhattan (New York) Medical Society, the American Society of Medicine and Economics, the Tri-Professional and Hunterian societies, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Association of Military Surgeons; and in 1902, while at Columbia, he was made a member of the Sigma Psi Kappa Chapter. Dr. Hays has been on active service with the United States Army since war was declared. On October 2, 1917, he went overseas with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit. He was in the first battle of Cambrai in November, 1917, and

lived in the front-line trenches for nearly four months. He is now (1918) commanding officer of a large Base Hospital in the South of France. He was commissioned major in February, 1918.

On January 12, 1907, Dr. Hays was married to Ethel Hallie Spear. The issue of the marriage is one son, Harold M., Jr., born March 15, 1909.

JAMES JOSEPH KING, A.B., M.D., specialist in Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, attending Laryngologist to the Hospital of Ruptured and Crippled, New York City, Assistant Surgeon in Otolaryngology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chief-of-Clinic of Ear, Nose and Throat, at Gouverneur Hospital, has already attained a fixed place of prominence in his profession, a fact which derives additional weight from the circumstance that Dr. King is still a young man in the early prime of his years. Whether as physician, author, or as an important factor in the affairs of medical institutions, he is characterized by abilities of a superior order. His native talents developed by solid acquirements and disciplined by research and practice gives to him a fine equipment of learning and skill.

James Joseph King was born at Columbia, Tennessee, March 9, 1882, a son of Meredith David and Katherine Lavinia Jane (Smith) King, the former at one time a well-known business man and leading citizen of that State. He attended the public schools of Columbia and completed his classical education at the University of Tennessee, graduating therefrom with the degree of A.B. in 1904. He entered upon the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, but completed his medical course at the University of Louisville, from which he graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1907. Immediately upon receiving his degree he received an appointment as interne at the Knoxville General Hospital, where he remained for one year, when he went to Philadelphia where he became resident physician at the Children's Hospital during 1907-08. After completing his service at the Children's Hospital, he engaged in private practice at Freeland, Pennsylvania, continuing until 1911, when he came to New York City to take up research work and experimental medicine in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He was house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Clinic during 1911-12, and in 1913 opened offices in New York City, limiting his practice to the treatment of the ear, nose and throat. Dr. King has given the branch in which he specializes, profound study, the extent of his research and understanding being evident in his practice and in his writings. In the field of authorship, Dr. King has made many contributions of noteworthy merit to medical literature, one of his most important productions being a book on "Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, from the Practitioners' Viewpoint," published in 1916, that was well received by the profession, the entire book having been run through several editions of the "International Journal of Surgery." Dr. King devised a tonsil enucleator, and in his research



James J. King

has been actively interested in the relation of focal infection in tonsils, et cetera, to systematic conditions such as rheumatism.

Dr. King is a member of the Authors' League of America, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, a member and secretary of the Manhattan Medical Society, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology. Dr. King is president of the Tennessee Society in New York, a member of the Southern Society of New York, the Columbia Yacht Club, Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternities. Dr. King had the advantage of four years of drill practice and military training while a student at the University of Tennessee, and is acting government examiner for the ear, nose and throat for the aviation service. His office address is No. 40 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

DE LANCY CARTER, M.D., who for thirty-five years has had fellowship with the medical fraternity of New York City, during which time he has developed a worthy repute as a physician, and as specialist in diseases of the heart and lungs, was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 18, 1855, the son of W. Frank and Mary A. (Clark) Carter.

His paternal descent connects him with many old families of Virginia and Maryland, the Carters of Virginia intermarrying with the Breckenridge, Carroll, and Lee families. And in his paternal ancestry are many distinguished forebears, his grandmother having been a daughter of John A. Ellis, one of the founders of Oberlin College. Another of the American ancestors of the Ellis family, which traces back to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was Colonel John Ellis, a distinguished New Hampshire soldier of Revolutionary War fame. Among Dr. Carter's maternal ancestors was the father of General Clark, who distinguished himself during the Crimean war, and yet another worthy ancestor, who was Dr. Carter's great-great-grandfather in the maternal line, was a captain in the British army, and while stationed at Drogheda, Province of Ulster, Ireland, married the only child of Sir Phelim O'Neil, the last scion of the main branch of the O'Neils, of Ulster.

De Lancy Carter was educated almost wholly in New York City. His early tuition was obtained in the public schools of the city, and was supplemented by a course of higher academics at the College of the City of New York. So that he might enter the engineering profession, he later enrolled himself as a student in the engineering department of the University of the City of New York, and in 1878 was graduated therefrom as a civil engineer. In the meantime, however, he had taken an inclination to medical work, and after having graduated from the engineering college, determined to pursue the study of medicine, and with that intention became an undergraduate at the Medical College of Columbia University, New York, in due course, in 1881, becoming possessed of the university's degree of Doctor of

Medicine. Determined thereafter to devote his time exclusively to medicine, instead of to the other profession in which he had also graduated, he attached himself as interne of the Charity Hospital, New York City, between 1881 and 1883, his internship being passed as house physician at the workhouse and almshouse branch of the hospital. In 1884 and 1885, Dr. Carter held an appointment under the Board of Health of New York City and also opened office for the private practice of his profession. He had pursued the study of the heart and respiratory organs, and eventually became especially recognized as an authority of these diseases. In 1884, he was appointed visiting physician to the Northeastern Dispensary, continuing as such until 1893. In 1884, he also became visiting physician to the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females, holding connection with that institution until 1897, and during the years 1894-96 becoming president of the medical board thereof. At present Dr. Carter is visiting physician to the New York Nose, Throat and Lung Hospital, attending to the heart and lung cases.

Throughout his more than thirty years of connection with medicine in New York City and State, Dr. Carter has held affiliation with some of the main medical organizations; he is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Medical Society of the County of New York, of the New York Pathological Society, of the New York Medical and Surgical Society, of the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, the American Electro-Therapeutic Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York.

Faternally, Dr. Carter belongs to the Delta Upsilon Society, to the Alumni of the University of the City of New York, and the Alumni, class of 1878 of the University of the City of New York, and the Alumni of Columbia University Medical College. He was past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, 1886; was past district deputy grand master in 1887, and past member of the grand finance committee, 1888. In the Royal Arcanum order, Dr. Carter was past regent in 1889, and he has also been prominent in Masonic circles; was past master of Alma Lodge, No. 728, in 1894; past high priest of Amity Chapter, No. 160, in 1893; member of Union Council, Royal and Select Masters; surgeon of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; member of the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem Consistory, thirty-second degree, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple. Also district deputy grand master of masons of the State of New York, 1915, 1916.

H. AUSTIN COSSITT, M.D., Specialist in Gastro-Entrology, is one of New York's representative physicians. As an instructor, his success has been founded on extensive research and upon wide and varied experience.

H. Austin Cossitt was born at Owosso, Michigan, April 7, 1872, a son of Charles Homer and Almira (Fairman) Cossitt. He received his

classical education in the public school of his native place and graduated from the High School of Michigan. He then entered the medical department of Cornell University, where he graduated in 1899 with the degree of M.D. He then became an interne at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, for the valuable and varied experience he would receive there. During the Spanish-American War he was an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. Later he became consulting physician and gastro-entriologist to the Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, New Jersey, also acted in a similar capacity at the All Souls' Hospital of the same place and time. He is also assistant physician at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and deputy physician to the New York Hospital. Recognized as an authority on gastro-entriology, Dr. Cossitt was for many years lecturer on Gastro-Entriology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School, now being a member of the surgical staff. Dr. Cossitt has given much time to research and also to the affairs of the various medical associations with which he has affiliated himself.

He is a member of the New York County Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, Greater New York Medical Association, the American Medical Association, New Jersey State Medical Association, Roentgen Rays Association of Greater New York, Gastro-Entriology Club, and the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and a charter member of Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity of Cornell University, and several social clubs. He is a honorary member of the Morristown Medical Society, which honor was conferred upon him in recognition of his meritorious service to that community through his work at the Morristown Memorial Hospital and the All Souls' Hospital of that place. He is a commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. In the field of authorship, Dr. Cossitt has written much that has been of interest and value to the profession, among his more notable contributions must be mentioned articles upon the subject of "Gastro-Entriology," which indicates Dr. Cossitt's depth of research and knowledge of the subject of which he has become a master, his entire time and work being given up to the specialty of abdominal diagnosis from a medical and surgical point.

In 1902, Dr. Cossitt was married to Pauline Burns, a daughter of Robert and Adrienne (Calvin) Burns, of New York City. They have two daughters, Adrienne, who is now fourteen years of age, and Ann, less than one year of age.

CARTER STANARD COLE, M.D., former Adjunct Professor of Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, holds a foremost rank among New York's representative physicians. He is not only distinguished as a surgeon and instructor, but is well known as an author on medical subjects, as well as in the field of general authorship.

Carter S. Cole was born in Culpeper, Virginia, December 8, 1862, a son of John and Fanny Eleanor (Thompson) Cole. His father, an

Episcopal clergyman and a scholar of note, personally supervised the son's early educational training, which was as thorough as his later professional studies were extensive. He attended the St. Thomas' School, Owings Mills, Maryland, from 1874 to 1876, and the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia, during 1876-1877, and the Bellevue High School, Bellevue, Virginia, from 1877 to 1881. In the latter year he entered the University of Virginia, where he distinguished himself, graduating in French, Latin, Chemistry, Philosophy and several other subjects, and in 1885 he took up the medical course at the same institution, graduating therefrom in 1887 with the degree of M.D. He then entered the Charity Hospital at Blackwell's Island, New York, where he remained for eighteen months, from 1887 to 1889, when he joined the staff of the New York Hospital, House of Relief, Chambers Street, remaining for eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York, specializing in surgery and general practice. He was identified with the New York Hospital, out-patients, surgical department, 1891-1892, the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, surgical department, from 1890 to 1910, and was adjunct Professor of Surgery at the same institution. Dr. Cole has written many articles on medical subjects that have been of interest and value to the profession. Among his contributions are: "Oxygen with Ether for Anæsthesia," "A Rapid Method for the Reduction of Dislocations of the Humerus," "A Splint for Fractured Clavicle," "An Improved Method of Treatment for Fracture of Both Bones of Forearm," etc. Dr. Cole has also written the following poems and verse: "Lays and Lyrics," "The Witch Song," (Hexenlied von Wildenbruck) English version, and many other translations from the Italian, French and German.

Dr. Cole has been a member of the following professional, fraternal and social organizations: The American Medical Association, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, West End Medical Society, Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital, Society of Alumni of Charity Hospital, New York Academy of Medicine, the Colonial, Manhattan, and Whist clubs, of New York, and the Atlantic Yacht, Calumet and Pleiades clubs. He is a Democrat in politics, and in sympathy with the Episcopal church. Dr. Cole has been appointed a captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and his first assignment in the war with Germany was the Camp Hospital, Camp Mills, Long Island.

JOHAN JOSEPH MACPHEE, M.D., Specialist in Neurology and Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, also Clinical Professor of Neurology at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School, is a profound student of mental and nervous diseases, Dr. MacPhee's success has been founded upon extensive research and practice.

John Joseph MacPhee was born in Prince Edward Island, in the Dominion of Canada. He received his classical education at the



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Prince of Wales College, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, afterwards entering the University of Vermont, where he graduated with honors in 1890 with the degree of M.D., also winning the Gold Medal for first place among the graduated of his year. In 1890 Dr. MacPhee came to New York City to engage in further study and research in his specialty, and in the same year he engaged in the private practice of his profession in this city, in which he has since continued successfully. Besides being Clinical Professor at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School, and Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, he is also Visiting Neurologist at the latter institution, and in 1906 was appointed Neurologist at St. Francis Hospital, which position he still retains. He is Neurologist at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, Miserecordia Hospital and Training School for Nurses, the Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Neurologist on the Medical Advisory Appeal Board, National Army, 1917. Dr. MacPhee is an associate member of the American Academy of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Society, member of the Neurological Society of New York, of which association he was formerly a censor and chairman of the board, a member of the North Western Medical and Surgical Society, and the Valentine Mott Medical Society. He is also a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Great Britain.

In 1899, in New York City, Dr. MacPhee was married to Louise Zerviah Wells, a daughter of Joseph and Julia Augusta (Bullock) Wells. They have one child, a daughter, Fiona Wells MacPhee, born February 12, 1903.

ARTHUR BALDWIN DUEL, M.D., F.A.C.S., eminent aural surgeon and specialist in otology and former Professor of Otology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital for many years, is one of New York's foremost specialists in his chosen field of practice.

Arthur B. Duel was born in Granville, New York, December 14, 1870, a son of Hiram D. and Almera J. (Hicks) Duel. After obtaining a preliminary academic education, he entered upon the study of medicine at the medical school of Harvard University, graduating with the class of 1894, with the degree of M.D., *cum laude*. While still an undergraduate he had observed and participated in much clinical work, and after receiving his degree Dr. Duel became a member of the house staff of the Boston City Hospital as an interne, afterwards coming to New York City in 1894, where he engaged in the private practice of his profession and where he has since been successfully engaged. He became connected with several New York hospitals, and pursued extensive research in the cause, cure and prevention of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, his research and findings receiving prominent notice in medical literature. In 1908 Dr. Duel was appointed a member of the faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School in the capacity of Professor of Otology,

which position he held for eight years. He is at the present time identified with the following hospitals: Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, of which he is Aural Surgeon, and one of the board of directors, consulting Aural Surgeon to the Willard Parker, Riverside and Reception hospitals, and the New York City Board of Health and holds similar staff positions to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and is otologist to the Babies' Hospital.

In the field of authorship, Dr. Duel is well known for his contributions to medical literature, and has written much that has been of interest and value to his profession. Among his many monographs and articles published in leading medical journals of the country may be noted the following:

"A Preliminary Note on a New Method of Dilating Strictures of the Eustachian Tube by Means of the Galvanic Current" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., Jan., 1897); "The Value of Electrolytic Dilation of the Eustachian Tubes in Chronic Tubal Catarrh, and Chronic Catarrhal Otitis Media" (Amer. Jnl. of Med. Sci., April, 1900); "Report of a Case of Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore of Fifteen Years' Duration, Due to a Foreign Body, Operation, Recovery" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., Dec., 1900); "Acute Otitis Media and Acute Mastoiditis in Scarlet Fever, Measles and Diphtheria" (a clinical report of six thousand cases and published in Medical Review of Reviews, March, 1901); "The Operative Treatment of Stenosis of the Larynx Following Intubation and Tracheotomy, Report and Exhibition of Cases" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., May, 1903); "The Possibilities and Limitations of the Electrolytic Bougie in the Treatment of Chronic Catarrhal Otitis" (The Laryngoscope, July, 1903); "Cases Illustrating Difficulties in Diagnosis of Intra-Cranial Extension of Suppurative Otitis, in the Presence of a Pulmonary Complication" (The Laryngoscope, St. Louis, Mo., Jan., 1905); "The Operative Treatment of Chronic Suppurative Otitis" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., and Philadelphia Med. Jnl., April, 1905); "The Technique of Eustachian Electrolysis" (from the Transactions of the A. L. B. & O. Society, Jan., 1909); "The Clinical and Pathological Significance of Bacteriæmia in Suppurative Otitis" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., Oct. 30, 1909); Author of "Otology for Progressive Medicine," 1907 to 1914 (Lea & Febiger, publishers, Philadelphia); "Orientation and Equilibration" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., March 25, 1916); "Suppurative Labyrinthitis, A Critical Review of its Diagnosis and Treatment" (Boston Med. and Surg. Jnl., March 8, 1917).

Dr. Duel is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the New York Otological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Harvard Medical Society of New York, New York County Medical Society, Medical Association of Greater New York, State Medical Society, American Medical Association, The American Otological Society, The American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, and the alumni societies of Harvard Medical School and Boston City Hospital. Dr. Duel is also a member of the Calumet, Racquet and Tennis, Harvard, Riding, Sleepy Hollow Country, and Clove Valley Rod and Gun clubs.

On December 11, 1907, Dr. Duel was married in New Orleans, La., to Mary Key Crawford, of Marshall, Texas, daughter of J. D. and Hobart (Key) Crawford. They have two children: Mary Hobart, born December 1, 1908, and Arthur Baldwin, Jr., born May 3, 1912. Dr. Duel maintains a country home at Pawling, Dutchess County, New York, an estate of a thousand acres, where he conducts a private fish and game preserve.

WILLIAM NORRIS HUBBARD, A.M., M.D., New York Specialist in Diseases of the Throat, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, November 2, 1861, son of Luther Prescott and Mary C. (Tenney) Hubbard.

After good preparatory education at Greenwich Academy, William Norris Hubbard entered Williams' College, where he gained many distinctions, among which were: Commencement Oration; Class Day Prophet; President, Philotechnian Society; and Adelphi Union Debater. Although popular with his classmates, and prominent in various collegiate activities, his main achievement at Williams' College was, of course, the winning of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1883, four years later to be re-enforced by the Master degree of that noted college. After his graduation in 1883, William Norris Hubbard immediately commenced professional study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, from which medical college he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1887. As in his academic study at Williams' College, so in his specialized scientific learning at the College of Physicians and Surgeons did Hubbard distinguish himself, graduating with honors.

His good work as a student was followed by an honor appointment as interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, of which hospital he was later appointed house physician. Later he opened an office for the general practice of medicine, but his standing within the profession, as an authority on diseases of the throat and of general medicine, has caused his retention in official capacity by many hospitals, some of his appointments during the last twenty-five years, in addition to that of house physician of Bellevue Hospital, having been: Attending physician, out-patients department, Bellevue Hospital; assistant physician, Demilt Dispensary, diseases of skin; instructor and lecturer in diseases of the chest, and general medicine, at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. At present his chief hospital work is at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, in his duties as assistant surgeon of the throat department.

Dr. Hubbard is affiliated with the following Medical societies: New York County Medical Society; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of New York; Academy of Medicine; medical board of the New England Society, in the City of New York; Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He also belongs to the University Club, New York City.

JASPER JEWETT GARMANY, Master of Arts of Princeton University, Doctor of Medicine of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, internationally known as a surgeon, the recipient of honors from leading medical organizations of Great Britain, including fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons, and membership in the British Medical Association, and for many years, as Professor of Clinical Surgery, a member of the faculty of New York University medical department, has during his thirty-four years of association with New

York medicine gained for himself a worthy place among the New York surgeons of to-day.

He was born in the city of Savannah, Georgia, February 3, 1859, the son of George Washington and Jane Marie (Champion) Garmany, of Savannah, Ga. After having obtained the necessary preparatory education, Jasper J. Garmany, in 1876, entered Princeton University, where he pursued the arts course, which eventually brought him into the possession of the Princeton degree of Bachelor of Arts, when he graduated with the class of 1879. Ultimately, the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him by the authorities of Princeton University. This distinction he received in 1882, the year in which he also became entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine because of his graduation in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, of which famous medical school he had been an undergraduate since 1879. Having been awarded his medical degree, Dr. Garmany sought and obtained an appointment to the resident surgical staff of the Bellevue Hospital, and there remained as interne during 1882 and 1883. Subsequently, he went to Europe for a post-graduate course in surgery, and in 1885 gained one of the highest honors open to British surgeons—election to fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to New York City, Dr. Garmany entered private practice, and also formed some hospital associations. From 1887 to 1897 he held the position of visiting surgeon to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, New York City, and for five years, 1886-90, was attending surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, outpatient's department.

Dr. Garmany has for many years been prominent in the educational part of medical work in New York; he was first appointed instructor in operative surgery at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the year 1886, and when that college was in 1898 amalgamated with the Medical College of the New York University, and the faculties of both colleges had to be re-arranged, Dr. Garmany was appointed Clinical Professor of Surgery in the combined University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. As such he continued to act until 1916, and his long association with the medical school has brought under his preceptorship many students who later became prominent surgeons of the state and country. Dr. Garmany has been a steady contributor to American medical literature, and many of his papers have been published in medical journals of the country. Among the written and published works of Dr. Garmany are: "Operative Surgery on the Cadaver;" "Trephining in Traumatic Insanity;" "Reduction of Old Dislocations by Arthrotomy;" "Psoas Abscess."

Dr. Garmany's office address is No. 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the British Medical Association, and takes interest in the alumni affairs of Bellevue Hospital Society.

CHARLES WALDO STICKLE, M.D., Specialist in Otolaryngology and Rhinology and Professor of Otolaryngology at Long Island

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College Hospital, as well as a recognized authority in aural surgery, occupies a foremost place among Brooklyn medical men.

Charles W. Stickle was born in Elba, Genesee County, New York, November 2, 1870, a son of Charles Wesley and Emily Anna (Waldo) Stickle. His father was a distinguished educator, having been a Professor of Mathematics and Languages, connected with the faculties of many well-known Eastern schools. Charles W. Stickle received a liberal classical education by private tuition and in the public schools of his native place, also took a collegiate course at Batavia, New York. In 1890 he entered upon the study of medicine at the New York University, graduating therefrom in 1893 with the degree of M.D., and the same year he engaged in the private general practice of his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1904 Dr. Stickle went abroad to engage in further research in his specialties, where he took post-graduate courses at the Universities of Berlin, Wittenberg and Vienna, when he returned to the United States to resume the practice of his profession, at this time, devoting his entire attention to otology, rhinology and laryngology. For years Dr. Stickle has been Professor of Otology at the Long Island College Hospital, also attending Aural Surgeon to the Hospital of that institution. He is attending Aural Surgeon to the Jewish Hospital, of Brooklyn, consulting Aural Surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, and Rhinological and Aural Surgeon to the Angel Guardian Home.

In the field of authorship, Dr. Stickle has contributed to medical literature many articles that have been of interest and value to the profession. Dr. Stickle is a member of the following medical organizations and societies: The Medical Society of the State of New York; Associated Physicians of Long Island; Medical Society of Kings County, New York; Brooklyn Pathological Society; American Medical Association, and American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Society. He is also a Mason of the thirty-second degree, member of Aurora Grata Lodge, Scottish Rite, and the Knights Templar, while socially he is a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

On September 20, 1910, Dr. Stickle was married to Dorothy Belle Croff, daughter of Ganson W. Croff, M.D., and Clara (Brainard) Croff, of Batavia, New York. Daughter, Helen Elizabeth.

ARCHIBALD MURRAY, M.D., Specialist in Pathology, and Professor of Pathology at the Long Island College Hospital, as well as Consulting Pathologist to several other hospitals, was born at Englewood, New Jersey, June 26, 1865, a son of Byron and Elizabeth Leavitt (Howe) Murray.

He received his classical education in private schools in Brooklyn, New York, St. Matthew's School at San Mateo, California, and in 1886 entered upon the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, graduating therefrom in 1889 with the degree of M.D. He afterwards engaged in the private practice of his profession in Brooklyn, devoting his attention to pathology, in which

he has successfully continued to the present time. He was appointed assistant to the chair of Pathology and Bacteriology at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, and in 1915 was appointed to his present position as Professor of Pathology at the same institution, and is also Pathologist to the Hospital of this institution. Dr. Murray is Pathologist to St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, consulting Pathologist to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital and the Norwegian Hospital of Brooklyn. For many years he was Pathologist to St. John's and the Kings County Hospitals of Brooklyn.

Dr. Murray possesses a Van Cott Fellowship in Pathology at the Hoagland Laboratory, Brooklyn. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York Pathological Society; the Society for Serology and Hematology; the Kings County Medical Society; Brooklyn Pathological Society; Brooklyn Medical Association; Associated Physicians of Long Island; Medical Society of the State of New York, and belongs to the Hospital Graduates and Practitioners' clubs, and the Brooklyn Medical Club. Socially, he is a member of the National Arts Club, New York, and the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn. Dr. Murray is a member of the Catholic church. He is unmarried.

RICHARD KALISH, M.A., M.D., Specialist in Ophthalmology, and former assistant to the chair of Therapeutics at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, is one of New York's leading medical men. A recognized authority in diseases of the eye, Dr. Kalish enjoyed unusual advantages for research and observation in attendance at clinics and lectures in famous medical centers abroad.

Richard Kalish was born in New York City, June 20, 1854, a son of Joseph and Johanna (Banas) Kalish, the father having been an exporter and manufacturer of New York for many years. Richard Kalish received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and by private tutors. It was his intention to enter Harvard University, but myopia developed and he was forced to forego the intended university course at this time. Later, however, his eyesight improved sufficiently to enable him to enter Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1875 with the degree of M.D. After competitive examination he was appointed to the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital, surgical department, where he remained for eighteen months, latterly as house surgeon. Afterwards he engaged in the private practice of his specialty, ophthalmology, in which he has since continued. Dr. Kalish made more than twenty visits abroad to the leading medical centers of Europe, where he engaged in extensive research and study of his specialty at the noted ophthalmological clinics of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. In 1879 Dr. Kalish was appointed assistant attending ophthalmic surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, a connection he held for ten years. In 1878 he delivered a course of lectures on therapeutics at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the same year was appointed assistant to the chair of Therapeutics, remaining until 1890. In 1881 he was



Richard Kalish

appointed visiting ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the New York City (formerly Charity) Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, continuing in this relation until 1912. At the present time Dr. Kalish is consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Knickerbocker, St. John's, (Long Island City) Sea View and New York City hospitals. It was at the latter hospital that Dr. Kalish instituted his investigations on the course of cataract of the eye, which terminated in the discovery of a method of checking the progress, and of causing the absorption of unripe cataract. In 1890, before the section of Ophthalmology of the New York Academy of Medicine, he announced this discovery in a paper entitled "The Arrest and Partial Resorption of Immature Cataract with Restoration of the Reading Power." In November of the same year he read another paper before the New York County Medical Society entitled "The Absorption of Immature Cataract by Manipulation Conjoined with Instillation." Both these papers were subsequently published in the "Medical Record" of New York. Dr. Kalish's findings and discovery attracted national interest among medical men, and have been the means of establishing a basis from which spring all plans of treatment instituted to produce a cure of cataract, and obviate the necessity of surgical operation. In addition to the papers mentioned, Dr. Kalish's contributions to medical literature have been extensive and of much importance and value to his profession. Among the more notable are: "Ophthalmic Suggestions for the General Practitioner," (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, Oct. 6, 1894); "The Absorption of Uncomplicated Immature Cataract by Conjoined Manipulation and Instillation," (*Med. News*, Oct. 14, 1899); "Some External Diseases of the Eye due to Rheumatism," (*Med. News*, April 23, 1904); "Some Ophthalmic Suggestions," (*Med. Rec.*, June 3, 1908); "The External Appearances of the Eyes in their Relation to Life Expectancy," (*Med. Examiner and Practitioner*, August, 1907); "Ocular Syphilis," (*Amer. Jnl. of Dermatology*, Vol. X, No. VI); "Some Everyday Injuries to the Eyes and What to Do For Them," (*Med. Rec.*, Sept. 18, 1915). Dr. Kalish was secretary, also president of the medical board of the New York City Hospital, and was emeritus member of the board during the years 1901-1916, and has been president of the medical board of St. John's (Long Island City) Hospital since 1911. He is a member of the medical board of the Knickerbocker Hospital, and has been president and for many years a member of the science committee of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Kalish belongs to the scholarly type of physicians who by learning and skill have given so high a prestige to the profession. Of progressive tendencies, he has throughout his life zealously concerned himself in maintaining the high standards of ethical as well as scientific requirements, and in 1899, as president of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Medical College, presided at the first banquet given by the society, and on this occasion, in his address, called attention for the first time in this country to the need of a licensing board as a safeguard against foreign students, notably Germans, from

practising in this country without proper certification of credentials here. Though his contentions met with opposition, this was the beginning of the agitation which resulted in the creation of the State Board of Examiners in vogue to-day. Dr. Kalish is a member of the following medical societies: American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of New York; Greater New York Medical Society; New York County Medical Association; the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, was secretary, treasurer and president of same; Medico-Surgical Society; Society of Alumni of New York City (formerly Charity Hospital); the New York Academy of Medicine, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In 1884, in recognition of his eminent service in promoting legislation favoring the higher education of women, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Dr. Kalish by Rutgers Female College. Dr. Kalish is a life member of the New York Yacht and Manhasset Bay Yacht clubs. He is also a member of the Manhattan, Quill and National Democratic clubs, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE KEITH MITTENDORF, M. D., Specialist in Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and for many years an instructor in Ophthalmology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, was born in New York City, in 1877, a son of William Frederick and Emma (Zeuchina) Mittendorf. The father of Dr. Mittendorf was a prominent New York physician and surgeon, and during his many years of practice in that city held appointments as surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was Ophthalmic Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital.

William E. K. Mittendorf, after completing his classical education, entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, graduating in 1898 with the degree of M.D. He then went abroad where he took post-graduate courses, and spent one year in close study and research at the University of Wurzburg, Germany. In 1900 he engaged in the private practice of his specialties in New York City, where he has continued successfully to the present time. For a period of fourteen years Dr. Mittendorf has been a member of the visiting staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and for three years was an Instructor in Ophthalmology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Mittendorf is recognized as an authority in his specialties, diseases of the eye and ear, and has also undertaken extensive research in Vaccine Therapy in Gonorrheal Ophthalmia and other ophthalmic diseases. Dr. Mittendorf is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the County Medical Association; socially he is a member of the Princeton Club and Army and Navy Club. During the Spanish-American War Dr. Mittendorf saw national military service as acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army, and in 1911 he became a member of the Medical Re-

serve Corps of the United States Army, with rank of first lieutenant of the Corps.

On February 15, 1905, Dr. Mittendorf was married to Marie A. Borchers, daughter of Louis D. and Emelie (Euker) Borchers. They have two children: Virginia N., born February 28, 1906, and Emelie B., born July 10, 1909.

HERBERT SWIFT CARTER, A.M., M.D., Master of Arts of Princeton University, medical graduate of Columbia University (College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York), associate visiting physician of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, consulting physician to the Lincoln (formerly Colored) Hospital, New York City, and a successful New York City physician, who for one year was identified with the faculty of Cornell University Medical College, and for a number of years with that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born at Orange, New Jersey, September 19, 1869, the son of Aaron and Sarah S. Carter, of Orange, New Jersey.

The primary education of Herbert Swift Carter was obtained at St. Paul's (Garden City) Lawrenceville School, and the Dearborn Morgan School of Orange, N. J., and he subsequently entered Princeton University for the advanced academic course, in which he was successful, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in his graduation with the class of 1892, and three years later was the recipient of the Master of Arts degree. Meanwhile, he had taken up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), and in 1895 gained admittance to the practice of the profession by graduating as Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter, he pursued further studies while interne of the Presbyterian and Sloane Maternity hospitals, and by a post-graduate course at Berlin University, Germany, during which he undertook researches in the branch of pathology. On his return to the United States he entered into practice, establishing himself in private practice in New York City, and entering into professional association with many important institutions. He devoted some of his time to the educational phase of medical work, in connection with the medical department of Cornell University, where he was for one year instructor in pathology. He has been professionally connected with the Presbyterian Hospital throughout almost the whole of his period of practice and still is, having for many years been chief of clinic of the out-patient department, and latterly associate attending physician to the Hospital. He is also consulting physician to the Lincoln Hospital and Home of the City of New York. In addition he is on the teaching staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as associate in clinical medicine. Many of the subjects of Dr. Carter's research and much of his practice have been reflected in his medical writings, recorded by him for the general benefit of his *confrères*. Among the brochures, papers, etc., of which he is the author, may be noted the following:

Brochures: "Diagnosis of Lesions of the Abdominal Viscera, with especial reference to their functional integrity;" "Metabolism Experi-

ments;" "Artificial Nutrition;" "The Use of Ascetic Fluid for Nutritive and other purposes;" "Cytodiagnosis of Pleuritic Fluids." Books: "Diet Lists of the Presbyterian Hospital;" "Nutrition and Clinical Dietetics," with co-authors.

Dr. Carter is interested in the proceedings of some of the principal medical organizations, being a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and holding membership in the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Association, the Quiz Medical Society, and in the alumni associations of Sloane Maternity and Presbyterian hospitals. He is also a member of the Princeton Club and the University Club. Dr. Carter's present office is at No. 66 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, which has been his address for many years.

Dr. Carter married Mabel S. Pettit, daughter of John and Alida R. Pettit. Children: Alida S., Herbert S., Jr., Alan.

JOHAN DUFF McBARRON, M.D., Specialist in Gynæcology and Neurology, was born in New York City, June 9, 1867, a son of James William and Eliza Bell (Duff) McBarron. His father was a native of the North of Ireland, came to New York City in 1825, engaged in the manufacturing business, and became prominently identified with educational affairs, having for thirty-five years held the position of school trustee and commissioner.

John D. McBarron received his education in the public schools of his native city and by private study, and in 1886 he entered the College of the City of New York, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he graduated with the degree of M.D., in 1892. Immediately after graduation, Dr. McBarron became an interne at St. Francis Hospital, remaining as house surgeon at that institution for three years, during which time he made a special study of gynæcology. In 1895 he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he has successfully continued to the present time. From 1897 to 1902 Dr. McBarron was medical school inspector for the Health Department of New York City. He is identified with the following medical organizations: The Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the West End Medical Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Alumni Association of St. Francis Hospital.

Dr. McBarron married, June 9, 1898, Minnie Estelle Adams. They have resided at No. 872 West End Avenue, New York City, for many years, at which address also is his office.

WILLIAM LELAND STOWELL, M.D., Specialist in Children's Diseases, has had a career of distinct professional success. He was born in Woodbridge, Connecticut, December 24, 1859, a son of Alexander David and Louise (Leland) Stowell. The father of

Dr. Stowell was a minister of the Congregational church, and a graduate of Yale University, class of 1853, while his mother was a direct lineal descendant of Henry Leland, the progenitor of the Leland family of America, who emigrated to this country from England in 1652, since when the family has held honorable connection with Connecticut and early Colonial history.

William L. Stowell received a liberal classical education under his father's tuition, and later attended the New York State Normal School, at Cortland, where he studied arts and letters during 1875-76. He entered upon the study of medicine at the University of New York, where he graduated with the class of 1881 with the degree of M.D. After competitive examination and appointment to the house staff of Charity Hospital, he served as an interne until the fall of 1883. During 1882-83 he was identified with the house staff of the Maternity Hospital, and in 1883 became resident physician at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases and Epileptics, which institution was soon afterwards united with Charity Hospital. In 1885 he became Pathologist at the Demilt Dispensary, continuing as such until 1888, when he was appointed visiting physician to the same institution, which position he held continuously until 1916. In 1894 he became a member of the staff of visiting physicians to the Randall's Island Hospital for Children, and was president of its medical board for nine years, and still acts as consulting physician to this institution. He is also attending physician to the New York Congregational Home for the Aged. Dr. Stowell has been engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City since 1883. From 1884 to 1891 he was an Instructor of Diseases of Children at the University Medical College, and after this institution merged with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Dr. Stowell was for several years clinical instructor at the combined medical school. Dr. Stowell has contributed much to the literature of his profession that has been of interest and value, his articles appearing in the leading medical journals of the country. Among the more noteworthy being: "The Doctor Outside of Medicine," 1899. "Enteric Fever in Children," 1901; "Gastric Ulcer in Children," 1905; "The Relation of Tuberculous Cows to Tuberculous Children," 1908; "Infant Mortality, Past and Present" (Med. Rec., 1909); "The Mental Defective and Society" (1913, Archives of Pediatrics); "Articles on Children and their Diseases" (New Internl. Enceyl., 2nd edition, 1915-16). Dr. Stowell is a member of the following medical associations and societies: Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, was secretary, 1895-96, and chairman of the section in Pediatrics during 1901; a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; New York County Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1909; the Micological Society; West End Medical Society; the Alumni Association of Charity Hospital; Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Stowell was formerly a member of the Quill Club for many years.

On March 11, 1891, Dr. Stowell was married to Louise Espencheid,

of Brooklyn, New York, and they have the following children: Leland Espenheid, born August 17, 1892; Kenneth Kingsley, born April 30, 1894; and William Curtis, born January 20, 1899.

HENRY W. FRAUENTHAL, A.C., M.D., F.A.C.S., eminent specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, medical director and surgeon-in-chief and physician of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, a hospital founded by him, and consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Jewish Maternity Hospital, New York City, and the Zion Hospital of Brooklyn, occupies a representative place of prominence among New York medical men. Whether as a specialist and consultant in his chosen branch of practice, or as physician, educator or author, or as important factor in medical institutions, Dr. Frauenthal is characterized by abilities of a high order. His native talents, developed by solid acquirements and disciplined by comprehensive research, gives to him an exceptional equipment of learning and skill.

Henry W. Frauenthal was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1862, a son of Samuel and Gertrude Frauenthal, of that place. He received a liberal classical education in the schools of his native city, and graduated from the Wilkes-Barre High School in 1882. He then entered the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, making a special study of analytical chemistry, graduating from that institution in 1886. He became the Analytical Chemist for the Rossie Iron Ore Company, of Spragueville, St. Lawrence county, New York. Later he came to New York where he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1890 graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. In June of that year he became office and clinical assistant to Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, and Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, with whom he remained for eleven years. At the expiration of that time Dr. Frauenthal engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he has successfully continued to the present time, the latter years of his practice being given to consultation, and the special branch of orthopedic surgery. Dr. Frauenthal has held many staff appointments in New York hospitals. He was visiting physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Board of Health of New York City, and also took up educational work, as surgeon in the orthopedic clinic of the Bellevue Hospital, out-patient department. Dr. Frauenthal later was appointed physician in the orthopedic department of Beth Israel Hospital Dispensary. He established the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases of which he is the physician and surgeon-in-chief; he is consultant to the Jewish Maternity Hospital and to the Zion Hospital of Brooklyn; to the former his present staff appointments are those of medical director, surgeon-in-chief, and physician, and to the latter he is consulting orthopedic surgeon. Dr. Frauenthal has made some contributions to medical literature on subjects bearing on his practice and research, and of the



Henry W. Frauenthal

published professional writings of which he is the author may be noted the following:

Reprints, "Gonorrheal Arthritis," May, 1905; "Syphilitic Arthritis," May, 1906; "Treatment of Lumbago," June, 1906; "Electricity in Joint Affections," Jan., 1907; "Treatment in Acute Synovitis," Feb., 1907; "Therapeutical Exercises," 1908; "Therapeutical Exercises Before a Mirror," 1908; "Rational Spinal Support," Dec., 1908; "Anterior Poliomyelitis," 1909; "Anterior Poliomyelitis," 1909; "Treatment of Infantile Paralysis," 1911; "Erb's Palsy," 1912; "Gouth," 1913; "Treatment of Paralysis of Anterior Poliomyelitis," 1913; "Effects in Hereditary Syphilis in Children," 1913; "Infantile Paralysis," 1914; "Painful Feet," 1915; "Rheumatism in the Light of Modern Research," 1916; "Treatment of Infantile Paralysis Based on the Present Epidemic," 1916; "Treatment of Infantile Paralysis," 1916; "Obliterating Enarteritis;" and "Manual of Infantile Paralysis."

Dr. Frauenthal holds membership in a number of the leading medical societies, among those to which he belongs (in addition to the American College of Surgeons) being: American Electrical Therapeutic Association, the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the New York County Medical Society. Dr. Frauenthal's office is at No. 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

On March 26, 1912, at Nice, France, Dr. Frauenthal was married to Clara, daughter of David and Natalie Heinsheimer, of Far Rockaway.

FRANCIS VALK, Sc.D., M.D., Specialist in Ophthalmology and Professor Emeritus of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, was born at Flushing, New York, October 28, 1846, a son of William W. and Jane Sherwood (Jones) Valk. His father was a well-known physician in New York State during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Francis Valk received a liberal classical education at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the New York University Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1878 with the degree of M.D. In the same year Dr. Valk engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he has successfully continued to the present time. For many years he has been consulting surgeon to Thrall Hospital, Middletown, New York, assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the New York Dispensary, and surgeon and visiting ophthalmologist to the Randall's Island Hospital. He was Professor in the department of Diseases of the Eye at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School for many years, and is now professor emeritus of the same institution. Dr. Valk is a member of the following medical organizations and societies: The New York Academy of Medicine; Society of Medical Jurisprudence; American Academy of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology; Clinical Society of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and

Hospital; the American Medical Association; Medical Society of Greater New York; Medical Society of the State of New York, and the County Medical Association. Dr. Valk is also well known as an inventor of medical instruments for use in Ophthalmic treatments, he inventing the Twin Strabismus Hooks, and Needle Point Cystotome, these being widely used by Ophthalmologists. He has contributed much of interest and value to medical literature, and is the author of "Errors of Refraction," "Strabismus, or Squint," and many other noteworthy articles.

In August, 1874, Dr. Valk was married at Washington, D.C., to Marian C. Easby, of that city. They have the following children: Francis Marion, Elizabeth Barton, and Jane Sherwood Valk.

LEE MAIDMENT HURD, M.D., F.A.C.S., Specialist in Otological and Laryngological Surgery, was born in Minnesota, 1873, son of Byron Lee and Frances (Maidment) Hurd.

He received a liberal classical education at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, afterwards entering upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, graduating therefrom in 1895 with the degree of M.D. He then became an interne at the Brooklyn Hospital, remaining a member of the house staff of that institution for eighteen months, at the end of which time, in 1897, he accepted a position as surgeon in the throat department of the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City, which appointment he held for many years. On January 1, 1898, Dr. Hurd engaged in the private general practice of his profession in New York City, but during the later years of his practice he has devoted his attention solely to the otological and laryngological branches of the profession, having a large consulting practice. Dr. Hurd was for many years surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital (ear department) and at the present time is consulting Otological surgeon to the Home of the Friendless, and throat, nose and ear surgeon to the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, he is also Laryngologist at the New York University Dispensary, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

In the field of authorship, Dr. Hurd has contributed much to medical literature that has been of interest and value to the profession. He is also known as an inventor of medical instruments, having invented the "Frontal Curette," an instrument now largely used by the profession. Dr. Hurd is a member of the following medical organizations and societies: The American Medical Association, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Association, American Academy of Oto-Laryngology, New York Academy of Medicine, American Society of the State of New York, Greater New York Medical Association, Medical Society of the County of New York, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Alumni Society of Brooklyn Hospital. Dr. Hurd is also a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, and the New York Athletic Club.

LOUIS FAUGERES BISHOP, A.M., M.D., eminent specialist and consultant in Diseases of the Circulation, Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Circulation at Fordham University, consulting physician in cardiovascular diseases at Mercy Hospital and attending physician to the Lincoln Hospital, has had an enviable success in his chosen field of practice, in which he is a recognized authority in this country.

Louis F. Bishop was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 14, 1864, a son of James and Mary Faugeres (Ellis) Bishop. He received a liberal classical education in the schools of his native city, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Rutgers College, graduating from the latter in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1889 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. William Elmer, of Trenton, New Jersey, and in 1886 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1889 with the degree of M.D. He then became resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital, where he remained from 1889 to 1892, and was for three months identified with the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and held an appointment at the Vanderbilt Clinic for five years. In 1893 Dr. Bishop engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he has continued with eminent success to the present time, his later years of practice being devoted exclusively to general consultation work on diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Dr. Bishop has contributed numerous valuable articles to medical literature, among them being: "The Course and Management of Complicating Myocarditis," delivered before the American Medical Association; "Chronic Cardiac Disease and its Management," delivered before the New Jersey State Medical Society; "A Clinical Study of Myocarditis," delivered before the American Medical Association; "Early Recognition and Management of Arterial Degeneration," delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1901. Dr. Bishop's principal books are: "Heart Disease, Blood Pressure and the Nauheim Treatment," published by Funk & Wagnalls, and "Arteriosclerosis," published by the Oxford University Press. Dr. Bishop is a member of the following medical organizations: Member and former secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1895-1903, and for two years chairman of the section on Medicine; the American Medical Association; New York Pathological Society; Society of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

On November 14, 1899, Dr. Bishop was married to Charlotte Dater Gruner, a daughter of Sigfried Gruner, deceased, in his lifetime president of the New York Cotton Exchange. Dr. Bishop is the worthy representative of a distinguished ancestor, Dr. Louis Faugeres, his great-grandfather, after whom he was named. Dr. Faugeres was one of the most prominent physicians in New York in his day, and was one of the organizers and a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, on the charter of which his name

appears enrolled. He died in New York City in the year 1814.

Dr. Bishop is a true representative of the best element of the really progressive medical profession of the metropolis, which is second to none in the world. The success he has attained is due to no extraneous influences that count so largely in the rise of many, but is owing to the qualities of his mental constitution, which would not allow of his remaining in the rank and file. His habits of long and continuous hard work and study have contributed to give him an eminence among his colleagues which is widely acknowledged.

FRANCIS JOSEPH QUINLAN, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Specialist in Laryngology and Otology, former Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat at the New York Polyclinic, and identified with many leading hospitals, occupies a foremost place among New York medical men.

Francis Joseph Quinlan was born in New York City, in 1853. He received a liberal classical education at St. Francis Xavier College, where he graduated with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating therefrom in 1878 with the degree of M.D. He then served as an interne at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, for a time, afterwards engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he has successfully continued to the present time.

The following appointments have been held by Dr. Quinlan in connection with medical institutions: Assistant surgeon to the nose and throat department, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and likewise to the ear department; assistant surgeon to the throat department, College of Physicians and Surgeons; laryngologist to the Northern Dispensary, New York City; Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, New York Polyclinic; laryngologist and otologist to St. Vincent's Hospital, also a similar appointment in New York City Hospital; consulting laryngologist to the Foundling Hospital, New York City; consulting surgeon to the throat and ear department, St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, New York, and also to the Jamaica Hospital, Long Island, New York; and from 1879 to 1883 acted as surgeon in the United States Indian service.

Dr. Quinlan is a member of the various leading professional societies, such as New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, New York County Medical Association, State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Celtic Medical Society, New York Otological Society, and Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He was also elected president of the County Medical Association.

He is also the author of the following medical works: "Tinnitus Aurium due to Nasal Obstruction;" "Electro-Cauterization of the Middle Turbinate;" "Electro-Cauterization Followed by Meningitis;" "Chronic Hypertrophy of the Lingual Tonsil;" "Papilloma of



Henry Reed Hopkins, M.D.

the Larynx;" "Foreign Bodies in the Bronchi;" "Benign Tumors of the Naso-Pharynx;" "Malignant Tumors of the Naso-Pharynx;" "Paraffine Injections in Nasal Deformities;" "Malignant Disease of the Nasal Passages." He is the inventor of the following instruments: Post nasal forceps, reversible tonsillotome, nasal speculum, paraffine syringe. Dr. Quinlan is a member of the following clubs: Players' Catholic, Manhattan, New York Athletic, Lambs' and National Arts clubs.

Dr. Quinlan married, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York City, Matilda Venn. They reside at No. 66 West Fifty-second street, New York City.

HENRY REID HOPKINS, M.D.—It has been more than half a century since Dr. Hopkins began the practice of his profession in the city of Buffalo, New York, the city to which he had come from his home in Jamestown, New York, to take his first instruction in medical science five years earlier, in 1865. He did not begin practice in Buffalo after completing his course at the University of Buffalo, but spent three years in other cities gaining experience and confidence. His long years of practice have resulted in the upbuilding of a strong, professional reputation, and in bringing relief to thousands who have come under his ministrations. He is a son of John and Abby (Pratt) Hopkins, John Hopkins, a farmer of Chautauqua county, New York.

Henry Reid Hopkins was born in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, New York, November 16, 1844. He began attendance at the district school at the age of three years, and until eleven years of age continued attendance at that school. At the age of twelve he became a student at Jamestown Academy, there continuing for eight years. This brought him to his twentieth year, and the choice of a career. Medicine was the decision, and in 1865 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, emerging two years later a duly accredited M.D. After graduation from the University of Buffalo in 1867, Dr. Hopkins was appointed interne in the United States Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, D. C., going thence to a similar position at the Washington Hospital for Women and Children. Three years were spent in Washington, at these two hospitals, and in 1870 he returned to Buffalo and began practice. The forty-eight years which have since intervened have brought him the honors and emoluments of his profession, and he is rich in the love and esteem of his fellowmen.

For many years Dr. Hopkins was attending physician to Buffalo General Hospital, and is now consultant; for thirty years prior to attaining the age limit, he was Professor of Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and of Hygiene at Buffalo Medical College; was surgeon of the Eighth Division of the New York National Guard, with the rank of colonel. His contributions to the medical journals have been legion, "The Drug Habit," "Alcoholism," "Morphinism," "Nicotinism," etc., being topics he fervidly and eloquently discusses

with pen and voice. He is a member of the Medical Society of Erie County, and holds the distinctive honor of being the first, last and only holder of the title, honorary life member, a distinction conferred in 1900. He is a member and ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, he having held the office of president in 1903, the ninety-seventh year of the Society's existence. He is a charter member of the Medical Club, and a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Hopkins married Elizabeth Gowans, daughter of Peter and Mary (Straughn) Gowans. They are the parents of three daughters: Alice, Helen Richmond and Ruth Hopkins.

HERMAN MYNTER, M.D.—Although actively engaged in professional work in Buffalo, New York, until a week before his death, Dr. Mynter had been a sufferer during the last two years of his life, and had sought relief in a small town in Europe, which seemed to benefit him, during the summer of 1902. Dr. Mynter was brought into national prominence at the time of President McKinley's assassination, he being the second member of the surgical staff in attendance upon the president at the time the first operation was performed. He was generously endowed by an honorable ancestry with rare gifts of mind and person, gifts which fortunately for humanity had been well developed by the educational training that the best schools and universities of Europe could give. In his early manhood he came to the United States and to Buffalo, becoming a loyal, devoted American citizen, bringing to his adopted country and to the medical profession not empty hands, but a magnificent equipment, not needing care but ready, able and willing to care for others.

Herman Mynter was born in Karebaek, Denmark, in 1845, and died in Buffalo, New York, February 9, 1903. He was a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Copenhagen, class of 1871, being awarded his honorary degree, and after the acceptance of his thesis, he received his degree of M.D. He then complied with the laws of Denmark by serving with the medical corps of the Danish Navy for two years and with the army one year. At the close of his army service he came to the United States, locating in Buffalo, New York, in 1875, and there practiced with distinguished success until his death, twenty-eight years later. He was Professor of Surgery at Niagara University until the Medical Department of the University was merged with that of the University of Buffalo. Dr. Mynter then becoming Clinical Professor of Surgery at the last named. He was attending surgeon to the Sisters of Charity Hospital, the German Deaconess Home, and the German Hospital. In 1879 he became interested in the ownership of the Buffalo Medical Journal, and for a few years was a member of the editorial staff. His private surgical practice was large, and his life was one of constant usefulness.

Dr. Mynter was a member of the Medical Society of the County



Chas. M. Paul

of Erie, and of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and was the author of a monograph on Appendicitis, and occasionally contributed articles to medical journals. He was a man of strong individuality, true to the highest ethics of the profession he honored and adorned. His success as an instructor and teacher was pronounced because he ever gave to this portion of his work, as to all his efforts, his very best. His contributions to the literature of his profession ever bore the mark of distinct individuality and unusual mastery of its scientific principles and progress. He was highly esteemed by his professional brethren, and in Buffalo and Western New York the name of his friends was "legion."

Dr. Mynter married (first) and two daughters survive their father. He married (second) in 1887, Harriet Martin Buell, who is yet a resident of Buffalo.

CCHARLES CARY, M.D.—Since 1879 Dr. Charles Cary has been in the practice of his profession in Buffalo, and in 1911 closed an active connection with the faculty of the University of Buffalo, which had existed since 1879. He is a son of Dr. Walter and Julia (Love) Cary. His father was a practising physician of the city of Buffalo.

Charles Cary was born in Buffalo, New York, October 20, 1852, and there was educated in public and private schools, Briggs Preparatory School and the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He was graduated M.D., University of Buffalo, class of 1875, spent a year in study in France, eighteen months in Belgium, then spent a year in European travel, returning to the United States, spending some time in New York City at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and at Bellevue Hospital, beginning professional practice at Buffalo in 1879. The same year he was appointed attending physician at Buffalo General Hospital, and elected a member of the faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He was Professor of Anatomy until 1889; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1889-98; Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1898-1911, and until 1916 remained on the active staff of the General Hospital. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Medical Society of Erie County, and Buffalo Academy of Medicine. His clubs are the Buffalo Medical, Buffalo, Saturn, Park and Country. In politics he is a Republican. He yet continues his private practice, with offices at No. 340 Delaware Avenue.

Dr. Cary married in Buffalo, in 1879, Evelyn Rumsey, daughter of Bronson C. and Evelyn (Hall) Rumsey.

CCHARLES H. W. AUDEL, M.D.—After completing professional study at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and receiving his M.D., class of 1886, Dr. Auel began practice in Buffalo, and there has continued during the entire thirty-two years which have since intervened. Although awarded his degree on the strength of the studies completed, Dr. Auel's study was then but

fairly begun, for he has been a deep student all his life. Kindly and courteous, he enjoys the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends, has a lucrative practice, and both as physician and citizen is held in high esteem.

Dr. Auel was born in Hesse-Nassau, a province of Prussia, December 19, 1863, and there completed primary and high school courses of study. He then entered the University of Marburg, (founded in 1527) and there began the study of medicine, continuing until 1883, when he came to the United States. He located in Buffalo, New York, and resumed the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the University of Medicine, and pursuing full courses of study until awarded his M. D., class of '86." The same year he began his professional career, selecting Buffalo as his location, and there he has won high standing in the medical profession. He served Erie County Hospital three years, 1891-94 as consulting physician, there being no regular medical staff at that time. He was one of the founders of the Buffalo German Hospital, and has served that institution as chairman of the medical staff ever since he was elected, and is a member of the board of trustees. Dr. Auel is a member of the Masonic order and of the Erie County, State and National Medical societies. He is highly regarded by his brethren, and is one of the strong men of his profession.

THOMAS FRANCIS DWYER, M.D.—After thirty-three years' practice in his native Buffalo, Dr. Dwyer may be considered well established in that practice. The years have brought him honorable distinction, and he enjoys the high regard of men of eminence in the various professional fields. His practice has been general in its character, and in the treatment of the thousands of cases of disease which have been entrusted to him Dr. Dwyer has had his full measure of success.

He is a son of Michael O. and Ellen (Cunningham) Dwyer, and was born in Buffalo, New York, December 9, 1862, obtaining his early education in private schools. At the age of eighteen years, in 1880, he was graduated from St. Joseph's College, and in 1882 began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He pursued a three years' course, and in 1885 was graduated with honors, being awarded his degree. He devoted himself to further preparation, and by competitive examination became interne at the Buffalo General Hospital, serving for eighteen months, and after post-graduate work in New York he began general practice in Buffalo. He grew quickly into public favor, and soon could feel that his days of testing were over, and that he had won his position among those physicians of honor and ability who were destined to endure. His practice is large and his position a leading one in the profession he honors. He strictly adheres to the unwritten code known as the "ethics of the profession," and holds the esteem of his brethren of that profession. He is a member of the medical societies, local, state and national; has served the Erie County Society as a member of



Charles W. Baute

the board of censors, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine as secretary, and the Practitioners Club of Buffalo as president. He has also served Le Conteulx Institution for Deaf Mutes as visiting physician, and also St. Mary's Home, and many fraternal orders as examining physician.

Dr. Dwyer married, in May, 1888, Lillian E. Callahan, daughter of Richard Callahan, of Buffalo. They are the parents of Grace M., Lillian M., Florence, Ruth F. and Frank.

ARCHIBALD DIXON CARPENTER, M.D.—Son of a pharmacist, it was quite in keeping with his environment that when he came to choose his own profession Mr. Carpenter should elect medicine. Since 1902 he has been in general practice in Buffalo, his degree bearing the stamp of Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Carpenter is a son of Archibald Dixon and Semelia (Lamb) Carpenter.

Archibald Dixon (2) Carpenter was born in Mancelona, Michigan, July 19, 1873. He was graduated from high school at Cadillac, Michigan, class of 1894, later entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, attending during the years 1897-1900, leaving to complete a course in medicine at Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, in Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1901. For one year following graduation he was interne at Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital, his career as a private medical practitioner beginning in 1902. He has continuously practised his profession in Buffalo until the present time, his practice general in its character. He was formerly obstetrician to Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital, and is now attending physician to the Municipal Hospital, Buffalo. Dr. Carpenter is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, American Medical Association, Erie County Medical Society, and for three years secretary of the Board of Censors, and a past grand president of Phi Alpha Gamma.

Dr. Carpenter married Mary Craig, daughter of William and Mary (Colomer) Craig.

CHARLES WOODBURY BANTA, M.D.—Choosing the profession of his honored father, Dr. Rollin L. Banta, now retired, and living at Burt, Niagara county, New York, Dr. Charles W. Banta completed his studies in the University of Buffalo, and after receiving his M. D., in 1901, began the practice of medicine in Buffalo, and there continues a specialist in general surgery. He is a descendant of an ancestor who came from Holland in 1659, settling in the Hudson Valley, but in this branch coming to Buffalo, where the firm, Bidwell & Banta, built and launched some of the largest and most handsomely furnished steamboats of their period. This famous boat-building Banta was the grandfather of Dr. Charles W. Banta and father of Dr. Rollin L. Banta.

Dr. Rollin Ledrue Banta was born in Buffalo, New York, in November, 1846, and there began his education in public school No. 4.

He finished college preparation with a three years' course at St. Joseph's Academy, finishing his classical study with a three years' course at Manhattan College, New York City. He pursued medical studies at the University of Buffalo, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1871. He began practice in Buffalo, but in the spring of 1873 opened an office in Erie, Pennsylvania, there practising for five years, then returning to Buffalo, where he continued in practice for many years. For four years, ending in 1895, he was Professor of Therapeutics in the medical department of Niagara University, also Professor of Obstetrics in the same institution. His specialty was obstetrics, and he wrote many papers on the subject. He is retired from active practice and living at Burt, New York, since 1916. He is one of the honored ex-presidents of the Erie County Medical Society, and was for two terms vice-president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He has added much to medical literature through articles from his pen, published in the medical journals. He married, in 1875, Sarah Moody Ayer, of Buffalo.

Charles Woodbury Banta was born in Buffalo, New York, September 29, 1877, that city ever his home. After completing classical study he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, receiving his degree M.D. with the graduating class of 1901. He began practice in Buffalo, but during the years 1904-05 he took extended post-graduate courses abroad, specializing in surgery, spending in all twelve months in the universities and hospitals of Berlin, Vienna and Berne. For seven years, 1903-10, he was attending obstetrician to St. Mary's Hospital, and during the same period and until 1913 assistant gynecologist to the Sisters' Hospital, both important Buffalo institutions. He is attending surgeon to Erie County Hospital, and to the Municipal Hospital, these public duties being in addition to a large private practice in general surgery.

Dr. Banta is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Union, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Erie County Medical Association, the Buffalo Country Club, and the Saturn Club, his college fraternity Omega Upsilon Phi. During the years, 1915-17, he was a member of the Buffalo Cavalry Association, and in 1916 spent a month in military training at Plattsburg, New York.

Dr. Banta married Clara Winspear Urban, daughter of George and Ada E. (Winspear) Urban. Dr. and Mrs. Banta are the parents of a daughter, Ada Jeannette, and a son, Charles Urban Banta.

GEORGE HENRY CALKINS, M.D.—Since graduation from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, class of 1893, Dr. Calkins has been professionally engaged in Tonawanda and Buffalo, New York, as a specialist in diseases of the respiratory organs. He is a son of Charles Henry and Anna (Dye) Calkins, Tonawanda being the family home. George Henry Calkins was born in Tonawanda, New York, November 3, 1862, and there obtained his English education in the grade and high schools. Choosing the profession of medicine, he entered the University of Buffalo, and in 1893,

was graduated M.D. He began practice in Tonawanda, but upon the outbreak of war with Spain he enlisted, and was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of United States Volunteers with the rank of captain. He saw service in Cuba and the Philippines, serving until honorably discharged in January, 1903. He is a member of the Park Club, Wanakah Country and Automobile Clubs of Buffalo, his business having been in that city for years.

Dr. Calkins married Gertrude Eberhart, daughter of Samuel and Irene (Arnold) Eberhart. They are the parents of a daughter: Gertrude Eberhart Calkins.

JOHAN MILTON GARRATT, M.D. Thomas and Sarah (Fowler)

Garratt some time after the birth of their son, John Milton Garratt, came to the United States, and there that son has risen to eminence in his medical profession, his special line of investigation and scientific research having been along the lines opened up by the discovery of the Roentgen ray, and the application of high-frequency currents. Dr. John M. Garratt was born in Cardiff, Wales, January 25, 1865, and came to the United States in 1871. He decided to prepare for the medical profession, entering the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and in 1897, was graduated with the degree of M.D. His practice in Buffalo has been confined to roentgenology and high frequency therapy, and in his special field he has attained eminent rank. He is Consulting Roentgenologist of the Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries, City of Buffalo, New York; and of J. N. Adams Memorial Hospital, Perrysburg, New York, and is the author of many contributions to the literature of his profession. These include:

"Common Reagents for the Detection of Albuminaria," *New York Medical Journal*, July 16, 1898; a contact tube for the detection of albumin in urine; "A New Photographometer," *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, December 22, 1900; "A Rapid and Easy Method for the Sterilization of Catgut Ligature and Suture Material," *American Medicine*, June 27, 1903; "High Frequency Oscillating Currents," *Encyclopedia Americana*; "The Treatment of Tubercular Cystitis with special preference to Roentgenotherapy," *New York Medical Journal*, October 3, 1907; "Roentgenographic Examination of the Urinary Bladder," *Journal of American Medical Association*, January 29, 1911; "Improved Saline Transfusion Apparatus," *Journal of American Medical Association*, December 25, 1909; "Diverticula of the Urinary Bladder with Reference to Roentgen Ray Diagnosis, Surgical Gynecology and Obstetrics," September, 1911; "The 'Boiler' System of Water Circulation applied to water-cooled Roentgen ray tubes"; "Roentgenographic Examination of the Urinary Bladder," *American Journal of Roentology*, August, 1916; "High Frequency Oscillating Currents," *Buffalo Medical Journal*, October, 1917.

In 1883, Dr. Garratt enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, New York National Guard, serving until 1899, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of ordnance sergeant. Dr. Garratt has an enviable reputation as a crack rifle shot. He is a charter member of the Omega Upsilon Phi fraternity. Dr. Garratt married Louise C., daughter of Dr. Harry Edward and Barbara Oxley, her father being a graduate of Oxford University, England.

CLARK FRANCIS (BROSSEAU) BRUSO, M.D.—By one of those regrettable occurrences this family name of Brosseau, formerly borne by a native of France, became Bruso possibly because it was easier for the first American bearer, or perhaps for an official to spell and pronounce. So Brosseau became Bruso and is worthily borne by Dr. Clark Francis Bruso, a native son of Buffalo, trained in the city schools and prepared for his profession in the University of Buffalo. Dr. Bruso has given the strength of his manhood and his professional skill to the service of his city. He has borne well his part as a professional man, and in both the Spanish War and in the present great conflict he gave and is giving of his professional skill. He is a son of Octave and Charlotte A. (Henry) Bruso, his father of French parentage, and his mother of English birth.

Clark Francis Bruso was born in Buffalo, New York, May 11, 1866, and has ever been a resident of the city of his birth. After completing grade and high school courses in the public schools he was variously employed until 1884, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and then began the study of medicine at the University of Buffalo, where, after finishing a course of lectures, he was appointed interne at Erie County Hospital, but he continued his medical studies at the University until graduated, *cum laude*, with the degree of M.D., with the class of 1887. Prior to graduation he had received appointment as interne at Erie County Penitentiary, and house surgeon to Fitch Accident Hospital, his being the first of such appointments to these institutions. After graduation he was appointed resident physician at Erie County Hospital, but the following July 1 resigned to devote himself to private practice, having decided to locate at lower Black Rock. He continued a successful practice there for seven years, and then returned to Buffalo, opening an office on Lafayette Avenue, and there spent three years. He then located his offices at the corner of Main and Seneca Streets, and in time became thoroughly established in public favor as a physician and surgeon of skill and honor. In 1898, when the war with Spain broke out, he was appointed by President McKinley in the United States Army as surgeon, and served as brigade surgeon with the rank of major. From 1907, until the present, 1918, he has been chief examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission at Buffalo, and is now chairman and medical examiner of the Third Division Exemption Board, Buffalo, being the second largest in the State and one of the largest in the country. In addition to his connection with Erie County Hospital, Erie County Penitentiary Hospital, and Fitch Accident Hospital, he was attending physician to the Erie County jail, and Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the German Hospital. He served the Western division of the West Shore Railroad as surgeon, is examiner to life insurance companies and fraternal orders, and ministers to a large private clientèle. He is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, the Erie County Medical Society. His fraternity is Nu Sigma Nu, his church affiliation, Episcopalian.

Dr. Bruso has four children: Edward H., now connected with the



Charles Francis Bruso



Julius W. Fetter

Standard Oil Company; Winifred G.; John Clark, now serving in the United States Navy, and Eleanor.

CCHARLES E. ABBOTT, M.D.—At the age of twenty Dr. Abbott began the study of pharmacy, and for two years pursued that line of study, completing the full course with graduation. One year later he began the study of medicine and closely devoted himself to preparation for that profession for a term of four years. In 1902 he began active practice, the year following the conferring of his degree, and for sixteen years he has been in successful practice in the City of Buffalo. He is a son of Joseph H. and Annette S. (Pontin) Abbott.

Dr. Charles E. Abbott was born in the city of New York, November 25, 1874, and there completed his preparatory education. In 1894 he entered the School of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo, and in 1896 was graduated with honors, Ph.B. In 1897 he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated M.D., class of 1901. He located in Buffalo in 1902, and has continuously been in practice in that city until the present. He is attending physician to the Buffalo Hospital Sisters of Charity, consultant in Medicine at Municipal Hospital, and at St. Mary's Hospital. His fraternities are Beta Ota Sigma and Nu Sigma Nu, his club, the Buffalo.

Dr. Abbott married Gertrude Patterson, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Heaton) Patterson. They were the parents of one child, Charles Warren Abbott, born in Buffalo, January 22, 1904.

DDOUGLAS PERKINS ARNOLD, M.D., was born in Rochester, New York, March 24, 1885, and after completing classical studies entered the medical school of the University of Buffalo, being awarded his M.D. with the class of 1908, following which he was an interne at the Buffalo General Hospital. After a post-graduate course in Boston, Massachusetts, he went abroad for study, and pursued special courses at Berlin and Munich. At the outbreak of the war he returned to the United States and located in Buffalo, where he is specializing in the diseases of children.

In 1918 he was appointed Director of Infant Welfare for the City of Buffalo, and since 1917 he has been instructor in pediatrics at the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He is a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and the Erie County Medical Society, and is strongly devoted to the profession he has chosen as his life work.

In 1915 Dr. Arnold married Beatrice Alford, they are the parents of a daughter, Jane Howie Arnold.

JULIUS HOWARD POTTER, M.D., is a son of Chauncey and Lucina (Wright) Potter, of Otsego county, New York. Julius Howard Potter was born in New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York, and there began his education, finishing at New York Normal College,

Albany, New York, whence he was graduated, class of 1877. He chose medicine as his profession, studied at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, was awarded his M.D., class of 1881. He at once began practice in Mt. Vernon, New York, until 1883, and then moved to Buffalo, and during the past thirty-five years has been in Buffalo. He has won professional honor and the rich rewards of the ancient and honorable calling. He is visiting physician to Lafayette General Hospital, local surgeon for the Wabash Railroad, Grand Trunk, and other railroads in addition to the exactions of his practice. Dr. Potter is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Society, Erie County Medical Society, Wabash Hospital Railroad Association, of which he is ex-president; member and ex-president of the Buffalo Medical Union; member and ex-president of Roswell Park Medical Club; member Buffalo Academy; and is physician for numerous societies and organizations. His club is the Automobile of Buffalo.

Dr. Potter married Effie M. Rawson, daughter of Frank and Harriet M. Rawson. They are the parents of three children: Elizabeth Pearl, Beatrice Effie, and Julius H. Potter, Jr.

LAURENCE GEORGE HANLEY, A.M., Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., of Buffalo, New York, was born at Seymour, Connecticut, July 4, 1863, son of John and Elizabeth Hanley.

Dr. Hanley attended the public schools of Derby, Connecticut; Yale College, where he spent one year in the study of medicine, and Niagara University. He graduated in arts in 1884. The degrees of A. M., 1886, and M.D., 1887, were conferred upon him, that of Ph.D., 1895, and LL.D., 1906, all from Niagara University. He later studied in Vienna, Berlin and Paris. He began his professional career as an interne at the old Emergency Hospital, at South Division and Michigan streets, 1885, and was the first ambulance surgeon connected with this institution. In 1898, following the death of John Cronyn, Dr. Hanley succeeded him as president of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, with which institution he continues to be prominently identified. Dr. Hanley was formerly Professor of Obstetrics at the Niagara University, and when the medical department of that institution was merged with the University of Buffalo, he was appointed to the faculty of the latter institution. Dr. Hanley is highly regarded in the medical profession. He is an ardent student, whose close devotion to his profession and whose signal success as a physician, surgeon, and instructor, have gained for him an enviable place in medical circles and in the hospitals and institutions of Buffalo.

Dr. Hanley is a member of the Erie County Medical Society; New York State Medical Association; Buffalo Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; Medical Society of Greater New York; Buffalo Council, Knights of Columbus; Buffalo Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Cook Camp, Sons of Veterans. He is Consulting Obstetrician at the Erie County Hospital; Attending Surgeon at the Emergency Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist, Provi-



Wm. G. Taylor M.D.

dence Retreat; member of board of trustees, St. John's Protectory, Lackawanna, New York.

In 1894 Dr. Hanley married Agnes M. Walsh, of Ansonia, Connecticut, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Walsh, pioneer settlers of that part of New England.

THOMAS HENRY MCKEE, M.D., is a son of Henry Beardsley and Marie (Graham) McKee, of Canada, the family home being at North Glanford, about five and a half miles from Hamilton, Wentworth county, Province of Ontario. Thomas Henry McKee was born at North Glanford, Ontario, Canada, April 19, 1863, and there finished his early studies. He completed courses of study at Hamilton Collegiate Institute and Hamilton Model School, graduating at Ottawa Normal School, this course of instruction qualifying him to teach. He spent some years as a teacher prior to entering the University of Buffalo to prepare for the profession of medicine. He was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the University, in the class of 1898, and the same year began the practice of his profession in Buffalo. He was elected Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, in 1914, and resigned therefrom in May, 1918, to accept the position as major in the United States Army. He is gynecologist to Erie County Hospital, surgeon to Lafayette General Hospital of Buffalo, and associate in surgery, University of Buffalo.

Dr. McKee is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the American Medical Association; New York State Medical Society, of Erie County Medical Society, of the Medical Association of Central New York, of the Medical Association of Greater New York, of Roselle Park Medical Club, of the American Genetic Association, of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, of the American Society for Control of Cancer, of Medical Corps Reserve Corps, ranking as major, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the National Security League, of the National Geographic Society, of the Public Education Association, of the Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association, of the Army League of the United States, of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; Nu Sigma Nu; Phi Lo Sig; Perish Lodge, No. 292, Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. McKee married Edith McCormick, daughter of Arthur M. and Esther McCormick, and they are the parents of a son, Henry McCormick McKee, and a daughter, Dorothy McKee.

WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, M.D.—Immediately after graduation from the medical department of Niagara University in 1893, Dr. Taylor began the practice of his profession in Buffalo, New York, and, during the years which have since intervened, he acquired a large practice and gained honorable position. He was born at Cambria, Niagara county, New York, May 22, 1868, and obtained his preparatory education in the Lockport public schools. He later went West, completed a three years' course at the University of Dakota, and for several years taught school in the Dakotas. He returned to New

York in 1889, locating in Buffalo, and entering the medical school of Niagara University. He was granted his degree of Doctor of Medicine at graduation, class of '93, and at once began practice in Buffalo, that city now having been the scene of his professional labors for a quarter of a century. In 1894, he was appointed house physician to the Woman's Hospital, and later clinical assistant in gynecology. In addition to his private practice and Woman's Hospital work, he has served his Alma Mater as instructor on obstetrics, and as physician to the Woman's Dispensary. He is at present on the staff of the General Hospital, serving as one of the obstetricians to the Harrington Maternity Hospital. He is a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Erie County Medical Society; to the State Medical Society; to the Practitioners' Club and to the Obstetrical Clinical Society.

ELI HERR LONG, M.D., of Buffalo, New York, was born in Clarence, New York, 1880, the son of David and Mary (Miller) Long. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Williamsville, and later entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1882. During that same year, he continued his studies, taking post-graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania. Since then, Dr. Long has for years been on the staff at the Buffalo General Hospital, being now consulting physician. He filled the chair of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, University of Buffalo, medical department, from 1898 to 1912, and is now Emeritus Professor. He occupies the chairs of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, University of Buffalo, dental department, and of *Toxicology* in the department of pharmacy. He has published *Tables for Doctor and Druggist*; *Pharmacological diagrams*, and a text book on *Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. Dr. Long has practised medicine in Buffalo since 1882. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the State and County Medical Societies, and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He also belongs to the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity.

Dr. Long married Alice E. Eggert, daughter of Oliver J. and Susan (Frick) Eggert. To them have been born six children: Edith E.; Austin O.; Raymond D. now living; Edwin E.; Walter C.; and Jessie A., deceased.

DEWITT HALSEY SHERMAN, M.D., of Buffalo, was born there, August 23, 1864, son of Robert DeWitt and Martha (Rogers) Sherman. He graduated from the Buffalo Classical School and later from Williams College in 1886. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1890, and in 1891 he studied at the Buffalo Medical School. He has been Professor of *Therapeutics* and is Professor of *Pediatrics* at the University of Buffalo; visiting physician at the Children's Hospital; and pediatricist at the Buffalo General Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, New York; of the American Pediatric Asso-



Thos B. Carpenter, M.D.

ciation; of the Academy of Medicine, Buffalo; of the State Medical and the Erie County Medical societies; and a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity at Williams College. He belongs to the Saturn and Country clubs of Buffalo.

THOMAS BERNARD CARPENTER, M.D.—More than a quarter of a century ago Dr. Carpenter came to Buffalo, New York, with his newly acquired degree received from Harvard Medical School. His education was his passport, as he was without experience, coming direct to Buffalo after graduation. But the lack of experience as a practitioner was soon remedied, and the years have brought him the honors of his profession and substantial reward. He is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Smith) Carpenter, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Thomas Bernard Carpenter was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 19, 1868, and there completed graded and high-school courses of public school study. He chose medicine as his profession, entered Harvard Medical School, and was graduated M.D., class of 1890. He located in Buffalo, New York, the same year, and has there been in continuous practice until the present (1918). In addition to his private practice, he is associate in Genito-Urinary Diseases, University of Buffalo; Assistant-attendant in Genito-Urinary Diseases, Buffalo General Hospital; Attendant in Genito-Urinary Diseases, Erie County Hospital; Surgeon in Charge of the Municipal Urologic Hospital. His reputation as a specialist in urology is very high, the calls upon his skill and learning being frequent. Dr. Carpenter is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and American Urologic Association.

Dr. Carpenter married Annie Elizabeth White, daughter of John and Charlotte (McIntosh) White. Children: Charlotte Mary and Kathryn Carpenter.

JACOB S. OTTO, M.D.—In the city of his birth, Dr. Otto has won high rank as a specialist in diseases peculiar to children, and as an instructor in anatomy, medicine and therapeutics at the University of Buffalo, has aided in the preparation of other men for their self-imposed duty for humanity. He is a son of John and Eliza (Corning) Otto.

Jacob S. Otto was born in Buffalo, New York, August 29, 1872, and there yet resides, an honored citizen and a highly regarded physician. He prepared in high school and in private institutions of Buffalo, going thence to Princeton University, whence he was graduated A.B., class of '95." He at once began the study of medicine in the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, continuing until graduated M. D., in 1898. After graduation and for the remainder of the year, he was interne at Rochester City Hospital; then for one year interne at Erie County Hospital at Buffalo; completing his services as interne after six months' further duty at Buffalo General Hospital. He then began private practice and so continues, specializing in diseases

of children. He is Assistant Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Buffalo; pediatricist in Erie County Hospital; an associate attending physician of Buffalo Children's Hospital. From 1901 to 1904, he was assistant surgeon of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, ranking as captain. He is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Nu Sigma Nu, and the Saturn Club.

Dr. Otto married Elisabeth Townsend Wheeler, daughter of Edmund S. and Jane (Howard) Wheeler. They are the parents of a daughter, Elisabeth Townsend Otto.

THOMAS LOTHROP, M.D.—As a scholar, educator, physician, and useful patriotic citizen, as the practical generous helper of the needy, as the friend and aid of ambitious young men, Dr. Lothrop accomplished that in his life which was of real value to his fellowmen, and truly the world was better for his having lived in it. He shirked no service, and often without hope of fee or reward gave of his overtaxed strength to answer calls from the poor. He was a lineal descendant of Dr. John Lothrop, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts. He lived up to the best traditions of an honored family, and in his keeping the name lost none of its fair fame.

Dr. Thomas Lothrop was born at Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1836, and died in August, 1902. After studying under private tutors he completed courses at Clinton Liberal Institute, and after graduation with the class of 1855, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated therefrom an M.D., class of '58. After graduation he practised at Corunna, Michigan, but in 1859 came to Buffalo, New York, his object being to care for the practice of Dr. John D. Hill during the latter's absence upon a European tour. Dr. Lothrop liked the locality, and after Dr. Hill's return located at Black Rock, where he practised successfully for eleven years. In 1871 he settled in Buffalo, which was his home until death. During his long years of residence there, he was intimately connected with many important institutions of the city and the recipient of many honors. He was of course always interested in the medical aspect of the various organizations of Buffalo, and for forty years contributed generously of his time and his means to the beneficent work of the Church Charity Foundation, of whose board he was a member at the time of his death. As superintendent of education of the city of Buffalo, 1869 to 1872, he did much toward raising the standards of the schools and increasing their efficiency. He received from Niagara University the *Adeundum* degree, M.D., in 1886, and Ph.D. from the same institution in 1893. Hobart College conferred the honorary degree, A.M., in 1896. From 1879 he was senior editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*; was manager of the Buffalo State Hospital,

appointed by Governor Flower in 1892; and in 1893-94 was president of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

An institution in which Dr. Lothrop was deeply interested, one he aided to found and which he served as chief physician, was the Buffalo Woman's Hospital. He was also physician to St. Francis Hospital; consulting physician to the Sisters' Hospital, Providence Retreat, Buffalo General Hospital and the Erie County Hospital. He was appointed by Governor Odell, visitor to Buffalo Hospital for the Insane, and he was Honorary Professor of Obstetrics of the Medical Department, University of Buffalo. He was an active member of the Erie County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, a fellow of the American Association of Obstetrics and Gynecologists. His college fraternity was Delta Phi, University of Michigan. In Free Masonry he was a past master of Parish Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; was a companion of Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and in Cryptic Masonry belonged to Queen City Council. In the business world he served Lakeside Cemetery as president; the Buffalo Loan, Trust & Safe Deposit Company as a member of the board of directors; and the State Normal School as president of the board of directors, holding the last-named office until his death. He was a devout churchman, loyal to his duty as a member of St. Paul's Parish, Buffalo, and from early manhood until the end he was a true, earnest and devoted member of the church to which he gave allegiance. The work of the Sunday school strongly attracted him, and he was a most valued worker, courtesy and consideration ever marking his intercourse with his fellowmen, and he went from earthly scenes greatly beloved and admired.

EARL PERKINS LOTHROP, M.D., of Buffalo, obtained his preliminary education by attendance at Heathcote School, this course supplemented by attendance at Johns Hopkins University, from which he received the degree of B.A. in 1892, and then matriculated in the Medical Department of Niagara University, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1894. During the years 1894-95 he pursued a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He served as Instructor of Pathology, Medical Department, Niagara University, 1896-1901; Associated Professor of Obstetrics, University of Buffalo, 1901-05; as surgeon to Buffalo Woman's Hospital; as surgeon to J. H. Adams Memorial Hospital, Perrysburg, New York; as consulting surgeon to Columbus Hospital, and has served on the staffs of the Erie County, Sisters' and German Deaconess hospitals, 1896-1903, and assistant at Buffalo Woman's Hospital, 1896-1902, associate, 1902-11, and chief from 1911 to the present time (1918). He specializes in the surgical branch of the profession. Dr. Lothrop is a member of Erie County, New York State and American Medical associations, and a fellow of the American Obstetrical and Gynecological Association and of the College of Surgeons. Fraternally he is a member of De Molay Lodge, Free and

Accepted Masons, also of Consistory and Shrine, and socially is a member of the Buffalo Club and Wanakah Country Club.

ARTHUR W. HURD, M.D.—By the resignation of Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital, on March 19, 1918, the State Hospital Commission has lost one of its oldest, most devoted, cultured and able superintendents, and he leaves the service with the sincere regrets of all those with whom he has been associated, their best wishes for the future health and happiness of himself and family, and a hope that for many years he may fully enjoy his well-earned rest after thirty-two years of faithful and loyal service.

Dr. Hurd was born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1858, and received his early education in his native state. He received the degree of bachelor of arts and later master of arts from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, where he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1883. After graduation he was resident physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and the Workhouse and Almshouse Hospital on Blackwell's Island. This experience was supplemented by a course of study in Europe, and on his return in 1885 he became a member of the medical staff of the Buffalo State Hospital, being appointed Second Assistant Physician by Judson B. Andrews, the first superintendent of this institution. In 1889 he was promoted to the position of First Assistant Physician, and in November, 1894, was made superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Andrews the preceding August.

During the thirty-two years he has been connected with the Buffalo State Hospital, he has been an able, active, energetic worker, and has labored conscientiously and zealously, not only to improve the institution with which he was connected, and to promote the welfare and happiness of the patients, and create harmony and loyalty among the employees, but to gain the good-will and co-operation of the public and to banish a general feeling of prejudice against State hospitals, which was the result of antiquated methods of treatment in common use prior to the days of state care. He gave his time freely to those seeking advice, and his uniform kindness of heart and pleasing personality made many deep and lasting friendships. He possessed unusual executive ability, which was early recognized by the offer of other important positions. He was always familiar with details of management, ready at all times to listen to and carefully weigh complaints, to sympathize with and help those in trouble, and always eminently fair in his dealings.

While his paramount interests were with the institution of which he was superintendent, his activities extended to many subjects of public welfare, including the care and treatment of the insane in general, better provisions for the feeble-minded; medical instead



Walter D. Greene

of penal care for inebriates and drug habitues; preventative measures; betterment of social conditions and many charities.

He was, at one time, Professor of Mental Diseases in the University of Buffalo, and has always been an active member of many medical and social societies, in recent years having been president of the County Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine. At present, he is a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Erie County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, Sons of the Revolution, Saturn Club, University Club, Pundit Club, Medical Club of Buffalo, Historical Society and Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

He has been a frequent contributor of scientific articles to the various societies and medical journals, and these give evidence of his wide knowledge in psychiatric and general topics.

WALTER DAVID GREENE, M.D.—Two eminent members of the medical profession by the name of Greene have made Buffalo the seat of their practice, Walter David Greene and his son Clayton Wellington Greene. Walter David Greene, son of Stephen and Lydia (Chase) Greene, was born in South Starksboro, Vermont, April 20, 1853. He was educated in the district school, and at the Friends' Seminary, Union Springs, New York, and later studied medicine at the University of Buffalo, whence he was graduated in 1873. After residence as interne and house physician of the City Hospital, Rochester, New York, he practised for several years in Mendon, New York, removing to Buffalo in 1880, where he at once became identified with public health work. He was district physician in 1882 and health officer of the city in 1889, in 1897 was made Assistant Health Commissioner under the new charter, and in 1902 was elected Commissioner, continuing until 1907. Subsequently he served on the Public Health Council of the Health Department, and as consultant on the staff of the municipal hospitals, continuing active until his death.

Dr. Greene was at one time Professor of Hygiene in Niagara University, and for the last twenty years of his life he was Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the University of Buffalo. The latter half of his professional career he confined his practice to genito-urinary diseases and proctology; and was a member of the staffs of the Sisters of Charity and Erie County Hospitals, also serving the several municipal hospitals. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, president of the board of trustees of Plymouth Church and past president of the Methodist Union. He stood high in Masonic circles, was a thirty-third degree Mason, A. A. and Scottish Rite, lieutenant commander of Buffalo Consistory, past potentate of Ismailia Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and past president of the Acacia Club. He was a member of the Medical Union, the American Public Health Association, and of many other or-

ganizations, among them the American Whig Society of Princeton University of which he was an honorary member.

CLAYTON WELLINGTON GREENE, M.D.—During the eight years he has been identified with the medical profession in Buffalo, as interne and private practitioner, Dr. Greene has continued an assiduous student, the securing of his degree of Doctor of Medicine but intensifying his thirst for knowledge that he may worthily bear the honor. Modest and courteous, he has won his way to honorable position and is highly esteemed. He is a son of Dr. Walter David and Mary (Pursel) Greene, his father an eminent physician of Buffalo from 1880 until his death.

Clayton Wellington Greene was born in Buffalo, New York, March 14, 1884, and there completed the public school courses with graduation from Masten Park High School in 1902. He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1906, and the same year began the study of medicine at the University of Buffalo. He was awarded his medical degree in class of 1910, and during that year and the next, was interne at Buffalo General Hospital. He began private practice in Buffalo in 1912, and so continues very successfully. In 1914 he did post graduate work in London, England, largely in University College Hospital Medical School. He is identified with the medical department of the University of Buffalo as associate in medicine; is assistant attending physician, Buffalo General Hospital; assistant consulting physician to the Ernest Wende, Municipal, and City Hospitals of Buffalo; attending physician, Good Samaritan Dispensary; and is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, ranking as first lieutenant. He was in active service at Columbus Barracks (Ohio), in 1916. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Association of Military Surgeons; New York State Medical Society; Erie County Medical Society; Buffalo Medical Union; Nu Sigma Nu; and the University Club.

Dr. Greene married Emma Walmsley Otis, daughter of Stephen Gorham and Mariana (Walmsley) Otis, of Sherwood, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Greene are the parents of: David Gorham and Priscilla Mary Greene.

HENRY CLARK BUSWELL, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Craftsbury, Vermont, January 28, 1862, son of Clark Stevens and Lucena (Downer) Buswell. He attended St. Johnsbury Academy (Vermont), Montpelier Seminary (Vermont), St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, New York, and University of Niagara, Buffalo, New York, from which he graduated in 1888. He pursued special courses in internal medicine in Berlin and Vienna in 1893-94, 1904-5 and 1913. He is engaged in active practice in Buffalo, making a specialty of internal medicine. He is attending physician of the Erie County Hospital, consulting physician of the Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity, of Providence Retreat, Emergency Hospital, and Physician-

in-chief to the German Deaconess Hospital, and Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of Buffalo. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society State of New York, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of County of Erie Medical Union, and Buffalo Club.

JOHN HAUENSTEIN, M.D.—When ten years of age Dr. Hauenstein was brought by his parents from his native Switzerland to America, and in the city of Buffalo, New York, the family found a home. There Dr. Hauenstein found opportunity and there he practiced medicine for more than half a century, becoming eminent in medicine and surgery. The last ten years of his life, 1895-1905, he spent retired from professional cares, having been in continuous practice in Buffalo for fifty-one years, 1844-95.

John Hauenstein was born in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, June 28, 1821, and died in Buffalo, New York, November 10, 1905. The first ten years of his life were spent in his native Canton, the remainder in the city of Buffalo, to which he came in 1831. In 1833 he became an apprentice in the office of Dr. Dellenbaugh, which later led him to take up the study of medicine. He attended private schools until entering high school, there pursuing courses until graduation. He studied medicine with Dr. F. L. Harris, of Buffalo, then entered Geneva Medical College, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1844. He began practice in Buffalo, locating his office at the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, and there began the professional career which terminated fifty-one years later with his retirement. A few years after beginning practice he moved his offices to Washington street, where he maintained his residence and office until 1895. He practised along general lines, was equally eminent as a surgeon and physician, and spared not himself, answering every demand made upon his professional skill.

Dr. Hauenstein became a member of the Erie County Medical Society, in 1844, the year of his graduation, and in 1881 was elected president of the society. He prepared and read many papers before the Society during his half century of active membership; he read in 1882 a paper on "Cephalic Version in the Postural Position." On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society, held January 14, 1896, he read his valued paper, "First Uses of Anesthetics in Buffalo," which was published the following March in the Buffalo Medical Journal. Another paper presented to the Society was his "Résumé of Fifty Years of Obstetric Practice," also published in the Journal, issue of June, 1897. He was a man of amiable disposition and gentle manner, greatly beloved in all circles and very happy in his surroundings. He was one of the founders and at different times president of the German Young Men's Association; was an active member of the Society of Natural Sciences and of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Hauenstein married, December 2, 1845, Madeline Sigwald, of Alsace, France, both being survived by their four children: Alfred

G.; Otilie E., married Nathaniel Rochester; Oscar H., and Eugenie F., all of Buffalo. Dr. Barton Hauenstein, son of the late Alfred G. Hauenstein, was a graduate of Buffalo Medical College and was at the head of the Pathological Department of the Buffalo General Hospital. In 1918 he entered the service and is at the base hospital at Fort Porter, New York.

ALBERT F. WOEHNERT, M.D., of Buffalo, was born September 5, 1868, in Buffalo, New York, son of George J. C. and Emily (Dellenbough) Woehnert, the former named engaged in business pursuits, a singer of some note.

Albert E. Woehnert attended the common and high schools of his native city, was a student of the University of Buffalo, 1893, and during 1894-95 was a student in the University of Vienna. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he located for active practice in Buffalo, specializing in internal medicines. Dr. Woehnert is Associate Professor of Medicine in the University of Buffalo, and Attending Physician of the Erie County Hospital, and occasionally he contributes a paper along the line of his profession. He holds membership in the Academy of Medicine, Medical Club and Saturn Club.

Dr. Woehnert married, April 14, 1896, in Willimantic, Connecticut, Annie Martin Utley, daughter of Charles R. and Annie Eliza (Robbins) Utley, of Willimantic. Their children are: Emily, Nancy and Marian.

EDGAR ALBERT VANDER VEER, Ph.D., M.D., of Albany, New York, the son of Dr. Albert and Margaret (Snow) Vander Veer, was born in Albany, New York, September 29th, 1873. He was educated at the Albany Academy, graduating therefrom in 1891, and going from there to Yale University, where he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, from which he was graduated in 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. This was followed by a course at the Albany Medical College, from which he received, in 1898, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A course of study in Germany during the year 1898-1899 gave him the advantage of post-graduate work with the European point of view.

Dr. Vander Veer commenced the practice of his profession in Albany, specializing in abdominal surgery, in which he is a recognized authority. He is an attending surgeon at the Albany Hospital, and served as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army during the Spanish-American War. He is the author of a number of papers on his specialty, which papers have been presented before the medical and surgical organizations.

He is a member of the American Surgical Association, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the Albany County Medical Society and is a former president of the American



Albert E. Hochmuth

Medical Editors' Association. He is a member of several Masonic bodies. Outside of his professional affiliations, he holds membership in the Fort Orange Club, the University Club, the Albany Club, the Albany Country Club, the Mohawk Golf Club, the Yale Club of New York City, the Graduates' Club of New Haven.

ALBERT VANDER VEER, M.D., was born at Root, Montgomery county, New York, July 10, 1841, the son of Abram H. and Sarah (Martin) Vander Veer. Abram H. Vander Veer was one of the pioneers of that locality, the founder of the village of Leatherville, having erected as a tannery the first building in that place, now known as Rural Grove. Dr. Vander Veer's mother as well as his father were descended from Dutch ancestry, first represented in this country in 1639, only nineteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The Vander Veer family has been noted for its patriotism, having had members in the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War.

Albert Vander Veer, M.D., received his preparatory education in the Union schools of Palatine and the Canajoharie Academy. Having had, at an early age, a predilection for the medical profession, he began his medical studies when eighteen years old, and in 1861 attended a course of lectures in the Albany Medical College. Very soon after he enlisted in the United States Army, and was one of the original one hundred commissioned as United States Medical Cadets. He was assigned to duty at Columbia College Hospital, Washington, D. C., and while there attended lectures at the National Medical College (now the medical department of George Washington University), receiving from this institution the degree of M. D. in 1862. In 1863 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and the following year was advanced to the grade of surgeon, with the rank of major. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and after attending a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, returned to Albany, in 1866, and began the active practice of his profession. He was appointed to the Chair of General and Special Anatomy in the Albany Medical College, which institution also conferred upon him in the same year, 1869, the honorary degree of M. D. He retained the position here until 1882, when he became professor of didactic, clinical and abdominal surgery at Williams College, which institution conferred upon him, in that year, the degree of A. M. The following year, 1883, he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Union and Hamilton College. After many years of ably fulfilling the duties of the appointment received in 1869, he became Professor of Surgery in 1902, which position he held until 1914, when he was made emeritus of surgery, resigning the latter in June, 1915. In 1874 Dr. Vander Veer made a visit to Europe for the purpose of study in London, Paris and Berlin, resuming his chair at the Albany Medical College upon his return. In 1884 he also spent some time studying in each of the three aforementioned cities. From 1896 to 1905

he was dean of the Albany Medical College, and also served as surgeon-in-chief at the Albany Hospital; attending and consulting surgeon at the South End Dispensary, having previously served as such at the St. Peter's Hospital. In 1904 George Washington University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is consulting surgeon, Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, New York; at the Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw, New York; and at the Benedictine Hospital, Kingston, New York. He has made a specialty of the diseases of the genito-urinary tract, abdominal diseases and gynecological diseases, and was the first to take up the practice of Abdominal Surgery in Albany. He has made the following contributions to the literature of the medical world: An "Article on the Cleft-Palate and Hare-Lip (Ward's Handbook on Medical Sciences)" (revised, 1914); "History of General Surgery," (Encyclopedia Americana), first edition; "Injuries and Diseases of the Abdomen," (International Encyclopedia of Surgery), first edition; and various other articles on surgery to different medical journals. He is a regent of the University of the State of New York, having been elected in 1896, and he has also been vice-chancellor since 1915; is vice-president of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; governor of the Albany Hospital; a member and ex-president of the American Surgical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, New York State Medical Society (1885), Albany County Medical Society, first vice-president of the American Medical Association (1915), fellow of the American College of Surgeons and British Gynaecological Association, member of the International Surgical Association, British Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association, and others. He is a life member of the New York Historical Society and the State History Association. His clubs are the Fort Orange Club, the University Club and the Country Club, Albany, New York.

Dr. Vander Veer married, June 5, 1867, Margaret E. Snow, daughter of Dr. Simon and Elizabeth (Diefendorf) Snow, of Root, New York. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Edgar Albert, born September 29, 1873; James Newell, born December 12, 1877; and Albert, Jr., born November 28, 1879.

FRANCIS JOSEPH CARR, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, July 22, 1866, son of Francis and Teresa (O'Hargan) Carr. He was educated in the district school near his early home and later in the Canisteo Academy High School, Buffalo. He finally entered the medical department of the University of Niagara, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. He has made a specialty of surgery. He is Professor of Anatomy in the Niagara University, and he has written papers on different branches of surgery for the Medical Association. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Erie County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Buffalo Club, the



Francis J. Carr







Cornelius J. Carr



Laurence H. Carn





Cornelius J. Carr



Laurence H. Carn

Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Carr married Celine P. Scanlan, daughter of John and Agnes Scanlan. Their children are: Francis J., Jr., Joseph V., Christopher A., Mary A., and Celine P. Carr.

CORNELIUS JOHN CARR, M.D.—After graduation from Niagara University in 1896, Dr. Carr began practice in the city of Buffalo, and there for nearly a quarter of a century he has practised his healing art in the city to which he came as a young man. He is a son of Francis and Teresa (O'Hargan) Carr, of Steuben county, New York.

Dr. Cornelius J. Carr was born at Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, in 1867, and there attended the public schools. Later he was a student at Canisteo Academy, there completing classical study. He prepared for a professional career in the Medical Department of Niagara University, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1896. He went abroad and devoted several months to study in the hospitals of France, Germany, Scotland and England. He began practice in Buffalo and has grown in learning and skill with the years and the advance in medical science, and commands a good practice. He is a member of the medical staff of the Emergency Hospital, Sisters of Charity, and the German Orphan Asylum, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren. He is a member of Erie County Medical Society, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and the Esculapian Club, many papers prepared by Dr. Carr having been read and discussed before these bodies of professional men. His fraternal orders are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus; his clubs are the Buffalo Club, the Wanakah Country Club, and Automobile Club of Buffalo. Dr. Carr is unmarried.

JAMES HENRY CARR, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Greenwood, New York, May 21, 1869, son of Francis and Teresa (O'Hargan) Carr. He received his education at the Canisteo Academy, and in 1900 was given the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Buffalo. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Buffalo, with the exception of that period of time in 1909 when he took post-graduate work under Professor Pick in Berlin, Germany. He is attending surgeon at the Emergency Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, and St. Francis' Asylum. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, the New York and New England Railway Association, and the Knights of Columbus. Dr. Carr also belongs to the Buffalo Club, the Automobile Club, the Country Club, the Wanakah Club and the Union Club.

FRED JAMES DOUGLAS, M.D., of Utica, New York, was born in Clinton, Massachusetts, September 14, 1869, son of the late Andrew and Adelia Douglas.

His early education was obtained at Little Falls Academy, Little

Falls, New York. He entered upon his professional studies at the Dartmouth Medical School, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. In 1895 he began the practice of medicine in Utica, where he has ever since remained. He is an attending surgeon at the Faxon Hospital, Utica, and is the consulting surgeon of the State Hospital of that city. His specialty is surgery, and his ability in his own field has gained for him the confidence of the community. He was the public Health Officer for the city in 1890, and is now a member of the Board of Education. Dr. Douglas is a member of the Utica Medical Library Association, the Medical Society of Oneida County, the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and a fellow of the American College of Surgery. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Elks, Fort Schuyler Club, the Yahnundasis Golf Club, the Utica Golf and Country Club, and the Little Falls Country Club.

Dr. Douglas married, in 1897, at Little Falls, New York, Kathleen McGraw, daughter of John and Katherine McGraw. They have three children: James G., born March 10, 1900; Katherine Jean, born April 30, 1903, and Frederick John, born May 1, 1906.

ARTHUR GEORGE BENNETT, M.D.—After completing medical courses at the University of Buffalo, and securing his M.D., Dr. Bennett, the same year, pursued post-graduate study in ophthalmology in England, under the direction of the eminent physician, Priestley Smith, then returned to Buffalo, where he has gained honorable rank and an extensive practice as a specialist. He is of English birth and parentage, son of John Wing and Emma Fernley (Lawton) Bennett, of Birmingham, England.

Arthur George Bennett was born at Birmingham, England, September 16, 1861, and there completed the courses of King Edward VI. Grammar School. Later he came to the United States, and when the choice of a profession was made, elected medicine. He prepared in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, was graduated M.D., class of 1891, and at once went to Birmingham, England, there pursuing a course of special instruction in ophthalmology at Queens Hospital, under Dr. Priestley Smith. He began practice in Buffalo, New York, in 1893, and there continues very successfully. He is ophthalmologist to the Deaconess, Children's and Erie County hospitals; Assistant Professor in ophthalmology, University of Buffalo; chief of Clinic, University Dispensary; consulting ophthalmologist to Craig Colony for Epileptics, and to J. N. Adam Tubercular Hospital. He is a member of the Administrative Board of the Medical Department University of Buffalo, serving his fourth term, and a member of the Medical Advisory Board, Third District, Erie County. Dr. Bennett is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology, New York State Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Buffalo Ophthalmological Club, Roswell Park Medical Club, Gross Medical Club, the Masonic Order, and the Acacia Club.



Arthur G. Bennett

Dr. Bennett married Alice McLean Ross, daughter of James J. and Sarah (Moore) Ross. They are the parents of a daughter, Alice Emma Bennett, and of a son, Arthur Lawton Bennett.

OTTO PFAFF, M.D., was born at Crogan, Lewis county, New York in 1864, son of Jacob and Anna Victoria (Pfaff) Pfaff, his father having been a farmer of Lewis county.

He first attended school in those of the region, being sent latterly to the Carthage High School of Carthage, New York. His medical education was obtained at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1888 to 1891 he practised at Turin, Lewis county, moving from there to Oneida in 1891, where he has since made his residence. He has made a specialty of internal medicine and surgery. He is connected with the City Hospital of Oneida, and is a trustee of the Broad Street Hospital. He served as mayor of Oneida from 1891 to 1892, and from 1908 to 1914, four terms in all. He was postmaster during the year 1914, and served as presidential elector for President Wilson's first term. He is a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the new army, and is the president of the State Sanitary Association. He has been the president of the Lewis and the Madison Counties Medical societies, and president of the Fifth District of the State Medical Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, also is a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Elks, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Pfaff married, in Oneida, November 22, 1890, Della T. Williams, daughter of William R. and Mary L. Williams.

THEW WRIGHT, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 19, 1877, son of William Burnet Wright, clergyman, and Lucretia (Johnson) Wright. He was graduated from Yale College in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1903. The following year, 1903 to 1904, he served as an interne in the Buffalo General Hospital. From 1904 to 1905 he studied as a post-graduate in Marburg and Berlin, Germany. In 1906 he studied in Vienna, Austria, his study being in general surgery. Dr. Wright is an associate in surgery, University of Buffalo; attending surgeon, Buffalo General Hospital; surgeon to the Municipal Hospitals Buffalo; attending surgeon, Erie County Hospital and Buffalo Children's Hospital. He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity; Fellow of the American Medical Association; the American College of Surgeons; and of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Buffalo Club, Saturn Club, Park Club, and the Buffalo Tennis and Squash Club.

June 3, 1918, he was commissioned major, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, and entered active service with the army. In

December, 1917, was made a member of the New York State Committee Medical Section, Council of National Defense. He became a member of Medical Advisory Board under Selective Service Act, and a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He is a life member of the American Red Cross. He served in National Guard, State of New York, as captain in the Medical Corps, 1907-11, and served in New York Guard as major of the Fourth Brigade, 1917-1918.

Dr. Wright married in Buffalo, 1904, Nathalie Clinton, daughter of Spencer Clinton.

JOHN HENRY PRYOR, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Rochester, New York, August 27, 1859, the son of John I. and Mary E. (Van Dolah) Pryor. His preliminary education was that of the public and high schools. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in 1883, and later took some post-graduate work in New York, Philadelphia and Germany. He is medical director and chief consultant at the J. N. Adam Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, and was a trustee of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis. He was at one time superintendent of that institution, and at one time a member of the New York State Tenement House Commission. He has contributed numerous articles to the medical world on "Diagnosis of Incipient Tuberculosis" and recently contributed an article on "Rolliar Heliotherapy and Immobility of the Diaphragm." His practice has been largely devoted to the diseases of the chest. He is a member of the American Climatological Society, the National Tuberculosis Association, the New York Medical Society, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and the International Tuberculosis Association. He belongs to the Saturn Club and to the Park Club.

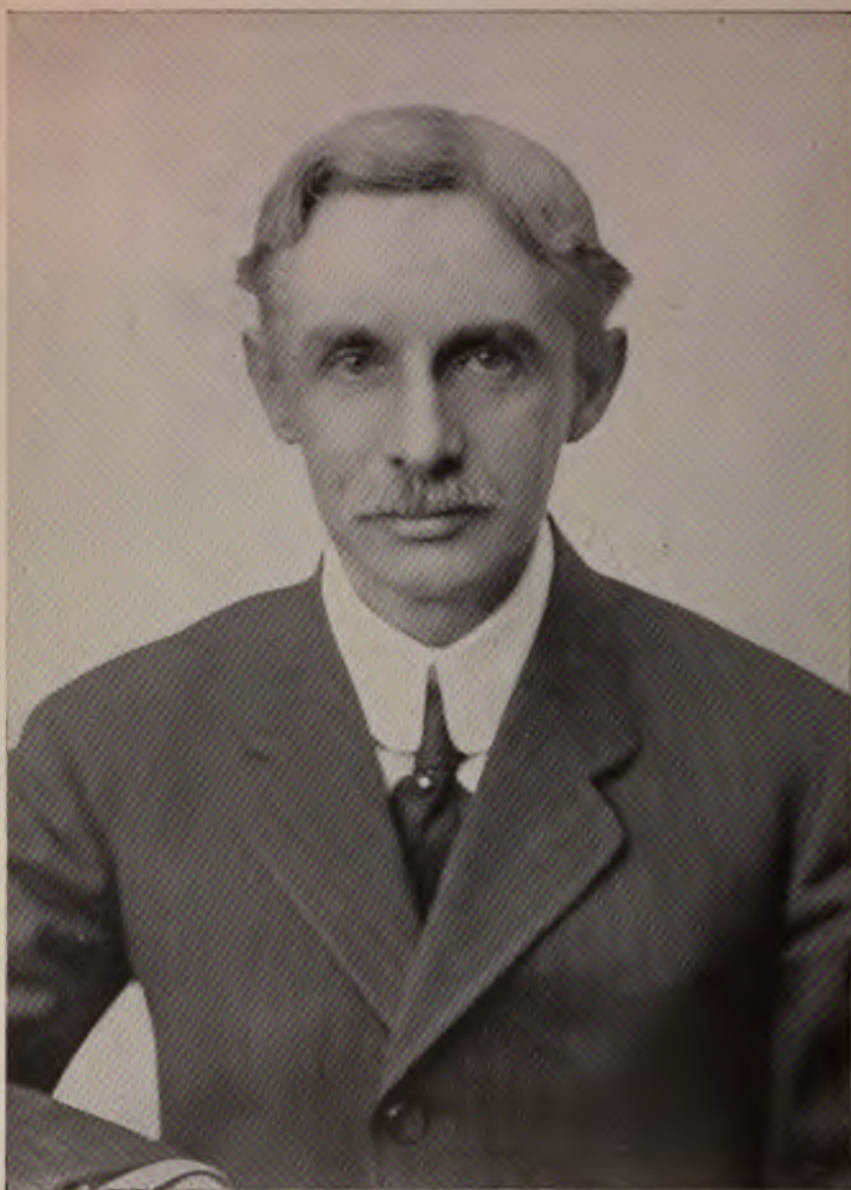
Dr. Pryor married, at Buffalo, October 9, 1902, Elizabeth G. Graves, daughter of John William and Jane Breen Graves.

CLAYTON MILO BROWN, M.D., was born in Hermitage, New York, July 28, 1871, son of Milo and Emma (Shader) Brown. After receiving his elementary and secondary education he entered the University of Buffalo and from the medical department of that institution was graduated in 1896 with the degree of M.D. He took his post-graduate work in medicine at the University of Vienna, making a specialty of the ear, nose and throat. In 1913 he was made a fellow in the American College of Surgeons. He is now Associate Professor of Otology, University of Buffalo; and Otologist at the Children's, German Deaconess, Sisters of Charity, Municipal, Ernest Wende, Charity Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospitals, and at the St. Mary's Infant Asylum.

Dr. Brown was married to Evelyn M. Haines, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Marshall) Haines, in 1907.



Clayton M. Brown



HERBERT U. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Professor Medical Department
University of Buffalo

HERBERT UPHAM WILLIAMS, M.D., of Buffalo, is a native of that city, born November 28, 1866. He supplemented his preparatory education by attendance for two years in the University of Michigan, then matriculated at the University of Buffalo, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889, and received the same degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891. He pursued post-graduate studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Johns Hopkins University and the University at Göttingen, Germany. During the years 1889-90, he served as interne of the Buffalo General Hospital, and since then has been active in his profession, specializing in pathology and bacteriology, serving as Pathologist of the Buffalo General and Erie County Hospitals, and from 1894 to the present time, as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the University of Buffalo. He is the author of a "Manual of Bacteriology" (five editions) and of original work on "Trichinosis, Pancreatitis, Hemagglutinins, Sweat Glands in Nephritis." For one year he served as president of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, for a similar period as president of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and is a member of the Saturn Club, Buffalo.

JAMES A. GIBSON, M.D., late secretary and Professor of Anatomy of the University of Buffalo, was a most diligent and inspired worker. His extreme willingness and readiness to give his time and effort to the work at the University and elsewhere made his death on October 4, 1917, a loss keenly and deeply felt.

Dr. Gibson was born in London, Ontario, Canada. His study, preparatory to taking up the profession of medicine, was done in the schools of Canada. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of Western University. When about twenty-five years old, in 1892, Dr. Gibson came from Canada to Buffalo. Five years later he entered the University of Buffalo as a Demonstrator in Anatomy. In 1905 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. He was also later made secretary of the Medical Department. He was a member of Nu Sigma Nu; a Mason of rank; a leader in the Roswell Park Medical Club; a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; and had also been an active member of the American Medical Association. His wife, Mrs. Clara North Gibson, and daughter, Clara North Gibson, survive him.

JAMES AUGUSTUS GARDNER, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, October 28, 1870, son of LaVergne F. and Frances (McNutt) Gardner, the former named a Grand Army of the Republic veteran, having served as secretary of Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, until his retirement in 1910.

Dr. Gardner attended the New York University, where he pursued a course in arts, and left in his sophomore year; then matriculated in

the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) from which he graduated in 1895, and after his graduation served for two years in Fourth Medical Bellevue Hospital. He located for active practice in Buffalo, New York, specializes in urology, and is serving as attending urologist in the German Hospital and consulting urologist in the Municipal Hospital, Buffalo. He holds membership in the American Genito-Urinary Surgeons' Association, the American Urological Association, Buffalo Club, Park Club and Wanahah Country Club.

Dr. Gardner married, in Geneva, New York, January 21, 1899, Mary Louise Everett, daughter of Thomas J. and Susan (McDowell) Everett. Children: Helen Louise and James McDowell.

CLARA ANNA MARCH, M.D.—Born May 6, 1883, in North Dakota, but raised and educated in New England, Dr. March is a daughter of Louis Miller March, great-grand-daughter of William P. Miller of New York, and a direct descendant of Captain John Underhill, the famous Indian fighter, who came to this country in 1630. She is a member of the Underhill Society of America.

Miss March was educated in the public schools, completed her course in Buffalo High School and graduated with the class of June, 1902. In pursuance of her ambition to become a physician, she entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, whence she was graduated M.D., class of 1907. She had become deeply interested in ophthalmology during her years in college, and that interest led her to pursue special courses dealing entirely with that subject and eventually to give herself exclusively to that specialty. In 1909 Dr. March took a special course in refraction, retinoscopy, ophthalmoscopy and ophthalmometry at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and the same year a special course on operative surgery on the cadaver. In 1912 she went abroad for special courses in Vienna, her studies including external diseases, fundus work and bacteriology. In 1915 she took a special course in operative surgery on the living at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of New York City. During the years 1912-13 she was clinical assistant at the Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Buffalo, and since 1913 was assistant surgeon to the same institution. In 1918 she was appointed on the faculty of the University of Buffalo. She is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Women's Medical Society of New York State, Physicians' League, and Alumni Association of the University of Buffalo. Her clubs are the Graduates and Women's University. Dr. March retains a deep interest in her medical *alma mater*, and a still deeper interest in young men and women struggling to obtain a professional education. One of her practical expressions of sympathy and interest is her gift to the University of Buffalo of the Frank Miller March Memorial Fund for the benefit of worthy students in the departments of Medicine and Chemistry, given in memory of her brother, who also was



James A. Gardner

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C. Sumner Jones

graduated from the University of Buffalo, Department of Chemistry.

BERNARD FRANCIS SCHREINER, M.D., was born in 1886, and after finishing his college preparation at the high school entered upon the study of his profession at Buffalo University Medical School. From this institution he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1909. In addition to a large private practice, Dr. Schreiner has held the post of instructor in surgery. He is the roentgenologist of the State Institution of Malignant Diseases. He is also assistant surgeon at the General Hospital at Buffalo. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Erie County Medical Society.

CHRISTIANA MARION GREENE, M.D.—When Dr. Greene completed her normal school course in 1898, she pursued the teaching profession for a time, then began carrying out a purpose earlier formed, the acquirement of a medical education and degree. This was ten years after graduation from normal school, and for ten years she has been a regular practitioner in Buffalo, the city of her birth, the scene of all her educational striving, classical and professional. Her practice is as a specialist in diseases of women, and girls of adolescent period.

Dr. Greene was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1879, daughter of Samuel and Marion (Vine) Greene. She completed the grammar school course of the city public schools with graduation in 1894, then entered Buffalo Normal School, completing the course there with the graduating class of 1898. She taught for a few years, then began the study of medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1904, and was graduated M.D., class of 1908. The next year was spent in post-graduate work at her *alma mater*, after which she began practice. Her success has been satisfactory. Dr. Greene is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, New York State Women's Association, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and the Physicians League of Buffalo.

C. SUMNER JONES, B.S., M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Middlesex, New York, July 27, 1858, son of Joshua and Ursula B. (Case) Jones. He took the course in science and letters at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and was graduated in the class of 1884. During his college course he was senior editor of the Cornell "Daily Sun," captain of Company C, and class secretary in his senior year. In 1886 he began the study of medicine at the University of Buffalo, was graduated in 1888, and received the first honorable mention for his thesis on "Original Investigation upon the Pneumogastric Nerves." After his graduation he spent one year as house surgeon at the Fitch Accident Hospital, and three years as associate physician at the Jackson Sanatorium, Dansville, New York. In the

summer of 1890 he went abroad and studied in the hospitals of Vienna, and three years later spent eight months abroad studying with Charcot in the hospital, Sal Patriane, in Paris, France, and with Victor Honsley in the laboratory of the University College Hospital in London, England. Upon his return to his native land, Dr. Jones located in Buffalo, New York, there engaged in practice, and is attending physician to the Children's Hospital of Buffalo and the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and Associate in Pediatrics, Medical Department, University of Buffalo. On June 5, 1918, Dr. Jones was elected Dean of the Department of Medicine of the University of Buffalo. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, Delta Upsilon Fraternity of Cornell, the I. C. I. Fraternity of Buffalo University, the University Club, and its president two years, the Buffalo Club, and five years president of the Country Club, also a member of the Saturn Club.

Dr. Jones married, December 26, 1893, Emma Pratt, of Buffalo, New York, daughter of Pascal Pratt. One son, Pascal Pratt Jones. Mrs. Jones died May 20, 1914.

MAUD JOSEPHINE FRYE, M.D., was born in Concord township, Erie county, New York, and there began her education in the public schools, finishing with graduation from Griffith Institute in Springville. She entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, whence she was graduated M.D., class of 1892. The remaining months of 1892 and part of 1893 she spent as interne at the Woman's Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, then in 1893 returned to Buffalo, and has since been continuously in the practice of her profession. She was for years physician to the Erie County Hospital and Buffalo Woman's Hospital. Dr. Frye specializes in diseases of women. She is a member of the American Medical Association, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Physicians League of Buffalo, New York Women's Medical Society and president in 1915-16, and the Medical Women's National Association.

NELSON WALTON WILSON, M.D.—Well known in medical circles of Buffalo, New York, during the last twenty years of his life, Dr. Wilson was not only one of the best-known medical men of the city, but one of the prominent members of the out-of-door clubs and of the Masonic order. He was born in New York City, New York, July 30, 1865, and died suddenly in New York City, August 30, 1915. After completing classical study he became a reporter on the New York "World," later going to the Buffalo "Evening News," where he became the city editor, and while still a journalist he began the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He continued his medical studies without interruption until graduated M.D., class of 1898. He was preparing to begin private practice in Buffalo when the prospects of war with Spain caused Fort Porter to become a center of military activity for the



Charles A. Brutz

Buffalo section, and an additional post physician was necessary. Dr. Wilson was appointed, and until the war was over he was physician at Fort Porter. Shortly after being relieved from duty he was elected a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, and ever afterward was a frequent contributor to the Army and Navy Medical Journals on subjects affecting the service.

He practised in Buffalo until his death as a specialist in genito-urinary diseases, connected with Buffalo General Hospital; was for several years assistant to Dr. Roswell Park; was lecturer on genito-urinary diseases, University of Buffalo, Medical Department; and was one of the physicians who attended President McKinley after the attack of the assassin. Dr. Wilson was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; held the rank of first lieutenant in the United States Medical Reserve Corps; was a member of the City and State Medical societies, and highly regarded by both laity and profession as a skilled physician and surgeon. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Ancient Landmarks Lodge, and holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a member of the Buffalo and Audubon clubs, his favorite recreations being hunting and fishing. In 1909, Dr. Wilson married Charlotte Inman, who is yet a resident of Buffalo.

CHARLES AUGUST BENTZ, M.D., was born in Buffalo, New York, February 20, 1879, the son of Henry and Frances Bentz. He attended the public school No. 37, of that city, and the Buffalo Central High School. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo and graduating therefrom in 1902, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took up post-graduate work for several years, attending during that time the most important universities in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Dr. Bentz is now clinical pathologist at the Erie County and Municipal Hospitals; and pathologist to the Sisters of Charity, German and St. Mary's Maternity Hospitals. He has contributed to the literature of the medical world articles on: Traumatic-Tetanus, Rhinophyma, Influenzal Septicemia, Acute Trichinosis, and Gangrenous Dermatitis. He is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity and an honorary member of the Beta Phi Sigma fraternity. He belongs to the Medical Union; Roswell Park Medical Club; Erie County Medical Society; New York State Medical Society; the American Public Health Association, and the American Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He is a member of Lodge No. 23, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Bentz married Helen McNamara, of Elmira, New York.

LUCY ALICE KENNER, M.D.—A graduate physician, in practice in Buffalo since 1911, Dr. Kenner in the city of her birth has won professional reputation and gained a lucrative practice. She is a daughter of Godfrey and Louise (Becker) Kenner, of Buffalo.

Lucy Alice Kenner was born in Buffalo, and obtained her education in Buffalo schools. After graduation from Central High School,

class of 1895, she entered the University of Buffalo, and until 1897 pursued studies in pedagogy, qualifying as a teacher. She taught school for several years with gratifying result, then again entered the University of Buffalo, but in the medical department, and there was graduated M.D., class of 1911. In June of her graduating year, Dr. Kenner began practice in Buffalo, and so continues at the present time (1918). She is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and Buffalo Women Physicians' League, serving the last named body as president in 1917 and 1918.

ALBERT LANSING FAGAN, M.D., of Herkimer, was born in Herkimer, New York, November 16, 1885, son of James and Mary (Murray) Fagan. As a boy he attended the public schools of his native town, going from there to Niagara University, where he remained during the year 1903-04. He then decided upon the practice of medicine for his life work, and entered on his professional studies at the Medical College of Syracuse University. From this institution he was graduated in 1908, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1908 to 1909 he served an internship at St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, New York, gaining further experience the following year at the New York Infants' Asylum. Since 1910 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Herkimer, where he has held the position of Health Officer of the town. During 1917 Dr. Fagan took a course in Public Health at Syracuse University. Dr. Fagan is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Herkimer, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, the State Sanitary Officers' Association, the Alumni of St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, and he is an alumnus of Niagara University, and is a Knight of Columbus. He is, outside of his professional interests, a member of the Down and Out Club, which has attained a certain fame because of its unique name, purposes and membership.

Dr. Fagan married, in New York City, October 17, 1912, Henrietta Virginia, daughter of Malcolm and Martha (Bissett) Macneil. They have two children: Clara Virginia, born in 1916, and Malcolm Macneil, born in 1918. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

IRVING WHITE POTTER, M.D., of Buffalo, was born there, November 12, 1868, the son of Milton Grosvenor Potter and Clara F. (Chase) Potter. His father was a practising physician and Professor of Anatomy in the University of Buffalo. His grandfather, Milton E. Potter, was also an eminently successful physician, of Wyoming county. Irving White Potter, M.D., was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and later entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. He immediately began to establish his own practice in Buffalo, in which he has been actively engaged ever since. He is a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; former presi-



Irving W. Potter



A. M. Steele

dent of the Erie County Medical Society; a member of the American Association of obstetricians and gynecologists, and one of the instructors in obstetrics in the medical department of the University of Buffalo; and also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Potter married, October 25, 1893, Grace E. McDowell of Buffalo. They have one son, Milton Grosvenor Potter, born in 1895, who is now with the American Army in France; and a daughter, Virginia McDowell Potter.

GEORGE LEVI BROWN, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in East Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, May 24, 1848. He was prepared for college in his native town, entered the medical department of Harvard University and was graduated in 1870 with the degree of M.D. He immediately began practice at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and later removed to Barre, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1876, when he took up his residence in Buffalo, in which city he has since remained. He is a member of several medical societies, including the Erie County, New York State and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, past imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America.

OTTO SEXSMITH McKEE, Ph.B., M.D.—Although born in the Province of Ontario, Dr. McKee, Ph.B., spent his youth in New York State, here acquiring both his high school and professional education. He mastered courses in both pharmacy and medicine, but elected the latter as his life work, and in Buffalo has spent the ten years which have passed since acquiring his medical degree. He has taken leading rank among the young men of his profession, and has laid a good foundation upon which to erect a professional career. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth McKee, his father now retired.

Dr. Otto S. McKee was born in Cookstown, a post village of Peel county, Ontario, Canada, sixteen miles from Toronto, February 18, 1883. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, completing the high school course with graduation, class of 1901. The three years following were spent at the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated an honor man, Ph.B., class of 1904. Later he took the medical course at the University of Buffalo, and in 1908, was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in Buffalo the same year, and has since practised continuously with a full measure of success. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen. His club is the Buffalo Automobile. Dr. McKee married Mildred, daughter of Edward and Lena Haist. Their children are: Richard Haist and Elizabeth Jane McKee.

FRANCIS C. GOLDSBOROUGH, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.S., of 515 Franklin street, Buffalo, New York, was born in 1877, and is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, Medical Department, class 1903.

He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the College of Surgeons, and is the Professor of Obstetrics at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

He gained the degree of Bachelor of Science from Princeton University in 1899. He served as interne in the obstetrical department, Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1903-1904 and as interne and assistant resident gynecologist Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1904-1905. He was resident obstetrician, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1905-1907, and became Instructor and Associate in Obstetrics Johns Hopkins University, serving from 1905 to 1910. He went to Buffalo in 1910 as Professor of Obstetrics, University of Buffalo.

JAMES LEO GALLAGHER, M.D.—As a successful physician practicing along general lines, Dr. Gallagher is well known in Buffalo, New York, and as Supreme Medical Examiner in the United States for the Ancient Order of Foresters he is known all over the country wherever that order exists. He is a son of Martin and Mary A. Gallagher.

James Leo Gallagher was born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York. He attended those excellent Central New York schools, Oriskany Falls High School, of Oriskany Falls, Oneida county; Waterville High School, Waterville, New York; and Brookfield Academy, Brookfield, New York. He completed his studies at the Academy with graduation, class of 1895, then entered Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland, going thence to the medical department of the University of Maryland, whence he was graduated, class of 1902. He came to Buffalo after his graduation, serving one year as House Physician in the Emergency Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He was then appointed attending physician on staff of that hospital, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the staffs of St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, Ernest Wende Hospital, and the Municipal Hospital, all of Buffalo. His professional society is the Erie County Medical Society; his fraternity, the Knights of Columbus; his club, the Union.

WILHELM GAERTNER, M.D., of Buffalo, was born January 26, 1860, in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he attended the public schools and Royal Gymnasium. He traveled in France and Belgium, was a student at the Royal Gymnasium in Arlon, Belgium, for one and a half years, and later attended the Universities of Marburg in Hesse and of Halle, Germany, graduating from the former in the philosophical department with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Pharmacy in 1885. He was subsequently an officer of the reserve in the German Army and a teacher in the Royal Gymnasium at Wiesbaden. In the fall of 1887 he came to the United States to marry a Buffalonian and settled in Buffalo, New York, where he has since resided. For about six years he was a teacher in the Buffalo High School, while at the same time he became a student in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he



James P. White

graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, and later on passed the examination before the Medical Board of the University of the State of New York. Since then he has been in active and successful practice in Buffalo, and is a member of the public health council of the state. He is a trustee of the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo, and a member of Erie County Society, and the State Medical Society, and the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Public Health Association and the American Library Association.

Dr. Gaertner married Amelia Fuchs, daughter of the late Edward Fuchs, of Buffalo; children, Edward Carl, born October 22, 1893, and William Alfred F., born in 1902. Dr. Gaertner is attendant at the German Hospital and physician to the Municipal Hospital.

JAMES PLATT WHITE.—The late Professor James Platt White was of Puritan lineage, his ancestry in this country extending back to Peregrine White, the first male child born in the Plymouth Colony. The grandfather of Professor White, on the paternal side, was an active participant in the Revolutionary War, and his father, David Pierson White, inheriting the patriotic spirit of his father, offered his services to his country during the War of 1812, in which he took an active part.

James Platt White was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, March 14, 1811. When he was five years of age his parents removed to East Hamburg, Erie county, New York, at that time this being called an emigration to the Far West. After acquiring a good English and a fair classical education, he commenced the study of law, but shortly afterward resolved to enter the profession of medicine, securing the means to defray his college course, in addition to the capital received from his father, by teaching school. He attended a course of medical lectures at Fairfield, New York, and afterward a course at the Jefferson Medical College, receiving from the latter institution his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1832, prior to his graduation, Buffalo and its vicinity suffered greatly from a visitation of cholera, and in this emergency Mr. White was solicited to go there as a representative of his preceptors, the two leading physicians of Buffalo. He acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the latter and of the people in the village of Black Rock, then a village distinct from Buffalo. When the epidemic abated he returned to his *alma mater*, and two years later received therefrom his diploma, as above stated. In 1835 Dr. White located in Buffalo, and there began the active practice of his profession, in which he speedily gained not only an extensive practice, but fame and success, and for more than forty years his practice was only limited by his power of endurance and his willingness to work. His physical capability for work was remarkable, and this, together with energy, promptness, self-confidence, added to real ability as a practitioner, secured and maintained a degree of success to which but few attain.

The establishment of the Medical School at Buffalo was very largely due to the exertions of Dr. White. At that time the school at Geneva,

New York, had large classes and an able faculty, and most of the members of this faculty were led to accept appointments in the Buffalo school, in view of its geographical and clinical advantages. Public interest was aroused sufficiently to obtain the funds needed for a substantial building, and the continued prosperity of the school is a source of pride to those who co-operated in its establishment. Dr. White's labors as the Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology were continued up to the time of his death. As a teacher he was direct, forcible and practical, and he was the first to introduce into this country in connection with didactic teaching, the clinical illustration of labor, or as he termed it, "Demonstrative Midwifery." The innovation, however, aroused a storm of abuse from the enemies of the college, but in the end Dr. White's triumph was complete, clearly demonstrating the truth that persistence in right convictions will in the end overcome unworthy opposition. In recognition of his distinguished position as a practitioner and teacher, he was elected, in 1868, vice-president, and in 1870, president of the New York State Medical Society. At a meeting of the American Medical Association in 1872, he was nominated by the delegates from the State of New York as a candidate for the presidency, and in 1878 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the association. He was elected a corresponding, and afterwards, an honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Medical Congress assembled in Philadelphia in 1876.

Dr. White had but little leisure for literary composition, but he contributed from time to time articles for medical journals and has made noteworthy addresses. The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, the Transactions of the American Medical Association, of the American Gynæcological Society, of the International Medical Congress of 1876 at Philadelphia, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, all contain valuable papers contributed by him. He was the author of the articles on "Pregnancy" in "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence," edited by the late Professor Gilman, and of the "Life of Bard," in the "Lives of Distinguished American Physicians and Surgeons," edited by Professor Gross.

Dr. White co-operated actively in the establishment, by the late Bishop Timon, of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the Maternity and Foundling Hospitals, and of the Providence Asylum for the Insane. The inception and establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum in Buffalo were very largely, and, perhaps, chiefly due to him. Of this institution he was from its foundation a manager, and afterward the president, serving in that capacity until shortly prior to his death, when he tendered his resignation. He was a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal church, one of the founders of the Young Men's Association of the Academy of Fine Arts and of the Historical Society of Buffalo.

Dr. White married, in 1836, Mary Elizabeth Penfield, the only sur-

viving daughter of the late Henry F. Penfield, Esq., of the town of Penfield, New York. Dr. White died September 28, 1881, survived by his widow by only a few months, her death occurring January 23, 1882.

This brief résumé of the life and activities of Dr. White give but an inadequate description, but it is impossible to do justice to the subject on account of the limited space naturally allotted to a work in which so many biographies appear.

CLARENCE ARTHUR McWILLIAMS, Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, and fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a surgeon who has for more than twenty years been a well-regarded member of the New York City medical fraternity, and who for some years was identified with the faculties of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 29, 1870, son of D. W. and Helen (Marquand) McWilliams.

His primary education was obtained privately, and after some additional elementary instruction in the public schools of Brooklyn, he entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he was well-grounded in the general knowledge requisite for matriculation at Princeton University, which he entered in 1889, being ultimately successful in winning the principal academic degrees thereof, those of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. The former he became entitled to by his successful graduation with the class of 1892; the latter was conferred upon him in the normal course in 1895, after having satisfactorily qualified. Immediately after he had received his first degree in 1892, Clarence A. McWilliams left Princeton, so that he might take up the study of medicine forthwith at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and during the succeeding three years he devoted his time almost exclusively to his medical studies, following the lectures with understanding and displaying marked interest in the clinical demonstrations he observed. In 1895 he was able to graduate well with the class of that year, and accordingly received the Columbia University diploma conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the possession of which opened the profession to him.

Directing his studies and practice to the surgical branch of medical science, Dr. McWilliams, immediately after graduating at Columbia, became resident surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, remaining there until 1897, and during the period becoming proficient and of much promise in surgery. He next served his term as resident obstetrician at the Sloane Maternity Hospital. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he volunteered his services to the Nation, and was commissioned as assistant surgeon on the United States Army hospital ship "Relief." After the war, he returned to New York City, and to the civilian practice of his profession. He was appointed instructor in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and was later appointed Assistant Professor of operative surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and

Hospital. He also subsequently became assistant physician to the Children's Clinic of the De Milt Dispensary. His other hospital connections, during a busy professional career of many noteworthy achievements, have included the following: Assistant visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, surgeon to Trinity Hospital and chief surgeon of the out-patient department of Presbyterian Hospital. At present he is associate surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital and to the Woman's, and courtesy surgeon to the Private Pavilion of the Roosevelt and New York hospitals.

Dr. McWilliams has undertaken considerable research, and has on many occasions placed his findings on written record for the benefit of the profession, many of his articles having been published in leading medical journals. Among the more important of his writings are: "Memorandum on the Technique of War Wounds," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Dec. 1, 1917; "The Treatment of Bony Defects of the Lower Jaw," *Annals of Surg.*, March, 1917; Appendix Dyspepsia," *Med. Rec.*, Feb. 24, 1917; "Intestinal Stasis," *Amer. Jrnl. of the Med. Sciences*, June, 1916; "Numerous War Injuries Requiring Grafting and Plastic Operations," *Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, April 8, 1916; "Bone Grafting: A Résumé," *Annals of Surg. Gyn. Obstet.*, Jan., 1916; "The Periosteum in Bone Transplantations," *Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, Jan. 31, 1914; "Rhinoplasty with Finger," *Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, March 8, 1913; "The Method Suggested for Bone Transplantations," *Annals of Surg.*, April, 1914; etc., etc.

He belongs to many of the National and State professional organizations, being a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Gastro-Enterological Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Lenox Medical Society, the New York Surgical Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He also takes interest in the alumni associations of Presbyterian and Sloane Maternity hospitals, and is vice president of the Hospital Graduates' Club. He has the honor also of fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, and is a member of the American Surgical Association. Dr. McWilliams belongs to the following clubs: Century, University, Princeton of New York City, and Nassau, Princeton, N. J. His office address is No. 6 West Fiftieth Street, New York City, where he resides. He has never been married.

Dr. McWilliams sailed for France, July 2, 1917, as a member of the Roosevelt Hospital Unit with the American Expeditionary Forces. Six months later he was detached from them and was sent up to the front as one of four surgeons in Evacuation Hospital No. 1 near Toul. This hospital was a school of instruction for American medical officers in War Surgery. Immediately after the breaking out of the Chateau Thierry offensive, he was sent up as an operator with his team to take care of the non-transportable wounded, i.e., head, chest and abdominal wounded. After six weeks at Chateau Thierry, he returned to Evacuation Hospital No. 1, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities.



Stephen Smith.

EUGENE H. CARPENTER, M. D., a prominent practitioner and surgeon of Oneida, New York, was born October 13, 1869, the son of Delos A. and Mary A. Carpenter, his father being a farmer of the State and having mercantile interests outside of his agricultural work.

As a boy he went to the Rome Free Academy, graduating in 1890, and from that to the Syracuse University, Medical Department, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then carried on his studies in what might be considered a post-graduate course under the tutelage of his uncle, the well-known Dr. Henry W. Carpenter, of Oneida, New York. In this work he spent four very fruitful years. In 1898 he established himself in his present location in the town with which he has since been identified. Dr. Carpenter makes a specialty of surgery. It was due to his instrumentality that the Broad Street Hospital was established in 1907, beginning with an equipment of twenty-five beds, but which had grown to an institution of fifty beds in 1915, and at the time was made a Public Hospital, and has in addition to its other departments a training school for nurses. In this institution he is the president. Dr. Carpenter finds time amongst the calls of a very busy practice to write occasionally scientific papers for the professional bodies of his fraternity. He is a member of the Oneida Medical Society, the Madison County Medical Society, and also of the New York State Medical Society. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, in the Madison County Historical Society, in the Oneida Medical Club, and in the Oneida Forum.

Dr. Carpenter married, June 8, 1898, at Oneida, New York, Jennie Witter, daughter of William E. and Louisa Witter. They have a son, Eugene Witter, born May 2, 1905. Dr. Carpenter and his family are members of the Baptist church.

STEPHEN SMITH, A.M. (Brown); M.D. (Coll. Phys. & Surg.); LL.D (Rochester).—Dr. Stephen Smith, whose ninety-sixth birthday occurred on February 19, 1919, takes rank by seniority as dean of the medical profession of New York City. He is a native of Onondaga county, New York, son of a farmer, Hon. Lewis Smith, and his wife, Chloe Benson. His forebears, paternal and maternal, were natives of Oxfordshire, England. Ill-health from early childhood determined his study of medicine on reaching adult age.

His preparation for a professional life was limited to the public schools of the period. He began his studies with Prof. Frank Hamilton, of Buffalo, in 1847, attended his first course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College in 1848, having Elizabeth Blackwell as a member of the class, and graduated in 1851 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He became a member of the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital and during his term of service published a paper on "Rupture of the Urinary Bladder," which was

translated into European languages and led to his election as a member of the Surgical Society of Paris.

On the completion of his term of service as a member of the resident staff he was appointed a member of the visiting staff of surgeons to Bellevue Hospital, a position which he held upwards of forty years. During his connection with Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Smith was active and efficient in effecting many reforms. At that time Bellevue was in transition from an Almshouse to an organized general hospital. Its attendants and nurses were selected from the "ten-day" women and men committed to the Work House for drunkenness. This gross evil was remedied by the establishment of the first Training School for Nurses in this country. Such a school in the service of Bellevue Hospital was opposed, but largely through the efforts of Dr. Smith was finally organized. Several years later, as State Commissioner in Lunacy, he introduced Training Schools for Attendants into the asylums for the insane in this State. These Training Schools are now regarded as an essential feature of the hospitals, asylums and great charitable institutions of the country.

Bellevue Hospital early began to be the resort of medical students for clinical instruction. On his appointment to the visiting staff, Dr. Smith entered upon clinical teaching in the wards long familiar to him, with great enthusiasm, and aided in systematizing courses of clinical instruction in the interests of the medical student. These lectures became so popular that the classes in attendance often exceeded one hundred members. Impressed with the great value of clinical instruction as an essential part of a well organized system of medical education, Dr. Smith began the agitation of incorporating a medical college in connection with the Hospital. The proposition was received with disfavor by the Medical Board, but was approved by the president of the Commissioners of Charities, Hon. Simeon Draper, through whose efforts a charter was secured from the Legislature. In 1860 the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, combining in its curriculum didactic and clinical teaching, began its career with a class of upwards of 150 students, which assured its success. Dr. Smith occupied the chair of Principles of Surgery, and subsequently that of Anatomy.

In 1856 Dr. Smith became editor of the *New York Journal of Medicine*, and in 1860 changed it to a weekly under the title of the *American Medical Times*. This periodical had a large circulation in the Civil War, but the failure of the publishing house led to its discontinuance and the origin of the *Medical Record*.

At the commencement of the Civil War, Dr. Smith was impressed with the unpreparedness of the great number of young physicians who would enter the service to meet the exigencies of operative surgery. The only surgical works of the time were the ponderous volumes of Gross, Erichsen, and Mott's Velpeau, which could not readily be consulted in an emergency. To meet this manifest want, Dr. Smith prepared a small illustrated pocket edition of a "Hand-Book of Operative Surgery." The text was written in plain but emphatic language,

and only the most approved method of procedure was fully described. The illustrations were designed to represent every detail of the operation, but in such form that at a glance the operator could perfectly understand the relations of tissues involved. The object was to furnish the surgeon with an ever-present guide which he could consult quietly and alone a moment before the operation. The work proved to be very popular and upwards of twenty editions were sold. Dr. Smith prepared subsequently an edition enlarged for civil practice which had a wide circulation. In the Civil War Dr. Smith was commissioned one of an Emergency Corps of Surgeons of New York City, and served in the military hospitals at Norfolk, Fredericksburg and New York.

During his active practice and teaching of surgery, Dr. Smith was among the pioneers. He performed the second Syme's amputation of the foot at the ankle joint in this country. He was the first to introduce Lister's aseptic treatment of wounds in Bellevue Hospital, and Lister, on visiting the patients under treatment, during his visit to this country, commended the treatment highly, and in his autobiography gives Dr. Smith the credit of being the first to employ scientific asepsis in this country. Dr. Smith performed the thirty-second ligation of the common iliac artery in the presence of Dr. Valentine Mott, who performed the first; this was regarded as one of the most important of the capital operations of that time.

During the Civil War a military hospital was established in Central Park, devoted to soldiers who were having artificial limbs applied. As one of its visiting surgeons, Dr. Smith became interested in the results of the application of artificial legs after amputations at the knee-joint. The amputation then performed consisted of two equal flaps which when united formed a cicatrix in the centre of the stump. The pressure of the artificial limb on this sensitive cicatrix was painful, and was followed by sores which crippled the patient. Dr. Smith remedied this defect by making a very long anterior and short posterior flap which when united made a cicatrix on the posterior part much above the pressure of the artificial limb. The result was most satisfactory; patients bore their weight on the artificial limb without pain and sores did not form. The operation is recognized in the text-books. It was introduced to British practice by Sir Thomas Bryant, one of London's most distinguished surgeons.

Early in his career Dr. Smith became interested in public affairs by personal professional experiences. This country is indebted to him for its high grade public health system of administration. During a severe epidemic of typhus fever he had occasion, as physician to a Fever Hospital on Blackwell's Island, to close a tenement house which was a "fever nest" of the worst type. On inquiry of the police for assistance, it was discovered that there was no law or authority that could compel the owner to close or clean the house. These facts were reported to the Citizens' Association, a powerful organization of prominent citizens with Peter Cooper as president. That body at once ordered a sanitary inspection of the city under the direction of

Dr. Smith, as the basis of its efforts to secure legislation. That sanitary survey made by thirty medical inspectors was such a revelation of unsanitary conditions that a strong public opinion was created in favor of the most stringent health laws. Dr. Smith was requested to prepare the draft of a Public Health Bill which was passed by the Legislature of 1866 as the Metropolitan Health Law, the provisions of which are more drastic than any preceding health law on record. It provided that when the Board of Health officially declared any matter or thing was a nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to health, no court or other authority should restrain it from enforcing its order of abatement. This power is said to be an anomaly in law, but it was sustained by the Court of Appeals and has proved of great advantage in the prompt action of the health authorities in the protection of the public health. The Metropolitan Health Law of New York became the basis of civic sanitation in this country, and placed public health administration on a secure foundation. It reduced the mortality rate of New York City from 38 per 1,000 to 15 per 1,000, a saving of 23 lives annually in 1,000 population, or 23,000 in 1,000,000 population. Before the passage of that law in 1866, New York took rank with the most unhealthy cities of the world, but to-day its claim to the first position in public health and longevity is generally admitted.

Dr. Smith was for seven years a Commissioner of Health. During the period that he held the position he made important studies relating to the public health which led to useful reforms. An epidemic of small-pox was in full progress when he entered the Board of Health, the number of cases reported daily being upwards of 300. On reviewing the history of that disease in this city, it appeared that for fifty years an epidemic of small-pox occurred on an average every five years. This was explained as follows: During the epidemic year there was general vaccination, especially of infants and children. In the second year there were no cases of small-pox and little or no vaccination; in the third year there were a few cases of small-pox, and in the fourth year this number had increased, but not sufficiently to increase public alarm and thus increase vaccination materially. With the fifth year the number of unvaccinated had enormously increased, and the conditions for an old-style epidemic of small-pox were favorable. To remedy this defect in the health laws, Dr. Smith secured the passage of a law creating a corps of vaccinators empowered to secure and maintain the vaccination of every new-born child in their respective districts. Though vaccination was not made compulsory, except with school children, the vigilance of the vaccinators has been so effectual that there has been no epidemic of small-pox in New York in half a century.

The cause of the excessive death-rate of children during the summer months was found to be directly due to heat. On comparing the daily temperature and mortality records, it was found that a rise and fall of the former is regularly followed by a rise and fall of the latter, with an interval of three days. The question arose, how

can the temperature of cities be equalized so as to maintain a standard adapted to the comfort and health of its inhabitants? The answer was, by the cultivation of a sufficient number of trees. The tree has a fixed temperature of about 68 F., which is the temperature best adapted to human health. In the hottest day of summer and the coldest day of winter the temperature of the living tree remains fixed at 68 F. The scientific cultivation of trees in cities is, therefore, a great sanitary measure, which Dr. Smith has vigorously advocated by publications and in New York by the Tree Planting Association, of which he is honorary president.

Dr. Smith drafted a bill abolishing the office of coroner, and placing that public function in the Health Department, where it properly belongs. It was defeated by the coroners, but led to useful reforms. In order to combine the activities of existing health authorities of the country, he secured the organization of the American Public Health Association in 1871, which has become a most efficient agency in promoting wise sanitary legislation and public health administration. Its field of operations was at first limited to the United States, but it now includes Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico. The necessity of a complete system of civic and rural sanitation for the entire country led Dr. Smith to advocate and promote the creation of municipal, State and National Boards of Health, each limited in its operations to its special field, but in the emergency of spreading epidemics capable of combining their resources in prevention. With this object in view he drafted a National Board of Health Bill which was introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Lamar. It served its purpose of exciting a public interest in a central National Health authority preceding the outbreak of the great yellow fever epidemic of 1778-79. The widespread devastation of that epidemic resulted in the enactment by Congress of the law creating a National Board of Health. Dr. Smith became a member of that board by appointment of President Hayes. In furtherance of his plan of a system of coördinate municipal, State and national public health administration, he drafted a State Board of Health bill in 1880, and secured its enactment by the New York Legislature by his unaided efforts.

In 1881 Governor Cornell appointed Dr. Smith a member of the State Board of Charities, and in the following year the governor appointed him State Commissioner in Lunacy. He held the latter position six years, and effected several most important reforms in the care and treatment of the insane in custody. They were confined in alms-houses, county asylums, State asylums and private institutions. In the alms-houses they were found in every conceivable condition of wretchedness. In some counties they were found living with and like animals, in out buildings, and subjected to every kind of restraint and physical suffering ever practised. The State asylums represented the opposite extreme; the buildings were palatial in design and expense, and the management was directed to custody and comfort rather than to recovery of the inmates. Two reforms im-

pressed the Commissioner as essential and pressing, viz: First, the removal of all insane from the alms-houses to the State asylums; second, the creation of a Commission in Lunacy, having jurisdiction over all insane in custody. The first reform would forever close the "poor houses" to the insane, and the second would insure a permanently high grade of treatment in the State institutions. Both measures met with great opposition, but, after a continuous campaign of six years, bills effecting these reforms were passed by the Legislature. The result has been to place lunacy administration in the State of New York in the highest grade of efficiency.

On his retirement from the office of Commissioner of Lunacy, Governor Flower appointed Dr. Smith again as a member of the State Board of Charities, a position which he held by successive reappointments until 1818, a total service in that Board of thirty-five years. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed Dr. Smith one of the three delegates to represent the United States in the Ninth International Sanitary Conference held in Paris. The special business of that conference was to prepare a code of sanitary rules governing the itinerary of the pilgrims to Mecca, both from India and Europe. It was believed that cholera was brought from the Ganges to Mecca, where it was communicated to the pilgrims from Europe. The Conference was in session three months and reported a complete code of rules governing the progress of the pilgrims to and from Mecca. Cholera has appeared in Europe but once since the enforcement of those rules, and then to a limited extent. It was found that one nation had failed to enforce the rules.

Dr. Smith has been a large contributor to medical literature. It was his communications to the *New York Journal of Medicine* while one of the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital that made him editor of that journal. His weekly editorials in the *American Medical Times* (1860-64) during the period of the Civil War, were published in a duodecimo volume, entitled "Doctor in Medicine." For thirty years he was the New York correspondent of the *London Lancet*, writing monthly. Recently he has published a volume on public health administration in a volume entitled "The City That Was." In a volume with the title "Who is Insane?" he has given his work among the insane. His latest work is "A History of Surgery" for Wood & Co.; "Reference Hand Book."

Dr. Smith lives in pleasant retirement, spending the summer at his native place in the lake region of Central New York and his winters in New York City. He frequently gives public lectures, and in a publication of the most recent we have an appreciation of Dr. Smith and his work by one of competent authority. The occasion was the opening of the session of the College of Medicine of the Syracuse University, October 6th, 1918. The dean of the college, Dr. John L. Heffron, presided, and in introducing Dr. Smith, said:

"Dr. Stephen Smith of New York has accomplished more for the advancement of sociological medicine than any other physician whose name adorns the pages of the medical history of our State. A review of his career is a record of

achievements so unusual in extent, so varied in fields of activity and of such permanent value to the commonwealth as to make his name remembered throughout time. No one can read it without wondering how a man actively engaged in an exacting profession could have accomplished so much.

"Impulse to serve others, and the clear judgment of the relative importance of the needs of the people with whom he lived, served him throughout his long career as the leader in social reforms. First the health problems of his own City, then of the State, then of the Nation, and finally the international importance of improved health conditions engaged his attention and in the reforming of health measures he was not only the leader, but was the one man competent to carry them through to completion. It was the same story when he devoted himself to the study of the problems of the relation of society to feeble-mindedness, to insanity and to crime.

"But this success in persuading others of the reasonableness and of the necessity of solving problems world old and long neglected needed other qualities. A man by nature devoted to the welfare of others must have love in his heart and a sense of personal responsibility that of necessity make him tender and lovable. These same qualities are the very foundation for the development of charm of manner which has always characterized Dr. Smith.

"Personally, Dr. Smith is a valiant, upstanding character, straight, erect, and self-disciplined as an army officer, keen and quick of perception, yet with the genial humorous 'twinkle'. No one could clasp his hand and look into his face without feeling impressed with his astonishing vitality and virility."

THOMAS HAYES CURTIN, son of David Curtin and Elizabeth Hayes, forty-one years old, was born in Bagnalstown, County Carlow, Ireland. His father was a retired naval officer and later was superintendent of large flour mills located in Bagnalstown. He had a large family, and looking into the future decided to immigrate to the United States, having previously spent several years in the Southern States installing cotton gin presses. He gave up his occupation, sold his property and brought his entire family to the new country, arriving here when Thomas Hayes was five years old.

Dr. Curtin was educated in the public schools of New York City, graduating from the old Public School No. 49 in East 37th Street, and from there went to the College of the City of New York, entering the sophomore year. On the death of his father, he felt it incumbent upon him to enter business and became associated with the firm of J. D. Crimmins, then the leading contractors of New York City. He worked in their office during the day and continued his studies in the New York evening schools and later matriculated and graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1897.

He was then appointed to the staff at St. Vincent's Hospital where he spent two years as house surgeon, working under the tutelage of the most eminent surgeons of the day. He entered private practice of medicine in 1899. That same year he was appointed from the civil service Coroner's Physician of the Bronx, being then only 23 years of age, the youngest Coroner's Physician ever appointed. He has held this position under various administrations, going over to the new Medical Examiner's Bureau on January 1st, 1918, and resigning a few weeks ago to enter the army service of the United States.

Dr. Curtin has written many papers and essays on the medico-

legal aspects of medicine, particularly "Medico-legal Aspect of Pistol Shot Wounds" and the "Medical Aspect of the Slocum Disaster." He has been connected with the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, with the out-patient department of Bellevue Hospital and for a number of years held the chair of Professor of Gross Pathology at Fordham University Medical School. For the past ten years he has given particular attention to diseases of the eye and has been connected with the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital where he is now Assistant Surgeon. For five years he held the post of Adjunct Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. He extended his studies to the University of Vienna in 1911, after which he made an extended tour of Europe.

He is now Surgeon of The Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, Consulting Ophthalmologist at St. Lawrence Hospital and St. Joseph's Institute, and at the Catholic Institute for the Blind. He is very active in all the social and public activities of the city, being a member of the Elks Lodge No. 871, formerly director and vice-president of the Schnorrer Club of the Bronx, first vice-president of the Rotary Club of the Bronx, a member of the American Medical Association, fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and former president of the Celtic Medical Society of New York. He is a member of the Bronx County Medical Society, and also of the Bronx Medical Association. He is a member of the Alumni Association of St. Vincent's Hospital, Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity, and is a member of the Bronx County Yacht Club.

Dr. Curtin was married in 1902 and has one son, Thomas Hayes, Jr., who is now a student at the St. John's School at Fordham.

ROBERT COLEMAN KEMP, A.B., M.D., eminent specialist in Gastro-Enterology, and Professor of Gastro-Enterology at Fordham University Medical College, and consulting Gastro-Enterologist at the Manhattan State Hospital and other institutions, occupies a foremost place among New York medical men.

Robert C. Kemp was born in New York City, April 26, 1865, a son of John H. and Emeline A. (Coleman) Kemp, his father having been senior member of the firm of Kemp, Day & Company, of No. 116 Wall street, New York. Dr. Kemp comes of ancient and honorable Colonial stock in this country, his ancestors for many generations having taken a prominent part in the early Colonial history of New England. The Kemp family is of English origin, the progenitors having come from England and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. The grandfather of Dr. Kemp took part in the War of 1812, while John H. Kemp, father of Dr. Kemp, participated in the Civil War, on the Northern side. On the maternal side Dr. Kemp is connected with the Angevin family of New Rochelle, the American progenitor of which was one of the freeholders of that town in the reign of Queen Anne, and another of his maternal ancestors was Peregrine White, who was the first white child born in New England. His grandmother was a Bunker of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

Robert C. Kemp received his classical education in his native city under private tutors, and in 1881 entered Columbia University, where he graduated in the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then engaged in the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1889 with the degree of M.D. Immediately after receiving his medical degree he became an interne at the Roosevelt Hospital, where he remained for two years, during that time being attached to the surgical department of the institution. In July, 1891, Dr. Kemp engaged in the private practice of his profession, also acquiring many hospital appointments. He was attending surgeon to the Episcopal Church Hospital Infirmary and Dispensary, served as clinical assistant in the surgical division of the medical school and hospital of the New York Polyclinic, and was subsequently appointed instructor in Surgery to that institution. He became attending physician on the medical staff of the Red Cross Hospital, and is Associate Professor of Internal Medicine at the New York School of Clinical Medicine, attending physician, department of Gastro-Intestinal Diseases, St. Bartholomew's Clinic. In 1906 he was junior visiting physician to Roosevelt Hospital, and is at present consulting gastro-enterologist to the Manhattan State Hospital, where he has been professionally connected for about fourteen years, and is visiting gastro-enterologist to the Fordham University Clinic.

Dr. Kemp has contributed much to medical literature that has been of importance and value to the profession, especially on the subject of Gastro-Enterology. Among his more notable works being: "Enteroclysis, Hypodermoclysis and Infusion" (a manual for physicians and students with an introduction by William H. Thomson, M.D., LL.D., which work Dr. Kemp published in 1900); "Treatment of Scarletina Nephritis" (published in *Pediatrics*, Vol. 10, 1900); "Further Experimental Researches on the Effects of Different Anæsthetics on the Kidneys" (*Med. Rec.*), 1899; "Indications of Double Current Rectal Irrigation" (*Med. Jnl.*), 1897; "Experimental Researches with Entroclysis, Hypodermoclysis, etc.;" "Effects Produced on Intestinal Absorption, Renal Secretion, *et cetera*" (*Med. Jnl.*), 1898; "Experimental Researches on the Effects of Different Anæsthetics on the Kidneys" (in association with Dr. William H. Thomson, published in the *N. Y. Med. Rec.*), 1898; "A Case of Septic Endocarditis and Experimental Researches with Antistreptococcus Serum" (written in conjunction with Dr. Thomson, and read before the Association of American Physicians in 1898); "Hypodermoclysis, Experiments, Technique and Clinical Uses" (*Med. Jnl.*). Among the later writings of Dr. Kemp are: "Atonia Gastrica" (by Drs. A. Rose and Kemp, manual published in 1906, by Funk & Wagnalls); "An Improved Flexible Esophageal Bougie" (*Med. Rec.*), Feb. 12, 1916; "Post Anæsthetic Acedosis with Renal Hemorrhage, etc." (*Am. Med.*), June, 1916; also a comprehensive voluminous work entitled "Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines and Pancreas" (published by W. B. Saunders Company and adopted by the United States Government, now in

3rd edition, 1917). The latter medical work by Dr. Kemp is highly regarded by the profession. It contains over 1,000 pages with 438 illustrations.

Dr. Kemp is a member of the following organizations: The American Medical Association, American Urological Society, American Therapeutic Association, New York Gastro-Enterological Society, State Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, New York County Medical Society, Alumni Society of Roosevelt Hospital, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

On November 28, 1891, Dr. Kemp was married to Isabel Shields, of New York City.

ROBERT HURTIN HALSEY, successful physician of New York City, was born at Astoria, Long Island, June 15, 1873, son of John J. and Harriet Elizabeth (Bolles) Halsey. The primary education of Robert Hurtin Halsey was commenced in a private school at Astoria, Long Island, from which school the boy some years later advanced to the grammar school connected with Columbia University, New York City. At this grammar school he was prepared for entrance to college, and in 1891 he took the graduation examinations creditably, thereby qualifying for admittance to Columbia University. At the University he continued his general academic studies, and in 1896 became the possessor of the institution's degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then decided to embark upon the medical course, and accordingly entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Simultaneously, he was also awarded the University's Master of Arts degree, in continuation of the Bachelor of Arts diploma won by him in 1896.

For two years, after having qualified to practice the profession of medicine, Dr. Halsey was interne at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. Since 1902, however, Dr. Halsey has been in private practice which, with the years of efficient treatment and unerring diagnosis, has grown to be substantial and of good class, but he has also undertaken considerable independent research in internal medicine, of which phase of medical science he is now an authority and specialist.

Dr. Halsey is a member of the faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital Medical School, and is on the staff of attending physicians at the hospital of the same institution; he is also visiting physician to Columbus Hospital, New York City; also holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of New York State, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York, and the American Association of Advanced Science. He does not hold any political office, State or National, but his interest in National affairs is exhibited by his association with United States military matters. He belongs to the Medi-

cal Reserve Corps, United States Army, ranking as first lieutenant. As an author, Dr. Halsey has made appreciable contributions to the medical literature and journals of this century.

In 1909 Dr. Halsey married Edith, daughter of Edward Bates, of Vermont. They have two children: Elizabeth and Bates.

ROBERT HALL McCONNELL, who for the last twenty years has been in successful general practice in New York City, was born in New York City, December 25, 1873, son of Edward and Catherine (Hall) McConnell. Commencing his education in the public schools of New York City, Robert Hall McConnell, after suitable preparation, became a student at the University of New York, wherein he graduated. His father, Edward McConnell, was an English gentleman of aristocratic connection, and does not appear to have entered actively into either business or professional life. He was the son of an officer of the British Royal Horse Guards, a regiment recruited only from the sons of gentlemen, and officered almost exclusively by scions of aristocratic houses, the regiment in reality being the household guard of the king, and consequently almost always stationed at the royal palaces of the British reigning house. It was at the royal castle of Windsor that Edward McConnell was born and reared, and the environment seems to have greatly influenced his life as, after attaining his majority, Edward McConnell appears to have been averse to participating in commercial or professional affairs, but spent considerable time in travel, and had made a complete tour of the world before he eventually settled in the United States. However, his son, Edward Hall McConnell, born in this country in the very hub of its ceaseless activity, had become imbued with the spirit of the country, and having completed his academic education he decided to enter strenuously into professional life. With that intention, he took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and by diligence and steady application graduated in 1895, thereby becoming the possessor of the University's degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Thereafter, with the exception of an internship of eighteen months in the Lebanon Hospital, Dr. McConnell has since been in the enjoyment of an ever-increasing general practice, in the treatment of which he has gained appreciable repute, both within and without the profession. His practice has demanded practically his whole time, and in consequence has not been able to accept additional appointments to hospital staffs, but he has pursued very strenuously at every available moment the study of diseases of children, and his research in this important phase of medicine, coupled with the store of valuable knowledge gained in the course of his extensive family practice, has brought him substantial recognition in the profession as an authority on this subject, he having been for many years clinical assistant to the department of the diseases of children in the Vanderbilt clinics.

Dr. McConnell's contributions to medical journals and literature

have been many, the subject to which he has given so much special study naturally receiving extensive reference in his writings. Dr. McConnell belongs to the Medical Society of Greater New York; he holds membership in the Academy of Medicine; and takes active part in the proceedings of the Society of the Alumni of Lebanon Hospital, but apart from these affiliations his large practice occupies his moments fully.

Dr. McConnell married, at New York City, Grace, daughter of Edward H. Cunningham, of New York City. Mrs. McConnell, a lady of much energy as well as refinement, interests herself very actively in church work, and is prominent in the activities of many benevolent and charitable organizations.

EDWARD QUINTARD, eminent specialist in internal medicine of New York, is vice-president, medical director and professor of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Whether as physician, educator, author, or important factor in the affairs of leading medical institutions, Dr. Quintard is characterized by abilities of a high order. As vice-president and medical director of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, his activities therewith cover the most noteworthy period of development and growth in the history of the institution and to that development Dr. Quintard has contributed in full measure.

Dr. Quintard was born January 21, 1867, at Stamford, Connecticut, a son of Edward Augustus and Mary (Skiddy) Quintard, the latter closely related to President Zachery Taylor.

The Quintard family, of French Huguenot origin, is an ancient and honorable one in this country, being traceable for two hundred and fifty years in New York and New England. Isaac Quintard, grandfather of Dr. Quintard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was a son of Isaac Quintard, a wealthy and highly-respected citizen of Stamford, Connecticut. Edward Augustus Quintard, father of Dr. Quintard, was one of three distinguished brothers of whom George William, the eldest, was for many years a famous figure in the financial and business life of New York City, and Charles Todd Quintard, late eminent prelate of the Protestant Episcopal church and Bishop of Tennessee. Edward Augustus Quintard was a well-known figure in business and financial circles in New York City, as president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and a director in various other banks and business enterprises. A man of education and culture and of charming personality, Mr. Quintard was much beloved in social relations. He was former president of the St. Nicholas Family Club, and of the many notable men whom the club was justly proud to own there were none probably for whom it conceived and held such a deep and enduring affection. Mr. Quintard was a strong man, masterful in all business and financial relations.

Edward Quintard received his early educational training in Stamford, but owing to the fact that his father found it necessary, for business reasons, to spend considerable time in England, France and



Edward Zunitas
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Germany with his family, most of the young man's earlier education was acquired under private tutors who traveled with the family. He was thus prepared to enter college, and in 1887 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University with the degree of M.D. While yet an undergraduate he acted as clinical assistant, first to Dr. H. B. Sands and afterwards to Dr. James W. McLane; he was also chief prosecutor under Dr. Thomas S. Sabine. After graduation Dr. Quintard served an internship in St. Luke's Hospital, resigning therefrom to enter the Nursery and Children's Hospital. He subsequently pursued post-graduate work at several of the leading medical centers of Europe, including Berlin, Munich, Vienna, and Paris, at the same time pursuing special research in Internal Medicine, enjoying special advantages of study under Dr. Brown-Sequard, who was a relative. Returning to New York from Europe he entered upon the general practice of his profession, though continuing to act in official capacities at the New York hospitals as follows: chief physician of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, outpatient department for many years, then became Assistant Professor in the department of the digestive system, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and for twenty years has been medical director of that institution.

Dr. Quintard is prominent in the affairs of many medical societies and alumni associations. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and an honorary member of the Omega Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association, the Gastro-Enterological Association and the Alumni Associations of St. Luke's and Columbia Hospitals and the American Institute of Social Science. He takes an active interest in the St. Nicholas Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Colonial Order and the New York Zoological Society. He is also a member of the Author's, Union, New York Athletic, Columbia University (New York) clubs and the Army and Navy clubs at Washington, and the Musketeers. Litterateur of note, and indefatigable in promoting the Society for Literary Knowledge, which was established mainly at his instigation, Dr. Quintard has few idle moments. He is a prolific contributor to the literature of his profession, and is the author of many papers and monographs, some that have appeared in leading medical journals and others that have been read before medical bodies on subjects largely dealing with internal medicine and diseases of the digestive system, that branch of medical science in which he is a specialist. For recreation Dr. Quintard turns to literature, in which he is not only a recognized authority, but a writer himself of genius and ability, some of his productions in the field of general authorship being as follows: "Sea Babies and Other Babies;" "Extra Muros and Other Essays;" "From a Window;" "Vernal Tides and Ala St. Terre," etc., etc.

June 5, 1894, Dr. Quintard was married, in New York City, to Estelle F. Hayden, a daughter of William B. Hayden, and granddaughter of Peter Hayden, of New York.

CHARLES CLIFFORD BARROWS, able surgeon of New York City, specialist and of noteworthy success in gynecology and obstetrics, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and for many years identified with the faculty of Cornell University as Clinical Professor of Gynecology thereat, was born in Jackson, Mississippi, June 3, 1857, the son of David Nye and Caroline Elizabeth (Moseley) Barrows. He comes of distinguished ancestry, being in direct lineal descent from Thomas Barrows, who was Master of the Rolls, in England, in 1483. Another of his English forbears was Henry Barrows, known in history as "Henry the Martyr" (1592); another was Richard Barrows, whose bronze tablet is in the church at Winthrop, England (1605). The American progenitor was John Barrows (or Barrowe) who, with his wife Ann and other Puritans, sailed from Yarmouth, England, in the good ship "Mary Ann," and eventually reached the American shore in 1637, settling in Salem, Massachusetts, and founding the American branch of the Barrows family, which has since on many occasions rendered distinguished service to the nation.

Dr. Barrows was afforded a good education, and had become well-grounded in the classics and general learning before entering the University of Virginia, where he took the course of arts and letters, ultimately graduating therein, and then enrolling himself in the medical college of the same institution of learning. As a medical student he studied conscientiously and with marked aptitude, and in 1879 successfully graduated, so gaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the right to enter practice at his pleasure. He, however, elected to undertake further medical study at the University Medical College, University of New York, applying himself thereat assiduously to special studies, and so being able to earn from the University, in 1880, its Doctor of Medicine degree, following the receipt of which he entered the Bellevue Hospital for an internship which lasted eighteen months, and during which he gained considerable practical knowledge of surgery, particularly of gynecological and obstetrical branches, in which he intended to specialize. After leaving Bellevue Hospital Dr. Barrows for some years became a Federal servant, joining the United States army, as assistant surgeon, an appointment which carried with it the military rank of first lieutenant. He saw considerable active service, being for five years with the forces in the West, in the campaigns General Crook directed against the revolting Apache Indians, and Dr. Barrows was with the detachment that captured the famous Apache chief, Geronimo. Surgeon Barrows, who was medical officer on the staff of General Crook, was subsequently sent East, and had charge of five hundred Indians, prisoners of war, a part of Geronimo's warriors, at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, Geronimo having been sent to Fort Pickins. In 1887 he resigned his military appointments, and soon made his way to New York City, where he commenced the practice of his profession in civilian circles by associating himself with Dr. William M. Polk, son of the famous bishop and general, Leonidas Polk.

Some little while afterwards Dr. Barrows opened an office for himself, and soon grew into the firm confidence of the medical fraternity, and of a wide circle of New York City people who benefited by his treatment. He rapidly gained repute as a gynæcological and obstetrical specialist, and during his years of practice formed some important staff connections with leading city hospitals, and received many professional recognitions of his standing as a surgeon. At the present time Dr. Barrows is attending physician to the Manhattan Maternity Hospital and Dispensary, assistant obstetrical physician and gynæcologist at the Bellevue Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the New Rochelle and Peekskill hospitals, and since 1909 has been Clinical Professor of Gynæcology at Cornell University Medical College. He has been honored by admittance to fellowship of the American College of Surgeons, and among the other medical organizations to which he belongs are: The American Medical Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he is a fellow; the New York Obstetrical Society; the New York County Medical Association; the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, and the Clinical Society of New York. Dr. Barrows's office is at 63 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York City.

WILLIAM EMERY STUDDIFORD, a successful physician of New York City, and a well-known gynæcologist, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on July 4, 1867. After graduating at the New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton, in 1884, William E. Studdiford proceeded to Princeton University, wherefrom he graduated with the class of 1888, gaining thereby the Princeton degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later receiving the major degree of Master of Arts. After having obtained his first degree, in 1888, Mr. Studdiford came to New York with the intention of studying medicine, so that he might enter the profession with which object in view he entered the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, now a part of New York University, and after a three-year course won the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately thereafter attached himself to the house staff of the Bellevue Hospital, serving an internship of two years there, and then opening an office in New York City for private practice, which he has continued to this date with good success, the later years of his practice developing into a specialization of gynæcological cases, in which branch of medical science Dr. Studdiford has gained appreciable repute.

During his many years of association with New York medicine, Dr. Studdiford had held many hospital appointments; in 1894 he was attending physician to the Almshouse Hospital, and in 1896 occupied a like office at the Maternity Hospital on Blackwell's Island; in 1896 he was appointed assistant attending gynæcologist to Bellevue Hospital, which position he has maintained for the intervening twenty years to the present; besides which he is attending physician (obstetrical) to the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, and consulting surgeon to Franklin Hospital, New Jersey. In the activities of some

of the leading medical organizations, Dr. Studdiford has been prominent; he has the distinction of being a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and he holds membership in the American Medical Association, in the American Gynecological Association, in the New York Obstetrical Society, in the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the New York County Medical Association, and also is active in the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, and belongs to the Princeton Club of New York.

Dr. Studdiford, who has office and residence at 124 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, was married, September 17, 1896, to Maria Emlen Hale. They have two children: William Emery, Jr., and Andrew Douglas.

EDMUND JANES PALMER, a practitioner of New York City, has been active in the profession for more than thirty years. He is the son of Abraham M. and Sarah A. (Knowles) Palmer. After having acquired adequate elementary education, Edmund J. Palmer prepared for college at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, at which famous old college he graduated in due course. Then, with the intention of ultimately entering the ministry, he pursued the course of classics at Wesleyan University, during the years 1874 and 1878, and in the latter year graduated successfully, gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently being awarded the major degree of Master of Arts of the same institution of academic and theological instruction. But after having gained his first academic degree, in 1878, he proceeded to New York City, there to enter upon a course of instruction in medicine. Successfully matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Mr. Palmer followed the scientific lectures therein for three years, undertaking research work also during the period, and was able to graduate in 1881, and so receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Entering into the active practice of his profession without delay, Dr. Palmer has, in the many years of association with the medical fraternity of New York City and State, risen to a meritorious position among them, and has earned the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and patients.

Dr. Edmund J. Palmer was for many years one of the State Commissioners of Quarantine, and at present is visiting physician to St. Luke's Home. He belongs to a number of the leading medical organizations, being a member of the American Medical Association; the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society; the West Side Clinical Society; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association; the Greater New York Medical Association.

On October 20, 1886, Dr. Palmer married Blanche Shove. They have two children: Lena S., born August 30, 1887, and Blanche S., born March 14, 1889. Dr. Palmer's residence and office have been for a considerable number of years at 103 West Eighty-sixth Street,

New York City, and both he and his wife are earnest members of St. Paul's Methodist Church of New York City.

SETH MINOT MILLIKEN was born at Dover, New Hampshire, July 23, 1875, a son of Seth Mellen (2) and Margaret Leighton (Hill) Milliken. As one of the founders of the firm of Deering, Milliken & Company, and as a banker and capitalist, the father of Dr. Milliken has been prominent in commercial and financial relations in New York City for many years, and was president of the Mercantile National Bank at the time of its consolidation with the Irving National Bank.

Seth Minot Milliken received a liberal preparatory education in private schools of New York City, and entered Yale University, graduating from that institution with the class of 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. In 1902-04 he was an interne at Roosevelt Hospital, and in 1904 took the course at Sloane Maternity Hospital. In 1905 Dr. Milliken was appointed assistant surgeon on the staff of the Lincoln Hospital, New York, becoming attending surgeon in 1909, which position he still holds. Since 1911 he has been consulting surgeon to the St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry. He is adjunct assistant surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital, and surgeon to the out-patients' department. He was also assistant surgeon to Gouverneur Hospital, 1910-12. Partly out of patriotic motives, during the summer of 1917, he accepted a temporary appointment as acting first assistant surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, to fill a vacancy caused by the war. Dr. Milliken's contributions to medical literature consist of articles to medical journals and papers read before various medical bodies, including one on "Erysipelas," read before the New York Surgical Society in 1917.

Dr. Milliken is a member of the New York Surgical Society, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he is at the present time secretary of its surgical section, a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, the Alumni Association of the Roosevelt Hospital and the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, treasurer of the Quiz Medical Society and the Alumni Association of the Sloane Hospital for Women. In 1915 the president of the borough of Manhattan appointed him to the Local School Board, District No. 13, and he has been its chairman since 1916. In further performance of his civic duty, Dr. Milliken is treasurer of the Lenox Hill Settlement, and a member of the board of managers of the Bowery Branch Y. M. C. A. Socially, he is a member of the Yale, Union League, University and Riding clubs of New York City. He is a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

October 5, 1907, Dr. Milliken was married, at Plainfield, New Jersey, to Alida King Leese, a daughter of Wilton St. John and Alida Marie (Donnell) Leese. They have four children: Alida Donnell,

born November 3, 1908; Seth Mellen (3), born August 6, 1910; Martha Ellingwood, born August 21, 1911, and Minot King, born January 1, 1916.

HERMAN CLAY FRAUENTHAL, one of the leading medical practitioners in New York City, enjoying a reputation for skill and ability of a high order, is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, born September 15, 1866, a son of Samuel and Henrietta Frauenthal, the former named a successful and enterprising merchant. He obtained an excellent literary education in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, including the high school, then entered the Lehigh University, where he pursued an advanced electrical course in 1888. Later he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating therefrom, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897, and subsequently performed clerical work in Paris and Vienna, thus augmenting the knowledge gained during his collegiate course. He opened an office for the active practice of his profession in New York City, and is now specializing in Orthopedic Surgery, in which branch he is highly successful. In addition to his private practice, which is extensive and lucrative, he is the surgeon in the Deformed and Joint Dispensary and Home for Crippled Children, serving from 1902 to the present time (1917); chief clinical surgeon in the Deformed and Joint Dispensary, and surgeon for the Department of Correction, 1902-04. He has contributed papers on "Orthopedic Surgery," "Paralysis Diseases of Childhood and Infantile Paralysis." He is a member of the State Medical Society, County Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, New York Physicians' Association, and Eastern Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Frauenthal is a member of Temple Emanuel, that being the faith of his forefathers.

Dr. Frauenthal married, in New York City, March 14, 1901, Minnie Rothschild, daughter of Frank and Amanda Rothschild. Children: Marian, born November 16, 1904; Herman Clay, Jr., born November 6, 1911.

SETH HILL, son of Wakeman and Eunice (Lyon) Hill, was born in Easton, Connecticut, on July 16, 1838, died February 5, 1912.

The impression left on the community by the death of a public man is calculated, perhaps coldly, in direct proportion to his value and usefulness in it. But when the man whom death has taken from the community has deeply graven his image and character on the minds of the people, through altruistic, unselfish service of lifetime duration, the grief, which otherwise is little more than formal custom, becomes real and manifest. Not only was Dr. Seth Hill an eminent and skilled physician, but in and out of his professional capacity he was "the friend of all the world," practising the great ideal of the medical profession, the great leveller, service of humanity. Dr. Hill was a gentleman of the old school, serene of nature, courteous, gen-

erous, finding no favor or service too great to perform for the friend, enemy or stranger, suffering or in need.

Dr. Hill received his early education in the elementary schools of Easton, the town where he was born. He later attended the Easton Academy preparatory to entering college. After being graduated from that institution, he entered the Medical School of Yale University. Here his work was of an unusually fine quality, and he was graduated with honors with the class of 1866, the valedictorian. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately started to establish a practice for himself in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He remained here but a short time, however, removing next to Bethlehem, and from there to Stepney, where he finally established himself in practice. The value of Dr. Hill's services was such that his reputation was country-wide. He became a leader in his profession, and his practice grew to be one of the largest of the region of Stepney, Easton, Trumbull and the surrounding country. He came to be looked up to not only by the people, but by other medical men of the vicinity; a man to be sought for aid and advice, a silent, cool, well of skill and constructive ability, to be trusted in the extreme.

Dr. Hill married (first) Phebe M. Dayton, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, who died August 29, 1870. He married (second) on June 19, 1872, Mary Frances Nichols, of Tashua, Trumbull, Connecticut, the daughter of William and Mary Melissa (Mallett) Nichols. The parents of Mrs. Hill, who survive Dr. Hill, were both members of families well-known and long-established in Connecticut.

In addition to his extremely active career in the medical profession, Dr. Hill was keenly interested in the political issues of his day, and took an active part in political affairs, becoming the local leader of the Republican party in his vicinity. He was a member of the county school board, and as such brought a number of much-needed reforms. In the year 1880 he was elected to the Connecticut State Legislature.

Dr. Hill was on the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital; president of the State Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Society, and in 1884 president of the Fairfield County Medical Society. In 1901 Dr. Hill became one of the trustees of the Staples Free School of Easton, and did much valuable work in this office.

Dr. Hill was buried at Easton, Connecticut.

ALBERT ASHTON BERG.—On the roll of capable and successful physicians and surgeons in New York City appears the name of Dr. Albert A. Berg, who is accorded a leading place in the ranks of his fraternity. His devotion to the duties of his profession, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine and surgery, has made him a most successful and able practitioner, whose prominence is well-deserved.

Dr. Albert A. Berg was born in New York City, in 1872, a son of Montz and Josephine Berg, the former named a merchant, well and favorably known in business circles. He prepared for college by attendance at the public schools in the vicinity of his home, then became

a student in the College of the City of New York, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891, and then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, standing third in the graduating class and winning the Harsen Prize and the Harsen Medal for hospital clinical reports, which facts attested to his excellent scholarship and his thorough preparation for the profession which he chose for his life work. He secured first place in the hospital examination for Mt. Sinai, and after completing his course became an interne at Mt. Sinai Hospital, serving in that capacity for two years, from 1894 to 1896. He served as assistant to Dr. Bull at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after his service at Mt. Sinai served as assistant to Dr. Gerster, both well-known members of the medical profession. All his professional life has been passed in his native city, and in addition to his extensive practice, the greater part of which is along the line of general surgery, Dr. Berg is serving as consulting surgeon of the Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum, his connection dating from 1910; as consulting surgeon of the Miriam Barnert Hospital, Paterson, New Jersey; as surgeon of Bronx Hospital since 1912, and as surgeon of Mt. Sinai Hospital since 1914, having served as associate surgeon in the same institution from 1899 to 1914. He has contributed to surgical procedures on the stomach and *duodenum*, kidneys, etc.; is the author of numerous monographs, and of "Surgical Diagnosis," published by Lea Brothers and Company. Although his time has been so well occupied, Dr. Berg keeps in touch with the advanced thought along the line of his profession by membership in the American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, State and County Medical societies, Harlem Medical Society, Eastern Medical Society, and he is also an active member of Harmonie Club. He is a staunch adherent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

ROBERT HOLMES GREENE was born at Brunswick, Maine, April 27, 1861. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently that of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. Having decided on a medical career, he entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1886 in a class of sixty-seven members. He came to New York City before the commencement of the present century, and devoted himself to special surgery. He is a member of the American Association Genito-Urinary Surgery; the American Medical Association; the New York Medical Society; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Greater New York Medical Association; Harvard Medical Society, New York City; New York Dermatological Society, and the Harvard Medical Alumni Association.

Dr. Greene has contributed many valuable works to the medical literature of the country. He is author of "Some Observations on the Prostate," 1898, published in the *Journal of Cutaneous Venereal Diseases*; "Fallicier in the Treatment of Urethral Diseases," 1900,

published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*; "Contributions to the Nature and Pathology of Diseases of the Bladder," 1901, published in *Medical News*; "Stricture of the Male Urethra," published in the *Medical News*; "The Cancer of Prostate," 1903, *New York Medical Journal*. He is editor of "Anatomical Researches in the So-Called Prostatic Hypertrophy and Allied Processes in the Bladder and Kidneys," by Stanislaus Ciechandrski; also a contributor to "Medical Text Book of Medical Sciences"; author of many other articles in medical journals. Harper Brothers published his "Healthful Exercises" in 1889. Dr. Greene is visiting surgeon at the City and French hospitals, and his office is located at No. 78 East Fifty-sixth Street.

GEORGE THOMSON ELLIOTT, the nephew and namesake of Dr. George Thomson Elliott, the noted obstetrician, who died in New York City, January 28, 1871, of apoplexy, at only forty-three years of age, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 20, 1855. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale University in 1877, and his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881 from the University of Louisiana. Dr. Elliott is a fellow of the American Medical Association of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, besides other dermatological and pathological societies. Since 1898 he has been connected with the faculty of Cornell University Medical College, filling the chair of Professor of Dermatology. He is consulting dermatologist at St. Luke's, Columbus, and Lying-in hospitals of the City of New York, also the New York State Hospital for the care of Crippled and Deformed Children at West Haverstraw. He is consulting physician and dermatologist on the staff of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

JOHAN BENTLEY SQUIER, the son of John Bentley and Adelaide (Lurn) Squier, was born in New York City, November 6, 1873. His father was a well-known real estate operator, and educated his son in private schools in his native city, and prepared him for college at Halsey's Collegiate School. Young Squier entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1894 as a Doctor of Medicine. The next four years were spent in the surgical divisions of St. Luke's Hospital, and for three months he was one of the internes of the Sloane Maternity Hospital. He then engaged in private practice, associating himself with Dr. L. Bolton Bangs, making a specialty of genito-urinary surgery. Dr. Squier is the inventor of several instruments for use in genito-urinary surgery, of which we make special mention of a surgical table known as "Squier's Portable Operating Table"; a pocket catheter sterilizer; the combined Frendelemburgh bladder pump and searcher; a complete portable operating outfit. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association; the American College of Surgeons; the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; the American Urological Society; the New York

Academy of Medicine; the *County Medical Society*; the *Greater New York Medical Association*; the *St. Luke's Alumni Society*, and the *Society of St. Anne Maternity Hospital*. Dr. Squier is also a member of the following social clubs: The *St. John's Dramatic Society*; the *Actors' Church Alliance*; the *Psi Upsilon* fraternity; the *Knickerbocker Athletic Club*; the *Nassau Boat Club*, and the *Indian Harbor Yacht Club*, yachting being the form of recreation which he most enjoys. He is a member of the medical staff, also *Genito-Urinary Surgeon* at the *New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital*; the *Presbyterian Hospital*, and the *United Hospital at Port Chester*. His office is No. 49 East Forty-ninth Street.

THOMAS A. MCGOLDRICK.—Among those who have been in active practice of medicine for nearly a quarter of a century in the city of Brooklyn is Thomas A. McGoldrick. He graduated in 1896 from the *Long Island College Hospital*, receiving from that institution his degree of *Doctor of Medicine*. He soon after commenced the practice of his profession, establishing an office on *Clinton Avenue*, of that city. Dr. McGoldrick is the visiting physician at *St. Peter's Hospital of Brooklyn*, physician-in-chief at *St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven*, and consulting physician at *Mercey Hospital, Hempstead*. He is a member of the *New York State Medical Society* and the *Medical Society of the County of Kings*. His present office address is No. 294 *Clinton Avenue*.

ROBERT F. WEIR was born February 16, 1838, in New York City, son of James and Mary Anne (Shapter) Weir, his father a prominent pharmacist of New York. On paternal lines he traced to Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Robert Walter Weir, coming from Scotland prior to the Revolution, and becoming a well-known merchant of New York City. On the maternal side his ancestry was English. Robert F. Weir, after preparation in public school, entered the *College of the City of New York*, receiving his *Bachelor of Arts* in 1854, *Master of Arts* in 1857, *Doctor of Medicine* in 1859, the last-named degree being conferred by the *College of Physicians and Surgeons*. During 1859-1861 he was house surgeon and physician at *New York Hospital*, and in 1861 entered the regular *United States army* as assistant-surgeon. He continued in the service until the close of the war in 1865, having charge of one of the largest government hospitals from 1862 to 1865. For his management of this hospital, located at *Frederick, Maryland*, he was publicly thanked in general orders issued from the surgeon general's office.

After the war Dr. Weir returned to New York and engaged in the general practice of his profession. He was also surgeon to *St. Luke's Hospital*, and physician to the *Nursery and Child's Hospital*, a position which he held for ten years. From 1870-1875, he was Professor of Surgery at the *Woman's Medical College*; 1873-1883, attending surgeon at *Roosevelt Hospital*, re-appointed to the same position in 1898; 1880-1883, surgeon to *Bellevue Hospital*; 1876-1898, surgeon to



Robert F. Weir

New York Hospital; in 1883, appointed Clinical Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1892, Professor of Surgery in the same institution, holding this until 1903. He contributed largely to the literature of his profession, his first essay being his graduating thesis, March 10, 1859, "Hernia Cerebri," which was published by request of the faculty.

Dr. Weir is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; was president of the Practitioners' Society in 1883; member of the New York Surgical Society; American Surgical Association (president) 1899-1900; New York State Medical Association; New York County Medical Association; Greater New York Medical Society (president) 1900-1901; Soci     de Chirurgie, Paris; and honorary fellow, Royal College of Surgeons, England. He is a member of the University and Rockaway Hunt clubs, Century Association, and St. Nicholas Society.

Dr. Weir married (first) October 9, 1863, Marie Washington McPherson, a lineal descendant of Samuel Washington, eldest brother of General Washington. Mrs. Weir died in 1890, leaving a daughter, Alice Washington Weir, who married E. La Montague, Jr., of New York City. Dr. Weir married (second) November 7, 1895, Mary Badgley Allen. When professional duties permitted, Dr. Weir has always sought recreation in travel, his journeys taking him over a large portion of the world. His summer home has long been on the shores of beautiful Lake George, his city home at No. 11 East 54th Street, New York City.

ROBERT BURNS ANDERSON was born in Port Ontario, New York, March 27, 1871, and is a son of William and Emma (Witherbee) Anderson. A great-grandfather, whose name was John Anderson, had emigrated with his wife and thirteen children from Scotland prior to the Revolution. The family had settled in New Jersey, and here very soon after John Anderson died. His widow removed soon after this to a farm near Rome, New York, and several of the children were bound out to apprenticeships. One of the sons named William entered the United States army and served under Anthony Wayne. About the time that he was mustered out the Canadian government was issuing large grants of land, and William Anderson took up a thousand acres on what is known as Anderson's Point, in Ontario. His son William joined in the Mackenzie Rebellion, and upon its suppression was obliged to leave Canada. His farm and the city property he owned in Kingston were confiscated. Crossing over to New York State he found employment in a ship-yard at Hunter's Point, where he became a master shipbuilder. Here he remained for the rest of his life, with the exception of a trip to California in 1851, via Panama.

Dr. Anderson obtained his early education in the public schools of Port Ontario, his birthplace, going latterly to Belleville Academy, Belleville, Jefferson county, New York. He graduated from the Otsego Normal and Training School, and then entered Cornell University. Before the end of his first year at Cornell a cablegram came to

the school asking for a teacher of mathematics. The position was offered to young Anderson, and within two days he was on his way to the Hawaiian Islands. The school to which he went was known as the Kamehameha School on the Island of Oahu, and here he remained five years. During this time King Kalakauo died, and the uprising took place which resulted in the establishment of a republic. Dr. Anderson was, during the disturbed times, a deputy marshal of Oahu Island.

In 1895 Dr. Anderson returned to New York and entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he remained for one year. The remaining three years of his course were taken at the Medical School of Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1899. He served an internship of two years in the surgical department, and substituted for nine months in the medical department of Bellevue Hospital. He began his practice as an assistant to Dr. Samuel Alexander, of New York, under whom he did special work in genito-urinary diseases for a year. Going to Brooklyn to attend a sick brother-in-law, he decided to locate there, and this decision he carried out in 1903. His practice was for a time of a general nature, but in the last few years he has specialized in genito-urinary diseases. He has served as the medical examiner to the street cleaning department of the city since 1904. He is a surgeon-in-chief of the department of urinary diseases in the Caledonian Hospital and attending surgeon at the Lutheran Hospital. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, and of the Associations of Military Surgeons. Outside of his professional affiliations, Dr. Anderson is a member of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Anderson married, June 1, 1910, Dorothy L. Gauvin, of Brooklyn, and they have two children: Robert Burns, Jr., and Patricia.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK.—Among the prominent surgeons who have practised medicine for nearly two score of years in the city of Brooklyn is William Joseph Cruikshank. He is a son of John and Matilda Josephine (Irwin) Cruikshank, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and was born at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, on April 2, 1859. His academic education was received in public schools of Portland, Maine, and in New York City, and he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880 from the New York University Medical College. Immediately thereafter he settled in the city of Brooklyn, in the practice of his profession, where he has since remained, his present location being at No. 102 Fort Greene Place, where he has resided for many years. He was for about five years a sanitary inspector on the staff of the Department of Health, being appointed to that position by Mayor Seth Low. Dr. Cruikshank is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, of the New York

State Medical Society, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He is consulting physician on the staff of the Wyckoff Heights Hospital, and surgeon-in-chief on the staff of the Caledonian Hospital. He married, December 2, 1885, Miss Maude Foster.

SYLVESTER JAMES McNAMARA, one of the prominent gynæcologists and obstetricians of Brooklyn, was born in that city, May 14, 1869, and is the son of Patrick and Ellen (Rhatigan) McNamara. His father, who still resides in Brooklyn, at the age of ninety, is a native of County Clare, Ireland, having come to this country in 1851, the voyage taking thirty days. He located at first in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he married. He is a carpenter by trade, and was in the employ of the government during the Civil War. In 1864 he moved his residence to Brooklyn, where he has since remained. For many years he was a boss carpenter in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, serving later, for fourteen years, as an accountant in the comptroller's office in Brooklyn. Another son besides Dr. McNamara is John McNamara, who is an attorney, practising in Brooklyn, and who was for eight years connected with the corporation counsel's office.

Dr. McNamara received his education at the parochial school of St. Paul's parish, Brooklyn, receiving his Bachelor's degree from Manhattan College in 1889. Among his classmates at this institution was the Rt. Rev. G. W. Mundelein, now Archbishop of Chicago. After three years' further work he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same college. His medical studies were carried on at the Long Island College Hospital, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. After serving as interne in the same institution for a year and a half he started out upon his professional work, beginning his practice in Union Street, Brooklyn. For about ten years his work was of a general character, but gradually he began to specialize, particularly in the diseases of women and children, until he is recognized as one of the ablest gynæcologists of the city. For about twenty years he has been the gynæcologist of the Kings County Hospital, and for about fifteen years the visiting gynæcologist at the Kings Park Hospital. He served also for three years as the assistant gynæcologist at St. Peter's Hospital. He has been consulting gynæcologist at the Coney Island Hospital ever since it was opened, and with Dr. Bristow and Dr. Van Cott was responsible for the organization of its staff. Besides these he is also consulting gynæcologist and obstetrician at the Long Island College Hospital, where he first pursued his medical studies and gained his first experience.

Dr. McNamara is the author of a number of monographs which have been read before the professional organizations of which he is a member, appearing latterly in the scientific journals and in pamphlet form. Among these the most important are: "Syphilis Pubis," "Interposition Vesico-Vaginalis Uteri and Dysmenorrhœa of Uterine Origin," and "Wiring through the Obturator Foramen for Symphysis." He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and

Surgeons, and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Brooklyn Gynæcological Society and of the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He is also a member of the Montauk Club, and was formerly a member of the Crescent Athletic Club and of the Hamilton Club. He and his family are members of St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. McNamara married, May 21, 1902, Emilie M. Harder, daughter of Victor Harder, of Brooklyn, and they have three children: George A., Alfred J., and Madeline.

LEFFERTS AUGUSTINE McCLELLAND, the founder of the Brooklyn Post-Graduate Medical School, and Professor of Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 10, 1863. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885 from Long Island City Hospital, and is a fellow of the American Medical Association. Besides other societies, he is interested in laryngology, otology, and other kindred medical specialties. Dr. McClelland is otologist at the Coney Island and the Rockaway Beach hospitals, laryngologist and otologist at the Mercy Hospital at Hempstead, Long Island, and the Broad Street Hospital in New York City. He is a member of the surgical staff of Williamsburgh Hospital. He has charge of the nose, throat and ear department of the Williamsburgh Dispensary, and is consulting otologist at the Kingston Avenue and the Wyckoff Heights hospitals. His office and residence are at No. 78 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

RUSSELL AUBRA HIBBS.—Among the graduates of the class of 1890 of the medical department of the University of Louisville was Russell Aubra Hibbs. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he commenced practice in New York City. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, a fellow of the American Medical Association, and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is surgeon-in-chief at the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, consulting orthopedic surgeon at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and consulting surgeon at the Colored Orphans' Asylum. His office address is No. 130 East Thirty-sixth Street.

ALMON HAVENS COOKE, M.D., was born at Otego, New York, November 22, 1871, and is the son of the Rev. Scott M. and Ursula Z. (Fisk) Cooke. He attended as a boy the public schools of New York City, finishing at the High School and taking a year of the academic work in the College of the City of New York. He then entered the medical department of the University of New York, graduating in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1892 to 1894 he served on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, in the 4th surgical division. He then went abroad and for a year (1894-1895) did post-graduate work in the University of Edinburgh,



Almon B. Cothran.

Scotland, and for six months worked at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

He returned to this country and in 1896-1897 he was lecturer in medicine in the Medical Department of Niagara University. He also became the consulting physician at the Buffalo Woman's Hospital. From 1898-1901 he was assistant surgeon of the 74th Regiment of the New York National Guard. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York State Medical Society, of the Erie County Medical Society, of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association. On the social side he is a member of the Buffalo Club.

Dr. Cooke married Florence N. Packard, daughter of General Jasper Packard, and Harriet (Tibbetts) Packard.

WALTER EYRE LAMBERT.—The branch of the medical science that Dr. Lambert has devoted his life studies to is ophthalmology. The eye, its anatomy and diseases, has been for years his specialization. He is a graduate of the class of 1884 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Ophthalmological Society. He is connected as surgeon with the staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Lambert maintains an office at No. 112 East Thirty-fifth Street.

MENAS S. GREGORY.—Among those who have gained prominence in the treatment of mental diseases, none rank higher in the medical profession of New York City than Menas S. Gregory. He graduated from the Albany Medical School in 1898, and finally settled in New York City, desiring a larger field of operation. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the American Neurological Society; of the Psychiatric Society of New York, and of the Psychoanalytical Society of New York. He is chief alienist and director of the psychopathy and alcoholism ward of Bellevue Hospital, and is a member of the medical staff of the New York Post-Graduate and Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Gregory's residence and office are at The Wyoming, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, New York.

JOHN FRANCIS McGRATH.—Among the younger members of the medical fraternity of New York City is John Francis McGrath, a graduate of Cornell Medical College, class of 1908. Soon after his graduation he commenced the practice of medicine in New York City, specializing in gynecology. Dr. McGrath is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies; a fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He is assistant gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital, chief gynecologist at Bellevue Dispensary, and assistant gynecologist at St. Vincent's Hospital Out-Patient Department. The office address of Dr. McGrath is No. 119 East Thirtieth Street.

DANIEL ALISON JOSEPH SINCLAIR, formerly instructor of surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in the class of 1896. After receiving his license to practice he established himself in New York City, where he has always followed his chosen profession. He has at various times been connected with the staff of some of the most important hospitals and dispensaries of the city. He was assistant visiting genito-urinary surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, also consulting genito-urinary surgeon at the Central Islip State Hospital. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies; fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Urological Society. Dr. Sinclair's present location is No. 2131 Broadway.

THOMAS ALOYSIUS MULCAHY.—Among the members of the medical fraternity who have been identified with the profession since the commencement of the twentieth century is Thomas Aloysius Mulcahy. He graduated in 1901 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York. We find him soon after his graduation practising his profession in Hartford, Connecticut, but, desiring a larger field of operation, he eventually removed to New York City. Dr. Mulcahy is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the New York State and County Medical societies. He is assistant rhinologist and auralist at the Misericordia Hospital and Training School for Nurses. He is connected with the staff of the New York Post-Graduate Dispensary; is surgeon of otology at the Cornell Dispensary, and clinical assistant on ophthalmology at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and the Mercy Hospital at Tarrytown. The doctor's office and residence are at No. 143 West Ninety-second Street.

GEORGE N. JACK, M.D., was born at Cameron Mills, New York, July 13, 1869, son of Allen T. and Loranah L. Jack. His early education was gained at the local schools, from which he went to the medical school of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then did post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Jack has been an important contributor to the medical journals, and among his papers we may mention: "Abnormalities of the Blood;" "The Etiology of Asthma;" "The Hygiene of the Asthmatic;" "The Pathology of Asthma;" "The Pathology of Asthma with Special Reference to its Vicious Circles;" "The Diet of the Asthmatic;" "The Prognosis of Asthma from a Digestive, Blood, Metabolic, Etiologic Standpoint;" "Lung Tissue Performs a Glandular Function," all of which appeared in the *Buffalo Medical Journal*. Appearing in the *New York State Journal of Medicine* are: "Asthma of Blood Origin and not Nerve or Reflex;" and, "Asthma and Its Relations to Environment, from a Blood Etiological Standpoint." In the *Medical Record* has appeared, "The Lymph Propulsion and Ex-



George H. Jack

change." In the *Buffalo Medical Journal* of December, 1917, appeared "The Loppered Milk Diet, Including References to Its Benefits in Post-Operative Disturbances and Metabolic Defectives," and in the April number for 1901, "A Brief Résumé of the Grosser Animal Nature and Its Application in Medicine." The paper, "Forests and Their Relationship to Eugenics," was published in the *New York State Journal of Medicine* in the August number, 1913.

Dr. Jack married R. Dell Close, daughter of Roderick and Rossetta Close, and they have four children: E. Lucile, Vidian, Harvey, R. Winona.

LEWIS GREGORY COLE.—Among those who have made a study of Professor Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen's discovery of the X-ray is Lewis Gregory Cole. He devoted himself to a complete analysis of the science, and is connected as a specialist in that method with a number of the leading hospitals of New York City and vicinity. He has been connected with the medical staff of the French and Memorial hospitals of New York City, and the St. Mary's Hospital of Orange, New Jersey. Dr. Cole graduated, in 1898, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American Roentgen Ray Association of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association. His office address is No. 103 Park Avenue.

HEINRICH STERN.—At the beginning of the present century Dr. Stern, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, of the class of 1899, having received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, commenced the practice of medicine in the City of New York, being located at No. 56 East Seventy-sixth street. Dr. Stern is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, a fellow of the American Medical Association, of the American College of Physicians, the American Urological Society, the American Public Health Association, and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is visiting physician at the St. Mark's and Home hospitals of New York City; the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, and consulting physician at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, also at the Central Islip State Hospital, the United Hospital at Port Chester, New York, the Glens Falls Hospital at Glens Falls, New York, and the Union General Hospital at Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Stern maintained his office for a number of years at his original location, but finally removed to his present address, No. 250 West Seventy-third Street.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON LOUGHRAN.—After graduating from Princeton University in 1895, Robert Livingston Loughran entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and received in 1899 his degree of Doctor of Medicine. We find him, in 1904, located in the practice of his profession at No. 824 Lexington

Avenue, New York City. Dr. Loughran is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, a fellow of the American Medical Association, of the American Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is attending otologist of the Babies' Ward at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, also at the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, and attending otologist at the Post-Graduate Dispensary. His present office address is No. 46 West Fifty-second Street.

ERNEST FREDERICK KRUG.—The subject of this narrative graduated in 1900 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he was attached to the hospital staff of the German (now the Lenox Hill) Hospital of the City of New York. He eventually opened an office for the practice of medicine at No. 36 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and was for a time connected with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary as assistant surgeon. He is visiting ophthalmologist at the Central and Neurological Hospital and the Correctional Hospital at Blackwell's Island. Dr. Krug is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, of the American Laryngological, Ophthalmological and Otological Society; a member of the Alumni Association of the German Hospital of New York City. Dr. Krug's office, previous to his joining the American Expeditionary Force in France, in September, 1917, was located at No. 12 West Forty-fourth Street.

AQUIN S. KELLY.—Among the graduates from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, in the class of 1900, was Aquin S. Kelly. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, also a member of the St. Vincent's Hospital Alumni Association. He is attending ophthalmologist surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, and St. Joseph's Hospital at Yonkers. He is assistant attending ophthalmologist surgeon at the St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Kelly's office is at No. 24 East Forty-eighth Street.

FRANCIS MICHAEL O'GORMAN, A.B., M.D., of Buffalo, was born December 27, 1877, at Buffalo, son of John Martin and Honora (Golden) O'Gorman. His first school was the St. Nicholas School, from which he went to Canisius College, where he took his Bachelor's degree. He then entered the medical department of Buffalo University, which conferred on him in 1899 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since his graduation he has continued living in Buffalo, and has made general surgery his specialty. He is the consulting surgeon for the German Deaconesses Hospital, and is attending surgeon at the Sisters' Hospital and at the Municipal Hospital. Dr. O'Gor-



Francis M. Gorman

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man has written a number of important papers among which may be mentioned: "Evolution of Man, According to Darwin; a Study From Comparative Anatomy;" "Craniotomy and Abortion;" "Version versus High Forceps;" "Abdominal Sutures;" "Surgical Asepsis;" "Outline of a Method of Internal Shortening of Round Ligaments," and "Diagnosis of Goitre." He served as chairman of the surgical section of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine during the years 1916-17, and is a member of the American Medical Association and of the New York State Medical Association. He belongs to the Æsculapian Club, the Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity IV, and served as chaplain of the Elks during the year 1914-15. He also holds membership in the Humboldt Club.

Dr. O'Gorman married Gertrude E. Hart, daughter of William B. and Mary (Welte) Hart, and they have three children: Geraldine Honora, John Hart, Mary Joan.

JAMES TAYLOE GWATHMEY.—An earnest and discriminating student in the line of his profession, Dr. James T. Gwathmey is widely-known as a prominent representative of the medical fraternity of New York City through his skill as a practitioner and through his valuable contributions to medical literature and his inventions for the alleviation of suffering. He was born in Norfolk, Virginia, September 10, 1863, son of William Watts and Mary (Tayloe) Gwathmey, the former named having been a cotton merchant, one of the principal industries of the South, in which line of work he was highly successful. Dr. Gwathmey was a student in the Norfolk Male Academy, Virginia Military Institute, and Vanderbilt University, in the latter institution pursuing a course to prepare him for the practice of medicine, receiving therefrom his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1899. He at once opened an office in New York City, and at first devoted his energies to a general practice, but later became a specialist in anæsthesia, in which specialty he has won distinction for marked ability and gratifying results have attended his labors. During his years of study along this line he discovered the value of heat and the value of oxygen in anæsthesia, and in 1914 he wrote an article on "Anæsthesia," which received favorable comment from the members of the medical fraternity. He is actively connected with the Skin and Cancer Hospital in the anæsthesia department; the People's Hospital; the St. Bartholomew's Clinic; the Columbus Hospital, and the New York Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, American Anæsthesia Society, New York Anæsthesia Society, Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, Kings County Medical Society, American Association of Anæsthetists, of which he is secretary and treasurer; New York Athletic Club, Southern Club, Tennessee Club and Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Gwathmey married Margaret Riddle, daughter of William and

Emily Louise Riddle, and they have two children: William Riddle and Mary Tayloe.

ABBOTT TRASK HUTCHINSON was born in Mexico City, Mexico, June 11, 1880, the son of Merrill Nathaniel and Mary (Trask) Hutchinson. After having received his preliminary education, he entered the Vermont Academy, from which he was graduated in 1898. He then attended the University of Vermont, graduating therefrom in 1902. In 1905 he finished the course in the medical department of the latter institution, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1905 to 1907 he continued his preparation for the medical profession at the Mary Fletcher Surgical Hospital, Burlington, Vermont, and from 1907 to 1909 at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is now aural surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Clinic; assistant surgeon of the nose and throat, out-patients department, Roosevelt Hospital; assistant surgeon, out-patients department, Polyclinic Hospital; and assistant aural surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City. He is a member of the New York State and New York County Medical societies.

Dr. Hutchinson married, at Rutland, Vermont, February 15, 1917, Edith L., daughter of Hugh Sinclair and Isabelle (Hutchinson) Montgomery. Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are members of the Presbyterian church.

HENRY HOWARD WHITEHOUSE, a noted dermatologist, the son of Abraham and Frances (Chaffee) Whitehouse, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, April 6, 1864. His father was a noted inventor and engaged in the mechanical line. His ancestors for generations were natives of England.

Henry Howard Whitehouse attended the graded and high schools of his native city, where he was prepared to enter the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1882, and after pursuing the regular course was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. At his graduation he presented an original thesis on a biological subject, and was placed on the prize list. He then pursued a post-graduate course in physiology, read chemistry under Professor Chittenden, and upon the completion of this special course, in 1886, matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1889. The next year and a half were spent as interne at the Skin and Cancer Hospital, after which he became, for a number of years, private assistant to Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York City. In 1891 he became connected with the Skin and Cancer Hospital as clinical assistant in the dispensary; afterwards was appointed assistant visiting physician, becoming at the same time chief of the clinic of the dispensary. During the years 1894 and 1895 he was instructor at the Post-Graduate School, later filled a similar position at the De Milt Dispensary, having charge of the skin class for a number of years.

He afterwards became connected with the Cornell Medical College in the capacity of instructor of dermatology.

Dr. Whitehouse's contributions to the medical literature of the country are written monographs for three groups, "Erythematous, Bullous and Pustular Affections of the Skin," in the "Twentieth Century Practice," published by William Wood and Company in 1896, and in Burke's "Reference Hand-Book of Medical Sciences," 1903, Vol. III, the complete article on eczema. He has also written numerous other monographs, which have been read before the various societies and published in the leading periodicals of the day. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society; a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American Dermatological Society, of the New York Dermatological Society (of which he was president in 1901), Society of Dermatology and Genito-Surgery (of which he has been treasurer), the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is attending physician at the Skin and Cancer Hospital, attending dermatologist at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, consulting dermatologist at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Dr. Whitehouse married, October 11, 1893, Lillian Van Winkle, of Brooklyn, New York. His office address is No. 38 East Forty-ninth street.

HENRY WEITZELL WANDLESS graduated in 1885 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He eventually chose New York City as the field of operation for his medical practice, and made a specialty of treatment of diseases of the eye. Dr. Wandless is a fellow of the American Medical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York State and County Medical societies. He is consulting ophthalmologist at the Mercy Hospital at Hempstead, and chief ophthalmologist at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College Clinics. His office address is No. 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

ROBERT LEWIS, who has made otology a special study, is the son of Robert and Catherine Lewis, and was born in the City of New York, March 8, 1862. His preliminary education was obtained in the private and public schools, and he then entered the College of the City of New York, and subsequently began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1885. Shortly after receiving his medical diploma he was appointed an interne of the Randall's Island and Infants' hospitals. He served on the staff of these hospitals for eighteen months, and in January, 1887, received the appointment of first house surgeon in the Harlem branch of Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until December, 1887, when he established an office in New York City, and engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. In 1886 he was appointed a clinical assistant of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, later advanced to

assistant surgeon, which position he held until 1892, when he resigned. He also was appointed, in 1888, clinical assistant in the ear department of the Vanderbilt Clinic, and in 1896 was appointed instructor of otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1898 he returned to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was appointed first a clinical assistant, and six months later an assistant surgeon, and in May, 1901, a full surgeon in the aural department. In 1891 Dr. Lewis began the special practice of otology and rhinology, and the following year was admitted into partnership with Dr. Albert H. Buck; the latter retired in 1902.

Dr. Lewis' contributions to medical literature have been liberal, the more prominent ones being: "A Remarkable Angioneurosis of the Tongue;" "Two Cases of Mastoiditis with Complications;" "A Brief History of Five Cases of Mastoiditis;" "A Case of Otitic Brain Abscess and the Lessons which it Obviously Teaches," and "Complications of Chronic Suppuration of the Middle Ear." He also contributed the chapter on the "Pathological Conditions of the Vault of the Pharynx and Nasal Cavities" for the third edition of Dr. Albert H. Buck's book on "Diseases of the Ear," and articles on "The Mastoid Operations," "Affections of the Auricle" and the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Auricle," published in "The Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences." He also contributed to the "American Practise of Surgery" an article on "Surgical Diseases and Wounds of the Ear." His contributions to medical journals on otology subjects are too numerous to itemize. He is consulting otologist to Flushing, St. Frances and Sea View hospitals. He is a member of the American Otological Society, the New York Otological Society, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological societies, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the New York State and County Medical societies, the American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Hospital Graduates' Club. His social clubs are: The Century, Columbia University, Phi Gamma Delta and the Laurentian. Dr. Lewis has always taken a deep interest in the various sociological questions of the day, and holds advanced ideas upon many of the disputed problems. He is also much interested in the country and in country life, and in architecture as it pertains to the country home. His country home is located at Northport, Long Island.

Dr. Lewis married, in New York City, August 29, 1892, Lillie B. Graham, and their children are: Robert Graham, Hallett Nixon and Gwendolyn. Dr. Lewis' New York City address is No. 48 West Fortieth Street.

EDWARD M. DOOLEY, M.D.—Coming from the State of Connecticut to Western New York to complete his education at Niagara University, Dr. Dooley never again became a resident of his native



Edward M. Hooley

State, but when his degree had been conferred he located in Buffalo, New York, and there engaged in active practice and has become one of the honored practitioners of that city, specializing in surgery, and eminent in that branch of his profession.

Dr. Dooley was born at Meriden, Connecticut, August 25, 1860, and there completed the grade and high school courses of study. He then entered St. John's College, Fordham, New York, but on account of ill health was forced to leave at the termination of a two years' course, and he did not again take up his studies for a period of five years, when he entered Niagara University, there completing his classical education. Deciding upon the medical profession, he entered the medical department of Niagara University, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, class of 1890. The year following his graduation he was the regularly appointed resident surgeon at Buffalo Hospital Sisters of Charity, after which he began the private practice of his profession with offices on Louisiana street. Dr. Dooley was a consultant in surgery, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School, Niagara University, for eight years, and at the present time, 1918, is attending surgeon at the Buffalo Hospital Sisters of Charity and the Mercy Hospital, and consulting surgeon at the Widows and Orphans Home, his services in both these institutions being of inestimable value to all connected therewith, his cheerfulness and kindly feeling being great factors in the successful management and conduct of the same. He endears himself in large measure to the sick and afflicted, who welcome his coming. He keeps in touch with the advance in all lines of his profession by membership in the Academy of Medicine, the Erie County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The profession of medicine is one of the most noble and self-sacrificing that a person can choose, and if carried out faithfully and conscientiously, as in the case of Dr. Edward M. Dooley, must redound to their credit and win for them the esteem and gratitude of all to whom they minister. The career of Dr. Dooley is well worthy of emulation.

FRANK ELLIOTT WEST, dean of the medical staff of Long Island College, and who for thirty-eight years has occupied a chair in that institution, is well-fitted for the profession which he has chosen as a life work. He was born in Pittsfield, June 8, 1850, son of John Chapman and Maria L. (Goodrich) West.

Dr. Frank E. West obtained a practical education in the public schools of Pittsfield, and this was amplified by attendance at Greylock Institute and Williams College, from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1872, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi. After his graduation he turned his attention to the study of law, placing himself under the competent instruction of Messrs. Bowerman and Willcox, but this not proving exactly to his liking, he took up the study of medicine with Drs. Paddock and Adams, two of the most eminent physicians in Western Massachusetts, and under their instruc-

tion he made rapid progress, and in addition he also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and at the Long Island College, and graduated from the latter institution in the year 1876. The following year he spent as an interne at the Long Island College, thereby materially adding to his store of knowledge by practical experience, and at the expiration of his internship he engaged in the general practice of his profession, in which he was successful. Shortly afterward he was appointed to a chair in the Long Island College, and from 1878 to 1885 he taught physical diagnosis and diseases of the heart and kidneys. In 1886 he was appointed to the chair of Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, and has occupied that chair up to the present time, a period of three decades. Since 1880 he has served in the capacities of visiting physician of the Long Island College, dean of the hospital faculty, visiting physician of the Brooklyn Hospital for several years, and also of the Kings County Hospital, and consulting physician in many other hospitals, in all of which he has rendered efficient service. He practically retired from his general practice some years ago and now specializes in diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys, also nervous diseases, and along these lines has been signally successful, owing to his thorough preparation and the earnestness with which he applies himself to each and every case. In no department of professional activity has there been greater advancement than in medicine and surgery, and with the progress and improvements Dr. West has kept in close touch, so that he is one of the most able exponents of the more improved methods and practices. He has also written extensively on medical subjects and his articles have appeared in medical and other journals and have elicited considerable praise. He holds membership in the Brooklyn Pathological Society; Allied Physicians of Long Island; New York Academy of Medicine; New York State Medical Society; Kings County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1891, and refused renomination, was trustee of the same for ten years, chairman of the board eight years, and chairman of the building committee that erected the present building, the third largest Medical Library building in the United States, the American Medical Association and many others. He is a member of the Pathological and University clubs in Brooklyn, and the Country Club in Pittsfield. The success attained by Dr. West is due to no inherited fortune or to any succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own energy and will, his thoroughness and efficiency, his studious habits, and above all his sterling integrity. He possesses a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, and has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, and is distinctively one of the leading citizens and prominent medical authorities of Brooklyn, with whose interests he is prominently identified.

Dr. West married, June 10, 1896, Mary V. Cable, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of one child, Frank Elliott, Jr., born in Brooklyn, April 24, 1897, the year 1915, a student in the Choate School, preparing for entrance to Williams College.

MARTIN COHEN, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, class of 1898, after receiving his license to practice, opened an office in upper New York, locating at the Hotel Avon, corner of Madison avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Dr. Cohen in the early part of his medical career made a study of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and in the course of time he specialized in these diseases. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine, also of the National and State societies interested in ophthalmology, otology and laryngology. Dr. Cohen is ophthalmologist at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, the Harlem Hospital, and at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools at Randall's Island. He is located at present at No. 1 West Eighty-fifth Street.

WILLIAM P. HEALY received, in 1900, his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland. He eventually settled in New York City in the practice of his profession, and is at present located at No. 46 East Eighty-third street. He specializes in the practice of Obstetrics. Dr. Healy is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies; a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, of the American Obstetrical Society, a member of the Alumni Association of City Hospital, and of the Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association. He is a member of the medical staff of Fordham Hospital, Misericordia Hospital and Training School for Nurses of New York City, and the Sea View Hospital at Castleton Corners, Staten Island.

JOHN JAMES COLLINS, of Brooklyn, was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, August 30, 1872, and is a son of Timothy and Mary (Malloy) Collins. His early education was gained in the public schools of his native town, going from there to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Ten years later his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His professional education was obtained at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an internship of eighteen months in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and then entered upon the practice of his profession in the same city. Here he has since remained, giving especial attention to internal medicine. He is associate visiting physician at St. Mary's Hospital, and assistant attending physician at the Kings County Hospital. He has written a number of papers relating to the diseases and treatment of the heart and lungs, which have been presented before scientific organizations and subsequently published in the medical journals and in pamphlet form.

Dr. Collins is a medical officer, with the rank of lieutenant, in the

Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, of the State of New York. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Internal Medical Society, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, and of the St. Mary's Hospital Alumni Association. Outside of his professional affiliations he is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and of the St. Albans Golf Club. He is a member of Our Lady of Victory Catholic Church.

JOHAN JOSEPH ALOYSIUS O'REILLY was born in Brooklyn, April 9, 1871, the son of Michael and Marcella (Keenan) O'Reilly, who came to this country from Ireland. He received his early education at St. Peter's Academy, going from there to St. Francis College, and latterly becoming a student at the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, where he has since remained. Though his work was at first of a general nature, he has devoted himself specially as time has gone on to medicine in its legal bearings. Even before his graduation he had made an especial study of pathology, and since that time he has carried his researches further along that line. This work was done in the Brooklyn Hospital, the Hoagland Laboratory, and the Polhemus Clinic, while his private practice has also been affected by his investigations in this department of medical work. From 1905 to 1912 Dr. O'Reilly was the medical consultant in the district attorney's office of Kings county, where he rendered service of great value. During that period he was pursuing studies in the Brooklyn Law School and at the Law School of St. Lawrence University, and upon completion of his studies he was admitted to the bar, in 1909. This made possible his examining witnesses in the cases that hinged upon evidence of a medical nature, and became such an important asset in his particular type of work that since leaving the district attorney's office he has been employed in a large number of notable cases in New York City and its vicinity.

Dr. O'Reilly has also been a lecturer on the legal aspects of medicine in the Brooklyn Law School since 1913, and has been editor of the legal medicine column of the *International Journal of Surgery* since May, 1916. He has been called upon to present papers on his specialty before scientific organizations, and among these may be mentioned: "The Doctor on the Witness-stand," read at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Railway Surgeons' Association; and "The Problem of the Medical Expert Witness," read at a meeting of the American Medical Editors' Association. Based upon his investigations for these monographs, he has prepared for publication a treatise on the subject of legal medicine and medical evidence, which will be unique in character and of the greatest value to all interested in litigation either from the legal or the medical standpoint. Dr. O'Reilly became a member of the America Council of the Knights of Columbus about



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twenty-five years ago, and also held the office of deputy grand knight for one year. That council has been merged with Bedford Council, of which he is a fourth degree member.

Dr. O'Reilly married, November 27, 1902, Mary Hayde, of Brooklyn, and they have had five children: Marian, Margaret, John Russell, and Donald, the last of whom died in infancy. Dr. O'Reilly and his family are members of St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church.

EDWARD EUGENE HALEY, M.D., was born in Buffalo, New York, January 16, 1878, son of Edward J. and Maria (McCarthy) Haley. He received his early education in the public and parochial schools of his native city, and after graduating from the High School he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. He then served an internship at the Buffalo Hospital and at the Sisters' of Charity Hospital, this period covering the year 1902-03. The following year he gave a term of work at the Emergency Hospital, and still another at the Riverside Hospital, Buffalo.

Dr. Haley's practice has been of a general kind, with marked attention to the lines of obstetrics and gynecology. He now holds the position of obstetrician at St. Mary's Hospital, and is also associated with the Lafayette General Hospital. He has rendered service in the United States Public Health Department and Marine Hospital during the year 1905. Dr. Haley is a writer of ability and a frequent contributor of stories and poetry, among the periodicals in which his work has appeared being the *Occidental Magazine*, the *De Gourville College Magazine*, the *Catholic Union* and *Times*, and also the daily papers. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the Knights of Columbus. He is the medical examiner of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association; Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association, and the National Union Assurance Society. He holds membership in the Order of Alhambra.

Dr. Haley married M. Maud Argus, daughter of Francis X. and Mary (Heims) Argus.

ADONIRAM JUDSON QUIMBY.—Among the younger members of the medical fraternity of New York City is Adoniram Judson Quimby. He was a member of the class of 1905 of the Ohio Medical School, and from this institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Quimby is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American Roentgen Ray Association; the Gastro-Enterological Society; a member of the New York State and County Medical societies. He is connected with the staff of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, the New York Foundling Hospital and the St. Mary's Hospital at Hoboken, New Jersey. His present office address is No. 40 East Forty-first Street.

NELSON ORVIN BROOKS was born in Peterboro, New York, June 13, 1868, and is a son of William E. and Mary E. Brooks. His father was a farmer, and his early education was gained at the local schools. He was sent later to Cazenovia Seminary, and after he had decided upon a medical career he entered on his professional studies at the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began his practice in Perryville, New York, in 1894, remaining there until 1902, when he removed to Oneida, which place he has made his residence and the field of his work. A general practice has in his case led gradually to specialization, and his attention has been devoted in later years to internal medicine and obstetrics. He is chairman of the section of obstetrics in the Broad Street Hospital, Oneida, and besides being a member of the medical department he is an associate trustee of the institution. He was the coroner of Madison county from 1903 to 1912. At the present time he is the Assistant County Bacteriologist, and County Health Officer. He is also the medical member of the Local Exemption Board. Dr. Brooks is a member of the Medical Society of Oneida County, and its treasurer, and he is also the treasurer of the Fifth District of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association, and is a member of the Central New York Medical Association, and of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine. He belongs to the Thursday Night Medical Club of Oneida, and is a chapter Mason, and an Odd Fellow, and holds membership in the Order of the Foresters, the Maccabees, and the Moose. He is a member of the Oneida Chamber of Commerce, of the Fishers and Anglers Association, and of the Oneida Golf Club.

Dr. Brooks married, in Oneida, in October, 1894, Aileen Campbell, daughter of Ambrose and Anna Campbell, and they have two children: Leroy E., and Ruth A. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY MOFFAT was born at Princeton, New Jersey, December 20, 1855, and is the son of James Clement and Mary B. (Matthews) Moffat. His father was the Professor of Church History at the Princeton Theological Seminary, having previously held a professorship in the University itself. Dr. Moffat was educated at the Edge Hill School of Princeton, proceeding from there to Princeton University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1875. In 1878 a further course of post-graduate work brought him his Master of Arts. He then entered upon his professional studies, choosing to do this work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia. From this he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an internship of two years, 1881-83, at St. Luke's Hospital, establishing himself for the opening of his professional activities in Yonkers in 1883. Here he has remained continuously ever since. He is the chairman of the executive committee of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, as well as the

attending surgeon, having held the latter post since 1890. He is also consulting surgeon of the Tarrytown and Ossining hospitals. Between 1900 and 1903 he served as the Commissioner of Health of Yonkers, and is at present a member of the Second District Local Exemption Board of Yonkers. Since 1911 he has been the president of the Municipal Tuberculosis Commission and chairman of the Medical Committee of the Sprain Ridge Tuberculosis Hospital. Although, as is seen by these activities, his duties call him in many different directions, his specialties are surgery and gyneacology. Besides these calls he also has found time for a number of papers which have appeared in the medical journals.

Dr. Moffat is a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the Medical Society of Westchester county, and of the Jenkins Medical Society, a semi-social local organization. He is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of St. Luke's Alumni Association, of the University Club of New York City, of the Princeton Club of New York City, of the Nassau Club of Princeton, and is a charter member of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. He is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Moffat married, October 14, 1885, in Yonkers, Edith Bogart, daughter of Richwood W. and Mary (De Anglis) Bogart. They have a son, Stanley Matthews Moffat, born March 30, 1891, who is a lawyer in New York City.

JOHN ALLAN WYETH, M.D., LL.D.,* son of Louis Weiss and Euphemia (Allan) Wyeth, was born at Missionary Station, Marshall county, Alabama, May 26, 1845. Descended from Welsh, Scotch, English and German ancestors who settled in America, the grandfather of each of his parents fought in the Revolutionary War for the Independence of the Colonies.

Nicholas Wyeth (or Wythe, as the name appears in some of the earlier records) and a brother, came from England to America in 1630; the former settling at New Town (Newton) near Boston, Massachusetts, the latter joining the colonists of Virginia.¹

According to Paige's History of Cambridge, Nicholas Wyeth, "about 1640, became the owner of a landed estate at Cambridge,

* This narrative was compiled for the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama by Marion J. Verdery, president of the New York Southern Society.

¹ "The Virginia branch of this family became extinct at the death of George Wythe, LL. D., who was an only child, born in 1726, died childless in 1806, and was buried in St. John's churchyard, in Richmond, Virginia. He was the first Chancellor of Virginia; the friend and counsellor of George Washington, member of the House of Burgesses, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Professor of Law in William and Mary College. John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and Henry Clay were law pupils in his office, the latter in his earlier youth serving as his private secretary. He emancipated his slaves and made liberal provision for their subsistence. Thomas Jefferson wrote of him as "The honor of his own and model of all future times."

which for more than two centuries remained in possession of his descendants in the male line." Wyeth street, near Harvard College, is named in his honor.

Ebenezer Wyeth, great-grandson of Nicholas Wyeth, was born in Cambridge, April 8, 1727, and died there August 4, 1799. This man (great-grandfather of our subject) was a farmer, and from 1781 to 1790 served as "Selectman" (one of the governors) of Cambridge township. He, two of his sons and two nephews were of the seventy-five men of Captain Samuel Thatcher's company who attacked the British at or near Concord Bridge on their retreat from Lexington. It was of this fight that Emerson wrote the immortal lines:

Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the World.

Paige's History says: "In commemoration of their patriotism I insert a Muster Roll of this company which marched on the alarm, April 19, 1775." Thatcher's company became a part of the regiment of Colonel Thomas Gardner, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, and died July 3, 1775.

John Allan Wyeth was educated at the common school at Guntersville, which he attended until January, 1861, when he became a cadet at La Grange Military Academy (La Grange College), in Franklin (now Colbert) county, Alabama. Here he remained for one year, when on account of the Civil War this college was closed. In 1862 he served with a company of Partisan Rangers and with Quirk's Scouts of General John H. Morgan's cavalry, and from April, 1863, to the surrender in April, 1865, was a private in Company I (Russel's regiment) Fourth Alabama Cavalry. He was present in the engagements at Law's Landing, June 7, 1862; Glasgow, Bear Wallou, Upton's Station, Elizabethtown, Muldrough's Hill and Rolling Fork, December 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1862; Shelbyville, Tennessee, June 27, 1863; Morris' Ford, Elk River, and Winchester, June 2; in a series of skirmishes preceding the battle of Chickamauga, and in this battle, September 18, 19 and 20, 1863, and September 21, in Mc-Lemores Cove. He took part in the action at Cottonport, September 30, and in the capture of General Rosecrans' great supply train in Sequatchie Valley, October 2, 1863. Taken prisoner, October 4, 1863, he was confined at Camp Morton, Indiana, until exchanged in April, 1865. In 1866 and 1867 he was engaged in farming in Alabama, began the study of medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in April, 1869. Impressed with the importance of a thorough laboratory and practical clinical training under the guidance of expert instructors as a pre-requisite to practice, in order to secure the means to take this course of study, for three years he served as pilot and captain of the steamer *Converse*.

In October, 1872, he resumed his professional studies in New York City, receiving the degree *ad eundem* in March, 1873, at Bellevue Hos-

pital Medical College, in which institution in April of this year he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1874 he was made Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy, and in 1875 instructor for the Faculty. On account of a long and severe illness which incapacitated him for work for nearly two years, he resigned from Bellevue College and visited the medical centers of Europe.

In 1880 he was appointed Visiting Surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital and Consulting Surgeon to St. Elizabeth Hospital. In 1881 he founded and became surgeon-in-chief and later president of the Medical Faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, the first Post-Graduate Medical Organization in America, which has grown to be one of the largest and most successful teaching institutions in the United States.

In 1885 and again in 1886 he was elected president of the New York Pathological Society; 1893, first vice-president, and in 1901 president of the American Medical Association, having in 1900 been elected president of the New York State Medical Association. In the same year the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama; and in 1908 the same by the University of Maryland. In 1907 and again in 1908 he was elected president of the New York Southern Society, and from 1907 to 1911 was president of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1913 the Hospital Alliance of Greater New York elected him their president, as did the Alabama Society.

Dr. Wyeth is the author of a "Hand-book of Medical and Surgical Reference" (1875); an essay on "Dextral Preference (or Right Handedness) in Man" (1875) and a "Monograph on Minor Surgery" (1876). In this same year he was awarded the Bellevue Hospital Medical College Alumni Association Prize for "The best essay on any subject connected with surgery or surgical pathology," his subject being "Amputation at the Ankle Joint." In 1878 he was awarded the first prize of the American Medical Association for an essay on "The Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Carotid Arteries," and received the second prize of the same association (1878) for an essay on the "Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Innominate and Subclavian Arteries." At this time he published an essay on the "Obturator Arteries and the Importance of their Relation to Hernia," and later a pamphlet on "Surapublic Cystotomy, with a Report of Sixty Cases," and "Osteoplastic Operations for the Correction of Deformities of the Alveolar Arch and for Cleft Palate and Hare-lip;" "Removal of the Lower Jaw from Within the Mouth Without External Incision," and an essay on "The Surgical Treatment of Aneurisms of the Arch of the Aorta, Innominate, Subclavian and Carotid Arteries by the Distal Ligature," and "Some Original Researches on the Occlusion of Arteries by Cell Proliferation." In 1886 he published the first recorded case of the cure of Sarcoma by Streptococcus Infection. In 1890 he made public his "Bloodless Method of Amputation at the Shoulder and Hip Joints," and in 1903 "A New Method of Treating Inoperable Vascular Tumors by

the Injection into their substance of Water at a High Temperature."

In 1895 he delivered an oration on J. Marion Sims and his work before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association at Washington, and an address on Medical Education before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association at Louisville in 1890. In 1896 he published the first edition of his "Text-Book on Surgery," which in 1909 has passed through four separate editions. In 1901, at St. Paul, he delivered the "Oration on Surgery" before the American Medical Association, and the "President's Address" before the same Association at Saratoga in 1902.

Among his contributions to other than professional literature are: An article in the *Century Magazine* for April, 1891, entitled "Cold Cheer in Camp Morton," a narrative of prison life from October, 1863, to February, 1865; a historical sketch in *Harper's Magazine*, November, 1892, entitled "Nathaniel J. Wyeth and the Struggle for Oregon." In *Harper's Weekly*, 1898, "General Wheeler's Leap," a sketch of the battle of Shelbyville, June 27, 1863; a series of articles on "General N. B. Forrest at Fort Donelson;" "The Capture of Colonel A. D. Straight and his Entire Command;" "The Storming of Fort Pillow;" "Forest at Brice's Cross Roads," all in *Harper's Magazine*, 1889. In Vol. IV of the History of the Civil War, published in 1912, is given by him the narration of an expedition through the Union Lines at Chickamauga, a sketch of General John H. Morgan's "Christmas Raid" and General Wheeler's capture of Rosecrans' Wagon Train in Sequatchie Valley, October 2, 1863. In 1899 his "Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest" was published by Harper and Brothers, a second edition being issued in 1908. In 1907 he published his history of La Grange Military Academy and the Cadet Corps, and later a volume by the Harpers, entitled "With Saber and Scalpel, the Autobiography of a Soldier and Surgeon."

To the foregoing encyclopedic record of his ancestry and achievements there remains to be added only a brief appreciation of his personality. His bearing is so exceedingly modest that a stranger would never suspect his distinction. His sterling manhood combines with an exquisite gentleness of nature to make him kind, considerate and generous. His heart is true to the impulses of sympathy and tenderness, his nerve is equal to the demand of the highest courage, and his mind reflects the beauty of culture and the power of truth. His uncompromising integrity and exalted sense of honor harmonize well with the exactness of his science and the mobility of his profession. His character, as a whole, bespeaks the superiority of his lineage and his brilliant achievements testify not only to his genius but to the inestimable value of his conscientious labors for the relief of human suffering. High minded, pure hearted, and gentle tempered, he commands confidence, inspires admiration and compels love.

Dr. Wyeth married, April 10, 1886, Florence Nightingale Sims, who died in 1915. Their three children: Florence Sims, graduated from Barnard College, Columbia University, 1909; Marion Sims, Princeton, 1910; and John Allan, Jr., Princeton, class of 1915. Both sons were

lieutenants and served to the close of hostilities in the war against Germany in the American Expeditionary Forces.

(MARION J. VERDERY).

MARTIN JOHN ECHEVERRIA, a successful physician and surgeon of New York City, specialist in genito-urinary diseases, and instructor of genito-urinary diseases at Cornell Medical School, Cornell University, was born in Panama, Columbia, on October 25, 1863, son of John Martin and Micaela (de Ycaza) Echeverria, his father having been a graduate of Bogota College and the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, France, and having practiced his profession in Paris, and later in Panama. The family, which was of good standing in Columbia, was originally of Spanish origin.

Martin John Echeverria was educated in the arts and letters in Cartagena, Columbia, and in 1897 came to New Haven, Connecticut, where he entered General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial College, so that he might acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language, which, stated a contemporary biographer, "he mastered in an incredibly short period of time." Early in the year 1881, Echeverria entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, where he advanced promisingly during his first year, at the expiration of which he was, however, for family reasons, forced to temporarily discontinue his scientific studies. He was in New York City in 1884, and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, with the intention of pursuing the prescribed medical course of the college, and of ultimately graduating thereat, and entering the medical profession, but he was called to Paris, France, where his parents at that time were, and in the hospitals and clinics of Paris, Martin John Echeverria continued his studies of medicine for three years, returning to New York City in 1887, and immediately thereafter resuming his interrupted course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he eventually graduated, in 1889, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine as of the class of 1890. For the eighteen months immediately following his graduation, Dr. Echeverria was an interne in the medical division of the Bellevue Hospital, where he gained much practical knowledge, so that in 1892 he was well qualified as an able physician and surgeon, and in that year opened office in New York City for general private practice, which he has since maintained with increasing prestige and patronage. The "History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons," published in 1909 under the editorship of John Shrady, A.M., M.D., of the New York Medico-Historic Society, contains the following reference to Dr. Martin John Echeverria, p. 408, vol. 11:

"He is quick to adopt new and improved methods, and a sound judgment enables him to discern with accuracy what will really prove of benefit among the theories that are continually advanced in relation to the treatment and care of disease."

Concurrently with his many years of private practice, Dr. Echeverria has held professional association with the staffs of some of the

city's leading hospitals, and has established himself in general esteem of the profession by his proficiency as an educator, and by his research into the problems of treating diseases of the genito-urinary organs. For some years prior to 1897, Dr. Echeverria was identified, as visiting physician, with the French Hospital, and later was assistant surgeon to the first surgical division of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and for almost twenty years he has been assistant surgeon to the City Hospital, which appointment he still retains; he is the attending genito-urinary surgeon to the New York Dispensary, and was the attending physician for a number of years in the children's department of outdoor patients of Bellevue Hospital. He was for many years Instructor of genito-Urinary Diseases in the Post-Graduate Medical School, and holds similar professorial capacity at Cornell University Medical School. Dr. Echeverria belongs to the following medical organizations: American Medical Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association; the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; and the American Urological Society. He married, at Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, on July 30, 1884, Henrietta Christiana Grosz, of New York. They have one child, a son, Frederick John, who graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons as a Doctor of Medicine in 1909, and holds several important hospital appointments.

JAMES FRANKLIN NAGLE, a young physician who is doing good work in New York City, and who is at present on the medical staffs of four New York City hospitals, the Bellevue, Willard Parker, River, and the Ruptured and Crippled, was born at Turner Falls, Massachusetts, in 1880. Dr. Nagle completed his general education by taking the high school course at the Chicopee High School, from which he graduated in 1899. Soon afterwards he came to New York City, so that he might become a student of medicine at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York University. As a student his record is praiseworthy, and in 1903, having graduated and thus gained his medical degree, he secured appointment to the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, where he remained an interne for eighteen months, benefiting much by the experience.

In 1905 Dr. Nagle established himself in private practice in New York City, and also in that year became instructor in bandaging at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His association with the faculty of that medical college has continued. He also formed many hospital connections, at first becoming attending physician of the medical department of the Bellevue Hospital, out-patient department, and to-day holding staff positions at four important New York City hospitals, being assistant attending physician to the Bellevue Hospital, to the Willard Parker Hospital, to the River Hospital, and to the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital. Dr. Nagle is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Society; the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hos-

pital. He is the author of some papers which have been published in medical journals. Dr. Nagle, whose office is at No. 16 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City, engages in general practice.

EDWARD DIX FISHER, well-known alienist and neurologist of New York City, and member of the faculty of New York University in his office of Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was born in New York City in 1856. He concluded his academic education by taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the College of the City of New York, in 1875, immediately thereafter taking up the study of medicine, and becoming a medical student at the University of New York, where he intelligently followed the lectures and demonstrations, and assiduously pursued the theoretical study, also as an undergraduate observing much clinical work, ultimately graduating well, in the class of 1878, and being awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He thereupon entered into the practice of his profession in New York City, and formed many hospital connections, and also undertook extensive research in the branch of medicine of which he has since become a specialist of recognized authority. For many years he has been alienist and neurologist at Bellevue Hospital, consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, and to the New York Skin and Cancer and the Columbus hospitals; also physician to the Hospital for Incurables, B. I.; pathologist to the New York City Insane Asylum; neurologist to the St. Vincent's Hospital, and the University and Bellevue Hospital Dispensary; and visiting physician of City Hospital.

As an instructor and lecturer, Dr. Fisher has had much success, and many of the leading physicians of the country have benefited much by the lectures of Dr. Fisher. He was Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the University of Vermont, and since has been Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York University, during his connection with these two universities having been preceptor of a considerable number of American physicians of to-day.

Dr. Fisher has written much on medical subjects, mainly upon the branch of medical science in which he has attained such high standing, and numerous articles from his pen have been published in medical journals.

Dr. Fisher is identified with many of the principal medical associations and allied organizations, among which may be mentioned: The New York Neurological Association; the New York Pathological Society; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; the American Medical Association; the American Neurological Association; the American Therapeutic Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital. He also belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and to the University and Union League clubs. Also, by reason of his

ancestral connection, he is a member of the New England Society of New York.

SEYMOUR OPPENHEIMER, a New York City specialist in diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, associate attending otologist to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and consulting otologist and laryngologist to other leading hospitals of New York City, and an author of an exhaustive and important work on the "Surgical Treatment of Chronic Suppuration of the Middle and Mastoid," was born in New York City in 1870, the son of Marcus and Maura (Simonson) Oppenheimer. His education was mainly obtained in New York City until he gained his degree of Doctor of Medicine, which came to him by his successful and creditable graduation in medicine from the University Medical College of the University of New York, class of 1890. Thereafter, for two years, Dr. Oppenheimer worked earnestly and observantly as an interne at the Harlem Hospital during his service on the house staff of that institution, making rapid strides in his research, which took the direction of otology, in which branch of medicine he hoped later to be able to specialize. During 1904-05, Dr. Oppenheimer, who had in the interim since his admission to practice in 1890 obtained extensive hospital experience in New York institutions, went abroad for research work, and took post-graduate courses in hospitals and clinics of the leading medical centres of Europe, studying at Vienna, Berlin, Freiburg, London, and Paris. Returning to New York City, he resumed his practice and hospital appointments, and enhanced his reputation by his practice and writings. Among the hospitals with which Dr. Oppenheimer has been identified in staff positions may be noted: The Bellevue Hospital, New York City, to the dispensary of which institution he acted as laryngologist during the years 1892-1902; the Har Moriah Hospital, to which he is at present consulting otologist and laryngologist, the Gouverneur Hospital, to which he has been otologist and laryngologist since 1902; to Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, of which he is associate attending otologist, also being laryngologist and otologist to the dispensary of the hospital, an appointment he has held since 1904; Hebrew Infant Asylum, and Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's Orphan Asylum, to both of which institutions he has been consulting otologist and laryngologist for many years. He is also similarly connected with the Philanthropin and Monmouth Memorial hospitals, and these numerous appointments have brought him a very wide knowledge of his specialty, and his grasp of these branches of medicine has been amply manifested by his success in practice, and emphasized by the written works of which he is the author. Dr. Oppenheimer has written much of noteworthy merit on subjects of interest to the medical profession, and generally to students of otology and laryngology; in 1906 P. Blackiston's Sons & Company, of Philadelphia, published Dr. Oppenheimer's "Surgical Treatment of Chronic Suppuration of the Middle and Mastoid," p. 426, a work well-received by the profession.

Although of the younger generation of physicians, Dr. Oppenheimer

is active in membership of many of the leading medical societies; he is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the New York Physicians' Association; of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Eastern Medical Society of the City of New York; of the Metropolitan Medical Society of New York City; of the Harlem Medical Society; of the Greater New York Medical Association; of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otolological Society; of the Manhattan Clinical Society, et cetera.

On June 11, 1895, Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer was married to Elsa Leah Carr. They have one child, a daughter, Margaret Augusta. Dr. Seymour has an office at No. 45 East 60th Street.

ROBERT COLEMAN JAMES, graduate of New York University Medical College, 1893, an active educator at that college since 1895, and in successful city practice as an obstetrical physician, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, on November 11, 1865. Afforded a good general education, which was completed by an advanced classical course at the Kentucky University during the years 1883-1886, Robert Coleman James then turned his attention to the study of medicine. In 1890 he entered the Medical College of New York University, as a student, and for three years followed the lectures and clinical demonstrations closely, applying himself assiduously to the study. In 1893 he graduated, and in due course received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then sought and secured appointment to the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, where he remained an interne until 1895, when he established himself in private office for general practice in the City of New York, since which time he has advanced steadily in the profession, until to-day his professional standing and private practice is a gratifying result of skillful effort and conscientious, indefatigable endeavor. During practically the whole of his connection with New York medicine, Dr. James has filled educational capacities at the New York University Medical College; he was appointed instructor of the practice of medicine at the New York University Medical College in 1895, retaining that office until 1898, when the University Medical College was merged in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and as a consequence many changes were effected in the faculties of the two colleges. However, the services of Dr. James were retained, and in 1899 he was appointed instructor in obstetrics at the combined University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which position he held until 1907, when he was appointed lecturer in obstetrics at the college.

In addition to his practice and to his educational work, Dr. James undertook some hospital responsibilities; for many years he was assistant attending surgeon and attending surgeon to the Lying-in Hospital, and obstetrical physician to the Emergency Hospital, and he is now assistant attending obstetrice at the Bellevue Hospital. Dr. James has written some professional articles which have found place

in medical journals, and many of his writings have been useful additions to medical literature. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Pathological Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. James's office address is No. 58 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City.

WILLIAM TRAVIS GIBB, of high repute in New York City as a gynæcologist, was born in Bellefonte, Center county, Pennsylvania, on December 29, 1862. His father, Alexander Gibb, was of Scottish birth and ancestry, and after emigrating, married Melissa Jane Gahagan, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The school-days of William Travis Gibb began in the public schools, where he obtained instruction in the rudiments of general knowledge, which elementary education was supplemented by a period of tuition in a private school in New York City, after which he entered Pelham's Institute, Poughkeepsie, New York, ultimately proceeding to the College of the City of New York, where he completed his classical education by graduating as Bachelor of Arts in 1883. Thereafter, for three years, he pursued the study of medicine at the New York University Medical College, graduating successfully in 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While still an undergraduate at New York University, William Travis Gibb was appointed instructor in chemistry at the University, and acted in that capacity in the Medical College of New York University from 1882 to 1887. In 1889 he became instructor in gynæcology in the same institution, holding the professorial connection with New York University until 1898, when he accepted a similar appointment to Cornell University.

In the practice of his profession, Dr. Gibb has been increasingly active since his graduation in 1886; in 1886-1887 he was a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and was house surgeon to the Hospital of the Ruptured and Crippled in 1887-1888. Since 1891 he has been an examining physician to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was visiting physician to the Almshouse, Workhouse, and Penitentiary hospitals on Blackwell's Island from 1895 to 1898, and has since been visiting surgeon to these State institutions. As consulting gynæcologist, Dr. Gibb is at present attached to the Astoria Hospital, Astoria, Long Island, and to the St. Luke's Hospital, Bayonne, New Jersey; also as visiting gynæcologist to the Central and Neurological Hospital, New York City, being president of the medical board of that institution; and in like capacity is identified with the Women's Hospital in the State of New York, and the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City. Dr. Gibb is also active in the affairs of many of the nation's leading medical associations; he is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis; of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the New York Obstetrical

Society. During his long connection with the study and practice of medicine, Dr. Gibb has given his conferrees the benefit of his findings on certain phases of medical science.

Dr. Gibb was married, on May 14, 1896, to Alice E. Stearns, daughter of John Noble Stearns, of New York City, and has three children: Alice Stearns, John Alexander, and William Travis, Jr. Dr. Gibb's residence and office is at No. 42 West 75th Street, New York City.

FRANCIS LEROY SATTERLEE, physician, scientist, academician, author, was born in New York City on July 15, 1847, son of George Crary and Mary LeRoy (Livingston) Satterlee, and scion of families distinguished in early American history, he having, on the paternal line, descended from Lieutenant-Colonel Benedict Satterlee, who was killed in the Wyoming massacre, and on the maternal side from Robert and Philip Livingston, signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was George C. Satterlee, one of the old merchants of New York City who, after being burned out by the great fire of 1835, organized the Washington Fire Insurance Company.

The primary education of Francis LeRoy Satterlee was obtained in private schools of New York City, from which he advanced to a public school, wherein he was prepared for college, eventually matriculating successfully at the University of the City of New York, now New York University. Therein he studied the arts and letters, and gave much time to certain special courses, gaining in 1865 the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in 1867 that of Doctor of Philosophy. Meanwhile, he had become an undergraduate of the medical department of the University, and had pursued the study of medicine with assiduity and ability, graduating in that science, and being awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1868. He became an interne of Bellevue Hospital, at which he had previously studied practical surgery, and while there gained creditable distinction, being awarded the Mott medal for proficiency in surgery. Concluding his internship in that year, Dr. Satterlee decided to undertake further research in the great medical centres of Europe; consequently he crossed to England, and in the great hospitals of that country, and of France, did valuable post-graduate work, under such preceptors as Sir Joseph Lister, Sir James Y. Simpson, Professor John H. Bennett, Sir William Ferguson, and Sir Erastus Wilson. Returning to New York, Dr. Satterlee engaged in general practice, and concurrently applied himself to further exhaustive studies in the University of the City of New York, in therapeutics and chemistry, his proficiency in the latter study causing him to be appointed assistant to Dr. J. W. Draper. Dr. Satterlee also received appointment as surgeon to the Eighty-fourth Regiment of New York State National Guard, with rank of major; and at the same time was attending physician to two dispensaries, and medical director of two important life insurance companies, and also was medical officer to the police department of New York City. In this latter capacity, Dr. Satterlee gave the city efficient service for sixteen years, gaining celebrity as a medico-legal

expert during the period in which he was identified with the corporation counsel, acting for some years with William Collins Whitney, who later became Secretary of the Navy.

In professorial capacity, Dr. Satterlee comes prominently into the history of medicine in New York; he was the first Professor of Chemistry in the American Veterinary College, and since 1869 has been Professor of Chemistry, *Materia-Medica*, and Therapeutics, in the New York College of Dentistry, during which long connection he has delivered considerably more than one thousand lectures. As a lecturer upon hygiene, chemistry, and physics, Dr. Satterlee has for forty years past enjoyed a high reputation, attracting to his discourses numbers of his professional brethren, many of them in high standing. During his long and active medical career, Dr. Satterlee has had professional connection with many New York hospitals; was attending physician to the Northwestern Dispensary, department of skin diseases and rheumatism; and is at present attending physician of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, and consulting physician to the Mid-night Mission.

Medical journals contain many noteworthy papers from the pen of Dr. Satterlee, among the medical works of which he is the author being: "The Treatment of Erysipelas," and a "Treatise on Gout and Rheumatism," both published at Detroit, Michigan, and well-received by the profession throughout the country. Dr. Satterlee for very many years has been an acknowledged authority on gout and rheumatism, and has a large consultation practice in this branch of medicine. He belongs to many of the leading professional organizations, being a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the American Medical Association, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the New York County Medical Society, of the New York Pathological Society, of the Medical Association of Greater New York, of the Medico-Legal Society, of the New York Neurological Society. He is also trustee of the New York College of Dentistry; fellow of the Academy of Sciences, honorary member of the Society of Arts, London, England; member of the American Association for the advancement of Science; fellow of the American Geographical Society, of the New York Historical Society; member of the American Institute of Civics, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the St. Nicholas Society; and was president of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He also is trustee of the West Side Savings Bank, and belongs to the Century and Players' clubs.

In 1868, Dr. Satterlee married (first) Laura Suydam, their children being: Madelaine LeRoy, Laura, Henry S., Francis LeRoy, Jr. In 1906, Dr. Satterlee married (second) Mary Philipse Gouverneur Iselin.

MATTHEW LAWRENCE CARR, otological surgeon to the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, and to the West Side School for Crippled Children, a New York City specialist in otology,

for many years identified with the department of otology at the Vanderbilt Clinic, was born in Greene county, North Carolina, on October 24, 1870, the son of Titus William and Ada Gray (Little) Carr. After having acquired the necessary preliminary education, Matthew Lawrence Carr entered the Snow Hill Academy, Snow Hill, North Carolina, where he was prepared for college, eventually proceeding to Wake Forest College, North Carolina, where he took the classical course which brought him in his graduation the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year, 1889, he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied 1889-1890, then proceeding to New York City to study medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. In 1892 he successfully graduated therefrom, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Having decided to specialize in otological surgery, Dr. Carr took a post-graduate course at the City Hospital, New York, remaining an interne there during 1893, and in 1894, establishing himself in private practice in New York City, since which time he has undertaken exhaustive research in his specialty, achieving gratifying success, much of his work being recorded in papers he has contributed to medical journals for the general benefit of the profession and students of the branch.

Dr. Carr has for many years been clinical assistant of the Vanderbilt Clinic, department of otology, and has undertaken many hospital appointments. At present he is surgeon in otology at the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, and to the West Side School for Crippled Children, New York City. He belongs to some of the leading medical organizations, holding membership in the American Medical Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association; and the Alumni Association of City Hospital. He is also active in membership of the New York Southern Society, in the North Carolina Society of New York, and the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia. Dr. Carr is a Democrat, is fond of tennis, and when possible takes to yachting. His professional offices are at No. 36 Central Park South and at No. 14 Central Park West.

JAMES GARFIELD DWYER, a New York City physician specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, author of many works on the subject, instructor in bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, and holding pathological appointments to the staffs of some leading hospitals, was born in Canada, September 20, 1881, the son of John and Eliza Devan Dwyer. He was educated mainly in Canadian collegiate and medical institutions, primarily attending the St. Mary's School and the Collegiate Institute, Kingston, Canada, and subsequently matriculating at Queen's University, Kingston, Province of Ontario, Canada, where he took the full course in arts and letters, eventually graduating as Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently as Master of Arts. He then entered the medical college of the same University, and in 1905 received his medical degree, in that year also being li-

censed to engage in the practice of medicine in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and in the State of New York. He, however, desired to pursue post-graduate work in special branches of medicine, and with that object in view came to New York City, and was successful in securing appointment as house surgeon at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, New York City. There he remained an interne during the period 1906-8, and in his practice therein found ample scope to follow the line of research he desired. He became skilled in pathological work, and after completing his period of internship entered private practice in New York City, specializing in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Dr. Dwyer's understanding of his specialty, and his success in treatment and diagnosis, have since become widely recognized, and his practice is assuming satisfactory proportions. He also has been brought into staff connection with many hospitals of the city and State. At present he is assistant attending surgeon and pathologist to the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, New York City. Dr. Dwyer has made many contributions to American medical literature, mainly on subjects relating to his research and the practice of his specialty. Some of his papers have found place in medical journals of the country, and among the writings of which he is the author may be noted the following: "The Uses of Vaccine Serums, and the Hiss Extract of Leucocyte in Ear, Nose, and Throat Infections;" "The Bacteriology of the Tonsils." Dr. Dwyer's office is at No. 40 East Forty-first Street, New York City, and he holds membership in the following medical societies: The Medical Society of the State of New York; the American Medical Association; and the New York Academy of Medicine.

JOSEPH MUIR, graduate in medicine of the New York University, in the class of 1884, successful New York City specialist in laryngology and otology, and for many years officially connected with the St. Joseph's, St. Mark's, and the Throat, Nose and Lung hospitals of New York City, was born in Russia, August 10, 1864, of American parents, who were at that time in brief residence in Russia. His parents, Joseph and Sarah Muir, of New York City, returned to the United States with their son while he was still in his early infancy, and thereafter the major portions of his boyhood and early manhood were passed in New York City.

Dr. Muir was educated almost wholly in New York City schools; his primary education was obtained in the public schools and was supplemented by private tuition. He early evinced an inclination to medical study, and was barely seventeen years of age when he entered the Medical College of the New York University as a student, and he graduated successfully and well as Doctor of Medicine before he had attained his majority in years.

Dr. Muir, especially in his early days of professional endeavor, was an indefatigable student, and after having gained his medical degree went abroad, with the resolution to pursue original research in some

of the principal medical centres of Europe. His European stay eventuated into a post-graduate course in medicine of long duration and wide extent. For two years he attended lectures and clinics of St. George's Hospital, London, and afterwards went to Germany, where for several years he was an observant keen student at the Moabit and Charite hospitals of Berlin, his connection with these hospitals affording him opportunity also for considerable practical work at the hospitals. In 1893 he returned to the United States, and opened office for practice in New York City, specializing in otology and laryngology, and still continuing his research in the prevention and cure of diseases of the respiratory organs and heart. He assumed many staff appointments to hospitals, for many years acting as visiting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, New York City, as laryngologist at St. Mark's Hospital, New York City, and occupying a number of staff positions at the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, eventually becoming senior physician of the institution. He also was professionally connected with the Germania Life Insurance Company.

As a writer Dr. Muir has been of service to the profession. His research has been the subject of many monographs, articles, and papers written by him for the benefit of the profession generally, and particularly for physicians seeking enlightenment on tubercular and kindred diseases of lungs and heart. He was for some years editor of the therapeutic department of the "Electrical Age," and published a voluminous work entitled "Man and Woman," which was well received generally. An instrument extensively used by the medical practitioners of the country is the Muir Stethoscope, which is one of Dr. Muir's inventions. Several of the principal medical organizations have Dr. Muir in their membership; he belongs to the American Medical Association, to the Medico-Surgical Society, and to some others, including the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He is fond of autoing, is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and the Automobile Club of America. Dr. Muir has been in the consular service, having in 1901 been appointed United States Consul-General to Sweden, a national appointment he filled with dignity.

Dr. Muir married in July, 1898, Ella Coleman McPherson, the only child of Senator John R. McPherson, of New Jersey. The union was unfortunately not of long duration, Mrs. Muir's demise occurring in 1901.

ALLEXANDER LAMBERT, successful and well-regarded as a physician in New York City, and an able educator, was born in New York City, December 15, 1861, the son of Edward Wilberforce and Martha (Waldron) Lambert. In his early years of study he attended private schools in New York City, and in course of time was able to matriculate at and enter Yale University, where he applied himself to the arts and letters for the full course, and succeeded in obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts when he graduated with

the class of 1884. The following year he received further academic recognition, winning the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Yale University. He then returned to New York City and took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which is the medical department of Columbia University. He displayed marked aptitude for the science, and followed the lectures with much diligence and success, and also pursued the clinical side of the studies with ready understanding and much interest, so that in 1888 he was able to graduate in good position in the class of that year. Having received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he entered into the practice of his profession without delay, and steadily advanced in repute as a physician. With the years, and acknowledged ability and capability, came to his hand many professional appointments to the staffs of leading hospitals and medical institutions. Dr. Lambert has been identified with the staff of the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Hospital, and at the present time is attending physician to the Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and consulting physician to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to the Perth Amboy (New Jersey), Nyack (New York), and Greenwich (Connecticut) hospitals.

Early in his professional career, Dr. Lambert was invited to join the faculty of Cornell University Medical College, and he has been Professor of Clinical Medicine thereat since 1893. Like his brother, who has been Professor of Applied Therapeutics since 1903, and dean since 1904, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Dr. Alexander Lambert has shown marked ability as a lecturer and educator, and has materially aided into the profession many of the promising young physicians and medical scientists of to-day. Dr. Lambert has been a literary contributor to periodical literature of the profession.

Of the medical organizations to which Dr. Lambert is affiliated in membership may be mentioned: The American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Lambert is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army, and holds the rank of first lieutenant; he also was for many years assistant bacteriologist to the New York City Health Department, and is a State examiner in lunacy. He is also trustee of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Dr. Lambert is an enthusiastic sportsman, and when possible handles the gun or rod. He is identified with the Campfire Club of America, the Tourilli Fish and Game Club (Quebec, Canada), and the Tripple Island Gunning Club (Munden, Virginia). He also belongs to the following clubs: University, Century, Yale University, Columbia University, Boone and Crockett, and Richmond Hill.

On April 23, 1895, Dr. Lambert was married, at New York City, to Ellen Waitestill Cheney, of South Manchester, Connecticut. His office is at No. 43 East Seventy-second street.

GEORGE DAVID STEWART, graduate of New York University Medical College, visiting surgeon to Bellevue and St. Vincent's hospitals, New York City, and consulting surgeon to a number of large New York State hospitals, and for many years Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, was born in Nova Scotia, on December 28, 1862. His general education was obtained in Nova Scotian academic institutions; primarily he attended the normal school of Nova Scotia, wherein he was prepared for college. After a course of classical instruction at St. Francis Xavier's College, Nova Scotia, George David Stewart came to New York City with the intention of pursuing the study of medicine at the New York University's medical department. Entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1886, he was a student for the full course, and eventually, in 1889, was graduated as Doctor of Medicine. During 1889-1890 Dr. Stewart took up post-graduate work as an interne of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and he also interested himself in the educational branch of medical work. In course of time Dr. Stewart became a prominent and able member of the faculty of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His first chair was that of Anatomy at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and he was later appointed Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at the combined medical colleges of New York University and Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Stewart's surgical research has been extensive, and his findings important, and many of his experiments have been recorded in writing by him. His knowledge of surgery has brought him some important hospital appointments. For many years he has been visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and holds the same capacity at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City; and his outside hospital affiliations include a consulting surgeoncy to St. Mary's Hospital, East Orange, to Englewood Hospital, Portchester, and the South Side Hospital, Babylon, Long Island City. As a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he holds a recognized place among the surgeons of the country. In addition to his fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Stewart also holds membership in the following medical organizations: The American Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Surgical Society; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Society, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. His office address is at 60 West 50th Street, New York.

HERMANN MICHAEL BIGGS (Cornell, 1882; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1883), was born in Trumansburg, New York, September 29, 1859, and is the son of Joseph Hunt and Melissa T. (Pratt) Biggs.

Upon finishing his preparatory education, Hermann Michael Biggs entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1882. Having elected to follow the medical profession, he matriculated at Bellevue Hospital

Medical College, and in 1883 received from that college the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he was installed as interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he served during the years 1883 and 1884 and then became visiting physician to the Workhouse and Almshouse hospitals, which office he held continuously from 1885 until 1892; from 1886 to 1892 he acted as assistant pathologist at Bellevue Hospital, and in 1892 was made pathologist to the same hospital, continuing in that capacity until 1899. He was also pathologist to the City Hospital, beginning with 1886 up to 1892. Dr. Biggs delivered lectures and filled the chair of Pathological Anatomy at Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1885 to 1894.

In addition to the labors incident to his private practice, and to the time consumed and effort expended on behalf of his public appointments above referred to, Dr. Biggs also served in the following capacities: Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1897 to 1907, and in 1907 Associate Professor of Medicine; pathologist and director of Bacteriological Laboratories, New York Department of Health, from 1892 to 1901, and general medical officer of the same department of the city 1901-1914. In this latter year, Dr. Biggs was appointed State Public Health Commissioner, State of New York. He has also been a director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research since its establishment in the year 1901. Dr. Biggs is also consulting physician to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, which appointment he has held since 1889.

Dr. Biggs is president of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, a charity founded and subsidized by Nathan Strauss of New York City; also president of the National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis from 1906 to and during 1907; he is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Pathological Society; an honorary fellow of the Sanitary Institute, Great Britain; a member of the British Medical Association, International Tuberculosis Bureau of Berlin, American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as holding membership in many other learned societies. Dr. Biggs has his residence at No. 113 West 57th Street, New York City.

FRANK EBENEZER MILLER, graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, class of 1884, otological and laryngological specialist of extensive practice in New York City, consulting physician to St. Francis and St. Joseph's hospitals, New York City, and widely known in New York musical circles by reason of his long association as laryngologist with the Metropolitan College of Music, and by reason of his writings on voice training, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on April 12, 1859, the only child of Ebenezer and Mayett (Deming) Miller.

His ancestry connects with early Colonial records of the State of Massachusetts, Frank Ebenezer Miller being in the eighth generation of direct descent from William Miller of London, England, who came



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T. E. Miller.

to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638, and was one of the founders of Northampton and Northfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Miller's maternal lineage connects him with the famous tory governor of New York, Tryon; also with the Standish, Welles, and Deming families. The elementary education of Frank E. Miller was obtained in the primary and high schools of Hartford, Connecticut. After graduating from the latter he entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in due course graduating in arts and letters, in 1881, and thereby gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts, five years later becoming entitled to the major degree, Master of Arts, which was then conferred upon him by the faculty of his classical *alma mater*. So that he might eventually enter the medical profession, Frank E. Miller, in 1881, journeyed to New York, and took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, diligently following the lectures for the full three-year course, and also observing much clinical work during the period. He was thus able to graduate satisfactorily in 1884, and accordingly received his medical degree. He then became substitute interne at the New York and Charity hospitals, was surgical interne at St. Francis's Hospital during the years 1884-86, and in 1886 was appointed assistant sanitary inspector for the New York City Board of Health, holding the appointment until 1889.

Dr. Miller also took up the educational part of medical work; for a time he was Assistant Professor of Otology at the Vanderbilt Clinic, and during his research and clinical work came into intimate association with many eminent preceptors, among them Professor Orin Pomeroy, Professor L. Emmett Holt, of the New York Polyclinic Medical School, with John H. Ripley and George M. Lefferts, of the Vanderbilt Clinic; with Joseph Howe, of the New York University Medical College; with John Dorning, of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; with Drs. W. P. Swift, Urban G. Hitchcock, and R. P. Lincoln, distinguished throat specialists. To all of these eminent physicians Dr. Miller acted as assistant, and benefited much by the association. He was attending physician to the Minerva Home during 1885-1888; was similarly attached to the Wayside Nursery during 1886-1888; was attending physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, New York City, 1887-1897, and since has been retained as consulting physician to the institution; in 1886 he was throat surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital, outdoor department, and held the same office at the Vanderbilt Clinic during the years 1890-1893.

Dr. Miller's writings, as well as his skillful practice and his educational work, brought him into prominence as a laryngologist, and in 1890 the Metropolitan College of Music retained him in that capacity, a professional affiliation much to the doctor's liking, as he was an ardent lover of music and a vocalist and musician of no mean order, having given much of his time since his student days to the exercise of his inclination for the art. While at Trinity College he was solo tenor of the Glee Club, and later became solo tenor of St. Thomas's Church, New York City, and of other church choirs. His great in-

terest in music led him to initiate an exhaustive study of the voice and the vocal organs, and he established a principle of hollow space resonance, which has gained wide and authoritative recognition as the nearest to a perfect theory of voice production. Dr. Miller was the first musical authority to practically advocate a regular standard of tone for voice production, by which any voice could be definitely measured and classified; also a voice sifting bureau. He has maintained his professional connection with the Metropolitan College of Music for twenty-six years, during which time a number of the world's most prominent singers have passed under his examination, and benefited by his expert treatment. Dr. Miller's standing as a laryngologist, coupled with his known interest in music, and his also well-known understanding of voice production, decided Oscar Hammerstein, the famous impressario, to retain him in his professional capacity to pass upon the throats and vocal organs of his artists, and a full-page article in the *New York Sunday American* of August 30, 1908, quotes Mr. Hammerstein as saying: "My innovation means a revolution in voice-training methods that ultimately will benefit every young singer in this country. Through the direct advantage gained by applicants for positions in my chorus, other singers all over the country will benefit by personal knowledge of the anatomical and scientific aspects of their instrument and their art."

Dr. Miller is given to much original investigation into causes, and as a medical scientist of indefatigable research he has given many manifestations. In a paper he wrote for the Frankel Festschrift, and read before the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, at Kansas City, Dr. Miller proposed a new theory for the origin of nodules from personal observation of two hundred and thirty-four cases, and the first scientific investigations conducted in the new surgical laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York were a series of original experiments which confirmed his theory. In the early years of his professional career he gave much time to the study of tubercular cases, and in 1892 announced that the best success could be found primarily along hygienic and dietetic lines, with ventilation and altitude as valuable adjuncts. Some of his written works on the subject commanded the attention of both the public and the press. When Professor Koch first made known his discovery on the cure of consumption, Messrs. Arkell Brothers considered it of national importance to test the cure and place the results before their readers. Drs. Shrady and Ripley were chosen as a committee; they selected a Mr. Degnan as subject, diagnosed his case as one of perfect tuberculosis, but owing to a specific trouble could not determine. Dr. Miller was brought into consultation and pronounced the case as one of tuberculosis laryngitis. The patient was sent to Professor Koch, whose diagnosis entirely corroborated with that of Dr. Miller. He has been consulting physician to St. Francis's Hospital, New York City, for many years, and in 1906 was appointed visiting physician to the New York Hospital, about that time also becoming professionally connected with the Loomis Sanita-

rium, of which institution he is still consulting physician, and is also a member of its Board of Medical Directors.

Dr. Miller is an able, versatile writer, and has contributed to the medical world many notable works. In 1892 he, in collaboration with Dr. James P. McEvoy and Professor J. E. Weeks, wrote "A Compendium of Nose, Throat, and Ear Diseases," and among the important works of which he is the author may be listed: "The Use of Gottstein's Improved Curette for the Removal of Post-Nasal Growths;" "Vocal Hygiene, a Study of the Mucous Membrane;" "Pathology, Etiology and Treatment of Vocal Nodules of Singers;" "Views on Tuberculosis;" "Scheme for Diagnosing Voice Failure;" "Observation on Voice and Voice Failure," which was written with the physicist, A. Theodore Wangemann; "Local Treatment of Phthisis by Means of Strong Induction Current." Of his comparatively recent works may be mentioned, "The Voice" and "Vocal Art Science," which had a large sale. Dr. Miller's literary labors have not been wholly devoted to medical subjects; his essays, "The Spirit of Music" and "Force of Habit" are meritorious works of romance, and his literary versatility is evident in his "The Trojan Horse," a satirical work. His general versatility is also demonstrated by his invention of a process of "Areo Electrotomy for Tonsils," and as a lecturer Dr. Miller has read his own papers before the School of Expression, the Music Teachers' National Association, and at the New York Music Teachers' Association, Troy, New York.

Dr. Miller is a State examiner in lunacy, and is medical examiner for the following organizations: The Albany Insurance Company, the Ancient Order of Ægis, the Royal Oak Benefit Insurance Company, and the Provident Life Insurance Company. He belongs to the following medical societies: The American Medical Association; the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Associations; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the County Medical Society; the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and other medical bodies. He also is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a thirty-second degree Mason; Knights Templar, Shriner, etc.; he is also an Elk; member of the Eastern Star; the New England Society of New York, and the Royal Order of Scotland. Socially, he belongs to the Hospital Graduates, Players, Lotos, Mendelsohn Glee, and New York Yacht clubs. The decoration of Busto del Libertador was conferred on him by President Crespo and Senor Miguel Antich, of Venezuela, in recognition of services rendered to that nation and to science.

On April 28, 1892, Dr. Miller married Emily, daughter of Edward Weston, of Yonkers, New York. They have two children, both daughters: Laura and Frances.

CLARENCE GARFIELD BANDLER, Surgeon and eminent specialist in urology, Assistant Professor of Urology, Columbia University (College of Physicians and Surgeons) has attained a representative place of prominence among New York medical men, a fact

which derives additional weight from the circumstance that Dr. Bandler is a young man not yet in the prime of life. His career as a notable exception to the rule that honors in the medical profession are of slow growth and late maturity.

Clarence Garfield Bandler was born November 6, 1880, at Owego, Tioga county, New York, a son of William Bandler, for many years a business man of New York City, now retired. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia University, 1901, and Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) 1904. After serving an internship in Bellevue Hospital, he became adjunct assistant surgeon of Bellevue; genito-urinary surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, O.P.D., and Assistant Professor of Urology of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital (New York) since 1909. He is also assistant visiting urologist to the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Bandler is a frequent contributor to various medical journals, and has done considerable research work in urology. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association; American Urological Association; New York Academy of Medicine; New York State and County Medical societies; Bellevue Alumni Society; Post-Graduate Faculty Association, and was on the staff of the S. A. T. C., and secretary of the medical advisory board for draft registrants.

October 27, 1909, Dr. Bandler was married to Elsie Worma. They have one son, William Henry Bandler.

JOHAN BALDWIN WALKER, a successful and well-regarded surgeon of New York City, and Professor of Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, with the medical faculty of which University he has been identified for many years, was born in Lodi, New Jersey, on January 16, 1860, the son of Avery Skinner and Rosanna (Baldwin) Walker, and a direct lineal descendent from Philip Walker, who emigrated from England about 1650, and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

John B. Walker received his primary education privately and in the public school of his native place, acquiring further elementary education at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating from there to Amherst College, where he remained for two years, leaving in 1881, and matriculating immediately afterwards at Harvard University, wherefrom in 1884 he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Thereafter he decided to specialize his studies, taking up medicine with the intention of ultimately entering that profession. He entered the Harvard University Medical School as a student in 1884, and in 1888 was successful in graduating and thus becoming entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, immediately after receiving which he attached himself to the Boston City Hospital as a member of the house staff of physicians and surgeons, remaining an interne for eighteen months, after which he proceeded to Europe for a post-graduate course. Undertaking exhaustive and extensive research in the great hospitals of Vienna, Munich, Paris, London, and Berlin, Dr. Morton remained

abroad for three years, returning to New York City in 1893, and accepting an appointment as medical inspector for the Board of Health of the New York City administration, holding the appointment until 1896. His return to New York in 1893, after having obtained such valuable European experience, brought to his hand many other professional duties at hospitals and medical schools; in 1893 he was appointed Instructor in Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; in that year also he became assistant surgeon at the New York General Memorial Hospital; in 1894 he was Instructor in Surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and also assistant surgeon at the Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, as well as in the same year being assistant gynecologist at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; in 1897 Dr. Morton became Assistant Instructor in Operative Surgery at Columbia University; in 1899 he was appointed visiting surgeon to the New York City Hospital; the following year he became visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; in 1902 he became associate surgeon at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; in 1904 he was advanced in professorial capacity at Columbia University, becoming Clinical Lecturer on Surgery; in 1905 he accepted a consulting surgeoncy to Manhattan State Hospital, which connection he still maintains; in 1909 he was appointed visiting surgeon to Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; and in 1910 was appointed to the Professorship of Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Dr. Walker's name has had prominent and frequent place on the pages of periodical medical literature, he having contributed numerous articles, monographs, etc., on medical subjects, some of the more important of his writings having been in relation to the treatment of cancer and appendicitis, and more recently on the operative treatment of hernia, and the modern operative treatment of fractures.

In the proceedings of many of the leading medical organizations, Dr. Walker has taken active interest, among the societies of which he is a member being: American Medical Association; American Surgical Association; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Surgical Society; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the Therapeutic Club; the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of Harvard University Medical School. In many of these associations Dr. Walker has been honored by election to high executive office; he was president of the Harvard Medical Society, New York, in 1900; was councilor on the Harvard Medical Alumni Association in 1901; was chairman of the surgical section of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1901; in addition to which a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons was conferred upon him, and also honorary membership in the Société Internationale de Chirurgie. He also is a member of the following: New England Society; Sons of Revolution; and Society of Colonial Wars. In social affiliations, Dr. Walker belongs to the following clubs: University, Century, Brook, Harvard, Church, and Sleepy Hollow.

On June 22, 1910, Dr. Walker married Mai Emendorf Hackstaff, grand-daughter of Eugene Augustus Hoffman, former dean of the General Theological Seminary of New York City.

WILLIAM MABON, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, class of 1881, one of the leading experts of New York State, lecturer on mental diseases, author of literature on the subject, superintendent and medical director of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane since 1906, consulting alienist to other city hospitals and ex-president of the State Commission for Lunacy, was born in New Durham, New Jersey, August 14, 1860, the son of William V. V. Mabon, a Professor of Theology at Rutgers College, and Emma Deas Mabon.

William Mabon received his medical training at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon after his graduation, in 1881, he accepted a position on the staff of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, in that State. This affiliation with a hospital for mental diseases marked the beginning of a noteworthy psychiatric career which extended over a period of thirty-two years, and during which time Dr. Mabon filled with conspicuous success the highest executive and administrative positions in the New York State Hospital service. Following his entrance when a young man into the head of institutional work, Dr. Mabon's industry, energy, ability and devotion to duty soon won him rapid advancement, and he was called upon successively to fill the important offices of the superintendent of the Willard State Hospital, the St. Lawrence State Hospital, the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, president of the State Commission for Lunacy and superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island. Dr. Mabon began his services on the behalf of the insane of New York State in 1887, when he was appointed one of the assistants at the Utica State Hospital. This was in the pioneer days of the exclusive State care of the insane. The country poorhouses, where the insane were then confined, showed the necessity of the centralization of all functions having to do with these dependents. After passing through the different grades of the Utica State Hospital staff, Dr. Mabon showed special aptitude for hospital work, and made rapid progress. He established high administrative standards while superintendent of the Willard State Hospital at Ovid, New York, being transferred in 1896 to the comparatively new institution at Ogdensburg, New York, the St. Lawrence State Hospital, where his active and original mind found full play, and the orderly and beautiful development of this fine institution can safely be credited to him. Here he remained until 1903, when he came to New York City. Upon assuming the position of superintendent of Bellevue and Allied hospitals, Dr. Mabon confronted a sea of chaos, and during his year of occupancy of the office he labored with tremendous energy, indeed, without his enormous vitality nothing could have been accomplished. For the next two years he served as president of the State Commission for Lunacy, now the State Hospital Commission. In this position

the experience acquired by Dr. Mabon was of exceptional value to the State. He supported all of the developments of the scientific branches of the State Hospital Service and was ever ready to maintain all of the highest standards. He resigned the position of commissioner in 1906, and was appointed superintendent and medical director of the Manhattan State Hospital and of its consolidated branches. In the last two decades Dr. Mabon's advice as to changes in hospital policies was sought by governors and finance committees of the legislatures of other states. He was identified with the enactment of more enlightened legislation for the betterment of the insane than any other man in the medical fraternity. His addresses at scientific meetings, by his forceful manner, received the closest attention, and his advanced theories were accepted by his hearers on account of his sincerity and earnestness, and rallied to his support the best men in hospital work. His public papers were evidence of his wide knowledge of psychiatry in its latest developments, and with the positiveness that characterized all of his work. Dr. Mabon had an engaging personality, his decisions were quickly made and rarely required revision, his quick mental action, his optimism, his energy, his enduring capacity for work created enthusiasm among his associates and subordinates.

No larger aggregation of the sick are to be found than in our great public hospitals for the insane, and no members of the medical profession are called upon to bear a heavier burden of responsibility than the physicians who direct these institutions. To humanity and to their branch of science, these men are responsible for the maintenance of high standards in a field where extraordinary difficulties exist. When it became apparent that measures of prevention might be successfully applied to mental diseases, it was these men's recommendations to its need and practicability that led to public confidence in the new enterprise to which the term, mental hygiene, has been applied. Dr. Mabon was the acknowledged leader among the great hospital administrators of the country; he was one of the first to give his prestige and personal endeavors to the organizing work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. As a member of its executive committee, he was instrumental in shaping its policies; his voice was always for accepting responsibilities and undertaking new tasks in spite of their difficulties; his advice was to make careful plans and then go boldly ahead.

In the last ten years of his life he was active in all fields of labor in connection with the welfare not only of the insane but of the feeble-minded and other defectives. He served as consulting physician of the Medical Board for the Department of Atypical Children, Randall's Island, New York; consulting alienist to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases; consulting alienist to the Neurological Institute of New York City; Professor of Mental Diseases, New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and from 1908 to 1912, consulting alienist to the Red Cross Hospital, New York City. Dr. Mabon was a member of the New York County and New York State Medical societies; Academy of Medicine, New York City;

Medical Association of Greater New York; New York Psychiatric Society; Ward's Island Psychiatric Society; American Medico-Psychological Association; National Committee of Mental Hygiene; New York University and Bellevue Hospital College Medical Society; New York Neurological Society and the Century Club.

The story of Dr. Mabon's life and services to the State of New York is the progress made in the care of the insane for the last thirty years. There is not a feature in the hospitalization of the institution's reform in the laws which influence commitment and treatment and extension of the work into the community in which he did not have a leading part. His skillfulness and tactfulness in dealing with public officials, his opposition to lowering the standards of care and treatment, were marked characteristics in his life. His encouragement and example to young physicians have led many of the most prominent members of the medical fraternity in different states to take up the care of mental diseases as their life work. Dr. Mabon's death occurred February 9, 1917; the Legislature of the State of New York on receipt of the news, out of respect to his memory, adjourned. In his death the insane poor of New York lost their best friend; the reforms in their treatment which he did so much to secure and the high level which he aided in establishing will continue for many years to determine standards in the treatment of mental diseases, not only in the State in which he lived and worked, but in the wide field in which his influence was felt.

WILLIAM JAMES MORTON, a New York City physician who has gained merited note as an authority on neurology and electro-therapeutics, and also by reason of his discovery of what in the scientific world is known as "Morton's current," of much value to surgeons in the use of Roentgen rays, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, having been born in that city on July 3, 1845, the son of Dr. William T. G. and Elizabeth (Whitman) Morton. On both sides, Dr. Morton comes of respected American families of early Colonial associations, his paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Morton, a Scotchman, having originally settled in Mendon, Massachusetts, but later migrated to New Jersey, where subsequently he owned several thousand acres of land, including the site upon which now stands Elizabethtown. His maternal lineage connects him with Ensign John Whitman, a freeman of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1638, and later prominent in the colony.

William J. Morton received good elementary and intermediate education, and after classical study at the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard University, being at that time nineteen years of age. Three years later he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for about one year thereafter followed academic occupation, in the capacity of principal of the high school at Gardner, Massachusetts. However, in 1868, with the intention of ultimately entering the medical profession, he matriculated at Harvard University Medical School, and while prosecuting his study of the lectures thereat he also

observed and participated in much clinical work. In 1868 he became identified with the Massachusetts General Hospital as house pupil; in 1869 was resident student in the Discharged Soldiers' Home, Boston; in that year he was assistant to surgeon of out-door department of Massachusetts General Hospital, of which hospital he was, in 1871, appointed house surgeon, so that his undergraduateship was unusually well occupied in practical work. His graduation at the Medical School gained him, in 1872, the Harvard University degree of Doctor of Medicine, and also much collegiate honor by his success in securing the Boylston prize for an able thesis on anæsthetics. Dr. Morton, as a matter of fact, graduated in 1871, and was one of the first to graduate at Harvard under the system of written examinations, but he did not receive his degree until the following year.

In 1872 Dr. Morton was district physician to the Boston Dispensary, immediately after relinquishing which appointment he journeyed to Bar Harbor, Maine, where he opened office, and for a while practised. The same year, however, he returned to Boston to engage in general practice, but after pursuing the intention for about a year he went to Europe, and during a valuable post-graduate course of two years duration, under the preceptorship of eminent medical scientists in the famous medical centres of Vienna and Paris, added very considerably to his knowledge of medicine. Instead of returning to America, Dr. Morton was attracted to South Africa, and spent the years 1874-76 chiefly at Kimberley, where in addition to practicing his profession he engaged in diamond mining. In 1876 he left South Africa for Europe, remaining there for purposes of medical research mainly, for two years, and then returned to America, settling in New York City, where in 1879 he was appointed physician of the department of nervous diseases at the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, a position he held until 1885. So that he might execute further research in the branch of medicine in which he specialized, Dr. Morton returned to Paris in 1880, and for several months studied under Professor Charcot, at the Salpêtrière, Paris, after which he returned to New York City to resume his professional duties there. Dr. Morton, a writer of much ability, entered the literary field prominently in 1879, as proprietor and editor of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, which publication he continued until 1885. He also was associate editor of *Neurological Contributions* during the years 1880-84, and has written voluminously on medical subjects, some of the works of which he is the author being referred to later herein. In 1880 Dr. Morton became Assistant Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and he acted as such until 1882, when he was appointed Adjunct Professor of same department and school, officiating thereas until 1885; since 1890 he has occupied the chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and Electro-Therapeutics at the Post-Graduate Medical School. Dr. Morton was also, during the years 1880-85, of the faculty of the University of Vermont, holding the Professorship of Nervous Diseases thereat.

Dr. Morton came prominently before the medical world in 1880, when it became known that he had devised certain mechanism, consisting of a Holtz or influence machine, and Leyden jars, by means of which a new order of electric current was established (condenser currents in rapid discharge) and named by him the "static induced current." Some years later others began experimenting with this current and mechanism, and the "Tesla effects" which have excited so much wonder were the result. By the aid of the "Morton current," as it is called in the scientific world, the X-ray may be conveniently produced, and Dr. Morton was probably the first physician in America to make X-ray pictures. Dr. Morton's other outstanding contributions to the advancement of medical science were the discovery, in 1894, of an electro-chemical method of staining tissues preparatory to microscopic examination, and in 1895 an electrical use of guaiacol in combination with cocaine, establishing a new and practical means of local anæsthesia in surgery and dentistry.

Dr. Morton has been a frequent literary contributor to the leading medical periodicals of the country, and is the author of many important and well-received works, some of the more important of his writings being: "The X-Ray," 1896; "Electric Medicamental Diffusion, or Cataphoresis and its Relation to Dental Surgery," 1896; "An X-Ray Picture of a Living Human Head," 1897; "Cataphoresis," 1898; "Cases of Sciatic and Brachial Neuritis and Neuralgia—Treatment and Cure by Electro-Static Currents," 1899; "Electro-Static Currents, and the Cure of Locomotor Ataxia, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Neuritis, Migraine, Incontinence of Urine, Sexual Impotence, and Uterine Fibroids," 1899; "The Use of Electricity in Chronic Rheumatism," 1900; "The Treatment of a Malignant Growth by the X-Ray, with a Provisional Report on Cases under Treatment," 1902; "Radiotherapy for Cancer and other Diseases," 1902; "Recent Advances in Electro-Therapeutics," 1902; "Some cases treated by the X-Ray," 1903; "Treatment of Cancer by the X-Ray, with Remarks on the Use of Radium," 1903; "Artificial Fluorescence of Living Tissue in Relation to Disease," 1904; "Local Anæsthesia by Cataphoresis, and by Mechanical Pressure," 1905; "Radiotherapy and Surgery, with a Plea of Preoperative Radiations," 1905; "Memoranda Relating to the Discovery of Surgical Anæsthesia, and Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton's Relation to this Event," 1905; "Recent Advances in Electro-Therapeutics," 1905; "Artificial Fluorescence in the Treatment of Disease," 1905; "Cataphoresis," printed in the Russian language, and published at Moscow, Russia, in 1897. Dr. Morton's writings other than upon medical subjects include "South African Diamond Fields;" "To South Africa for Diamonds;" and "A Flying Visit to Mexico."

Respecting Dr. Morton's discovery of the "static induced current," the eminent Leopold Freund, of Vienna, in his work which now stands pre-eminent upon the subject of general radiotherapy, commented as follows:

"Treatment with High-Frequency Currents: High-Frequency Currents. In the year 1881 Morton described a method of using electricity for the local treat-



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ment of muscle and nerve disorders. He brought the terminals of the discharge of an electrical machine so near together that sparks passed between them. He then put his patient to the circuit connecting the tinfoils of the condensers. Morton was the first to produce by means of this arrangement, and to therapeutically apply high-frequency currents, for he had used the oscillating character of the condenser-discharge to increase the frequency of the alternating current. The condensers were charged in this case through an induction apparatus. Morton's high tension oscillating currents have been used by Ludoc and F. Winkler in similar affections, and of course with results similar to those produced by other forms of high-frequency apparatus."

Honored by many of the leading medical organizations of the country, Dr. Morton at present is affiliated with: New York Academy of Medicine; New York Neurological Society, president, 1894; New York Electro-Therapeutic Society, president, 1894; Massachusetts Medical Society; American Electro-Therapeutic Association, president, 1893; American Neurological Society; Harvard Medical Society, New York, president, 1893; Alumni Association of Harvard Medical School; American Medical Association; Société Française d'Electro-Thérapie; the Roentgen Society of London, England; Boylston Medical Society, of Boston, president, 1872, and the American Roentgen Ray Society. Dr. Morton belongs to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and was delegate to the International Medical Congress in Rome, Italy, in 1894. The marriage of Dr. Morton was in 1880, to Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Colonel Washington Lee, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

JAMES ARTHUR BOOTH, eminent neurologist, president of the New York Medico-Surgical Society, vice-president of the New York Neurological Society, president of the neurological section of the Academy of Medicine, and president of St. Luke's Hospital Alumni Association, occupies a foremost place of prominence as a consulting neurologist in New York City. With a just appreciation of the functions of the medical profession in its relation to the community at large, and possessing sterling equipment of learning and skill, Dr. Booth represents the best ideals of his profession—the type that has given so high a prestige to the profession in the metropolis, a medical faculty second to none in the world.

James Arthur Booth was born at Providence, Rhode Island, May 31, 1856, a son of Ralph Wilcox and Julia (Daily) Booth. He received a thorough classical education at Cornwall Institute, New York, and Columbia University, graduating from the latter with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1878. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons under the preceptorships of Drs. Thomas T. Sabine, Francis Delafield, and F. H. Markoe, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882. He then served two years, 1882-84, on the house staff of St. Luke's Hospital as junior, senior, and house surgeon, and was afterwards successively connected with the nervous department of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, the genito-urinary department of the New York dispensary, the heart and lungs department, New York Polyclinic Hospital, and the

surgical department, Northern Dispensary, 1885-1895. He is at present consulting neurologist to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, and French hospitals, and the Perth Amboy and Englewood hospitals of New Jersey. Among his numerous contributions to medical literature we note the following: "Hysterical Amblyopia and Amaurosis," August 24, 1895; "Results of Partial Thyriodectomy," August, 1898; "Tumor of Brain," 1899; "Radical Cure of Exophthalmic Goitre," June 5, 1902; "Diagnostic Symptoms of Brain Tumor," 1903; "Treatment of Graves Disease," June 15, 1907; "Myasthenia Gravis," November, 1908; "Syringomelia," May 27, 1909; and "Adiposis Dolorosa," May 27, 1909. Dr. Booth married, December 22, 1886, Cornelia Olcott, a daughter of George M. and Jennie A. Olcott, and they had the following children: 1. Arthur Olcott, born January 1, 1888; married, July 2, 1913, Amy Humiston, and they have one daughter, Janet Athalia, born May 29, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Booth reside in London, where Mr. Booth is the London representative of Dodge & Olcott, wholesale drug house, of New York. 2. Julian Waldo, born August 9, 1899; married April 24, 1918, a daughter of Dr. Allen, of Jersey City. They reside at Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Booth is with Brown Brothers, bankers. 3. Eric, born April 12, 1891. 4. Helen M., born April 8, 1894. 5. Janet, born March 20, 1896; married, September 6, 1916, Joseph Epps Brown, Jr., and they have one daughter, born October 14, 1917, at No. 123 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

In addition to the societies mentioned above, Dr. Booth is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Neurological Association, a member of the council of the Alumni Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and president of the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, also president of the Columbia D. K. E. Association, and a member of the Columbia University Club.

The Booth family is an ancient one in New England. Horace Booth, grandfather of Dr. Booth, owned a farm at New Britain, Connecticut, and donated to the city the sight for the present public park. Ralph W. Booth, father of Dr. Booth, was born at New Britain, but went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, as a young man, where he became a pioneer in the firm of Clark & Booth, afterwards R. W. Booth & Company, in the hardware jobbing trade in the Central West, and built the first five-story building erected in Cincinnati. Charleton Booth, a brother of Dr. Booth, is a well-known New England poet and author, while his maternal great-grandfather, Captain Henry Sherman, served in the Revolutionary War.

WILLIAM MECKLENBURG POLK.—As one of the most distinguished physicians of his generation in New York, Dr. William M. Polk filled a foremost place not only in the professional world of the city but in the public eye. Belonging to a family of great historic tradition, he worthily carried on in his career of over forty-five years the noble counsels of a chivalric race, as well as the high ideals of this the finest of the professions. He was the son of Leonidas and



William M. Polk, M.D.

Frances (Devereux) Polk, and was born at Ashwood, Maury county, Tennessee, August 15, 1844. Leonidas Polk came of a remarkable family of patriots who had a long record of service to the State on the Scottish border as fighters and leaders. The American progenitor, after service in the Parliamentary army, sailed, upon the accession of the second Charles, to the American plantations, and arrived on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1659. A number of distinguished men in the Colony was furnished by the family, and a record of all the services of those Polks, even of the direct line of the subject of this sketch, would be of cumbrous length.

Thomas Polk, the great-grandfather of Dr. William M. Polk, settled, in 1753, in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, and was a conspicuous figure in all the patriotic movements which culminated in the Revolution. In 1771 he was for a second time a member of the provincial assembly of North Carolina, and was a leading spirit in the framing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, that document which many historians hold preceded the Philadelphia Declaration by a year. He participated in the Revolution as a colonel, and for three years served directly under Washington. His son William took up the sword in behalf of the country at the age of seventeen. Before he was eighteen years old he took command of his regiment and marched it into the Jerseys to join the army of General Washington, under whom he served for several years. Leonidas Polk, a son of William Polk, was born in 1806, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1827. While at the academy he had come under the influence of Charles P. McIlvaine, chaplain of the institution, and afterwards bishop of Ohio. Two years after leaving the academy Leonidas Polk was induced by this man to resign his commission and enter the ministry of the Episcopal church. Fervent, gifted, and dominating, he was a man of constructive genius, and the establishment of the University of the South, at Sewanee, was largely due to his efforts. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he entered heartily into the plans of the leaders, and made many valuable contributions to the operations of the defence. In June, 1861, he accepted a commission as major-general in the Confederate army, and was placed in command of all that territory extending from the mouth of the Red River on both sides of the Mississippi to Cairo, with headquarters at Memphis. He took part in many important operations and was finally killed by a stray cannon ball while with a reconnoitering party. He married Frances Ann, daughter of John Devereux, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and left eight children, one of whom was William M. Polk, the subject of the present biographical notice.

Dr. William M. Polk received his early education in Marion, Alabama, and at St. James College, Maryland, his preparations for the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, being made in the latter school. This academy was then under the supervision of General Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson. William M. Polk was seventeen years of age when the war between the states broke out, and his military training made him of immediate value to his government. His first

assignment of duty under General Jackson was as drillmaster of troops in Richmond, later serving as drillmaster of Tennessee troops under General Zollicoffer. From April, 1861, to May, 1865, Dr. Polk was continually in active service, and few men on either side took part in more engagements than did he. He was engaged in the battles of Columbus (Kentucky), New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Munfordsville, Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Meridian campaign, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, Atlanta, Allatoona, Franklin, Nashville, Blakely, Mobile, and was at the final surrender at Meridian, Mississippi, in May, 1865. He was second lieutenant in Bankhead's Battery, of Smith's Brigade, at Columbus, Kentucky, in 1861. In May, 1863, he was appointed assistant chief of artillery in Polk's corps, later adjutant to regiment of artillery, Stewart's corps, and subsequently captain in the adjutant general's department, Army of the Tennessee, on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston. His position in the army was such as to bring him into personal contact with many of the leading men of the Southern organization, among whom were: General Albert Sidney Johnston, General Joseph E. Johnston, General Bragg, General Beauregard, General Hardee, General Wheeler, and General Forrest. Reminiscences of these men and of his life during the war were incorporated in a volume of memoirs of his father, published by Dr. Polk in 1894.

At the close of the war Dr. Polk accepted a position as superintendent of the out-door department of the Briarfield (Alabama) Iron Works, and here became interested in the study of medicine, beginning it under the direction of Dr. E. W. C. Bailey. He began the formal study of the subject at the medical department of Louisiana (now Tulane). In 1868 he came to New York and entered upon work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated from this in the following year, receiving at its hands the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He thereupon entered upon the prescribed work as an interne, obtaining a post at Bellevue Hospital, and serving in that capacity for a year and a half. While here he came into close personal contact with such men as Dr. John S. Metcalfe, Dr. Alonzo Clark, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. James R. Wood, and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, an advantage of incalculable value when one considers the significance of great personality in the forming of high ideals of conduct.

At the close of this service he received an appointment as curator of the pathological department of the hospital, and served in this position for another eighteen months. This experience was followed by an appointment to the position of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital, and was later promoted to the Professorship of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the same institution. Here he continued for four years, and then in 1879 accepted the appointment to the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women in the medical department of the University of New York. Five years before this he had received the appointment as visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital, and in 1878 the same post at

St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Polk resigned his position on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital when he accepted the professorship at the University in order to concentrate his attention upon gynæcological work in Bellevue. In this institution, in association with Dr. W. Gill Wylie and Dr. W. T. Lusk, he devoted himself to the building up of a large and important gynæcological service. As time passed Dr. Polk gradually withdrew from the teaching of obstetrics and confined himself to gynæcology with the title of Professor of the Diseases of Women. In 1890, Dr. Polk still further limited his work to the field of surgical gynæcology, and from that time on his surgical work was exclusively devoted to women.

Through the generosity and interest of Colonel Oliver Payne, the medical department of Cornell University was created, in 1898, and at that time Dr. Polk received the honor of being appointed the dean of the faculty, a position which he held until his death. In this institution also he held the chair of the Diseases of Women. The credit for the organization of the department and the hard work connected with its successful carrying out is due to the two men, Dr. Polk and Dr. Louis Stimson. Dr. Polk threw himself into the labor of putting the school on a sure and stable foundation, and found able and capable associates to carry out his plans, the resulting department being now recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country. In recent years Dr. Polk centred all his time and attention on the work of the medical department of Cornell University, and to special surgical work in connection with the diseases of women, and to these two objects he devoted the last years of his life.

The work of Dr. Polk was honored by election by his associates to many posts at the head of the medical societies. Dr. Polk was formerly president of the American Gynæcological Society; president of the New York Obstetrical Society; vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine; and was a member of the New York County Medical Association, of the Obstetrical Society, of the Pathological Society, and was corresponding fellow of the Société Obstétricale Gynécologique of Paris, France. He was also a member of the Century, and the Metropolitan clubs, and served as a vestryman of Trinity Church, New York. In 1893 the University of the South conferred upon this distinguished son of the South the degree of Doctor of Laws. Columbia University also conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Polk married, November 14, 1866, Ida Ashe Lyon, of Demopolis, Alabama. She is the daughter of the late Honorable Francis S. Lyon, a distinguished lawyer, who was for many years representative in Congress of the middle district of Alabama. To him was due some of the most valuable constructive work on the finances of the State. He was appointed after the financial crisis of 1837 one of a committee of three by the Legislature, and succeeded in having his plans adopted, and the measures he suggested saved the credit of the State and placed its finances on so sound a foundation that repudiation was avoided

and the State has been thoroughly solvent ever since that day. Dr. and Mrs. Polk had two sons: Honorable Frank Lyon Polk, a distinguished lawyer and publicist, at present counselor for the Department of State, born September 13, 1871; and John Metcalfe Polk, M.D., born May 5, 1875, engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City, died March 29, 1904. Dr. William M. Polk died June 23, 1918.

WILLIAM CHITTENDEN LUSK, successful surgeon of New York City, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Professor of Clinical Surgery at the University and Bellevue Medical College, New York University, and a consulting surgeon to St. Vincent's and the Manhattan State hospitals, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, July 23, 1868, the son of William Thompson and Mary Hartwell (Chittenden) Lusk. The Lusk family is of Scottish origin, and in its American connection has place in early Colonial history, Dr. William Chittenden Lusk being in the sixth generation of direct lineal descent from John Lusk, who was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His maternal lineage also connects with America of Colonial times, William Chittenden, the American progenitor of the family from which his mother sprang, having settled at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639.

William C. Lusk, after the customary rudimentary education in the public schools, entered the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, where he graduated in 1885, being thus able to matriculate at Yale University, to which he proceeded. He followed the academic course thereof with success, graduating with the class of 1890, and being awarded the University's degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then journeyed to New York City with the intention of becoming a student of medicine, and lost no time in enrolling himself for the full medical course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which some years later was amalgamated with the Medical College of New York University. In 1893 he had the satisfaction of appreciating that he was a registered physician, the possessor of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and entitled to enter into the practice of medicine at his pleasure. But he elected now to establish himself in private practice until after he had had further and extensive practical experience as a hospital interne. He therefore became a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, where he labored observantly during the years 1893-95. While there he was also able to initiate and pursue much research which, in addition to the familiarity he, as house surgeon, acquired with the practical side of medicine, stood him in good stead in his subsequent practice, and in his professorial duties. In 1895 Dr. Lusk was appointed chief of the surgical division at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in that year became Assistant Demonstrator in anatomy, holding the position until 1898, when the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was merged with the University of New York. Under the new administration, Dr. Lusk became Lecturer in Anatomy at the combined University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, acting

as such until 1902, when he became Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum, and the following year was appointed to the chair of Clinical Surgery, remaining a member of the faculty of the New York University.

Dr. Lusk has been identified with the staffs of some of the leading hospitals, and his skill as a surgeon has brought him an abundance of practice. During the years 1895 to 1899, he was visiting surgeon to the Almshouse Hospital, and occupied similar capacity at the Workhouse from 1895 to 1904. He was appointed assistant visiting surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital in 1899, and has ever since held that staff connection with the famous hospital. In 1903 Dr. Lusk became consulting surgeon to the Manhattan State Hospital, which appointment he has since continuously held. He holds similar capacity at the St. Vincent's Hospital. Much of Dr. Lusk's research work has been placed into written record by him for the benefit of the profession, many of his monographs and articles having appeared in the pages of periodical professional journals. Dr. Lusk has the distinction of being a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and he also takes active and prominent part in the proceedings of many other medical organizations. Among the societies of which he is a member are: American Medical Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Surgical Society; the New York County Medical Association; and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. His social affiliations include membership in the following clubs: Century, University, Metropolitan, and New York Riding. His office is at No. 47 East 34th Street, New York City.

JUSTIN HEROLD, who has been a member of the medical fraternity of New York City for more than thirty years, and has been prominent in medico-legal circles, was born in New York City, January 14, 1861, the son of Hieronimus and Mary Anna (Radle) Herold, natives of Germany and Alsace respectively.

Almost the whole of the academic and scientific education of Justin Herold was obtained in New York City; during his early years he attended St. Nicholas Parish school, later proceeding to St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently returning to New York City, so that he might enter the Manhattan College for higher classical instruction. In due course he graduated therefrom, and gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1877, and ten years later received from this well-known collegiate institution the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In 1878 Justin Herold began to study medicine, and in that year became a student at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which famous medical college was subsequently merged with the medical college of the New York University. His medical preceptor was Professor E. J. Messemmer, and he attended the lectures for the full course of three years, observing much practical hospital work in addition, so that after graduating, on March 10, 1882, he was well-equipped to

enter upon the actual practice of the profession his medical degree made him a member of. However, he elected to gain further varied practical experience before entering into general private practice, and he accordingly accepted appointment as house physician and surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, where he remained for an internship of eighteen months, which ended on April 1, 1884. During 1883 and 1884 Dr. Herold also undertook professorial duties as assistant to Professor James L. Little, at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

Commencing his private practice of medicine on April 1, 1884, Dr. Herold soon found himself with many professional duties; in 1885 he was appointed coroner's physician for New York City and county, an appointment of much importance and rarely entrusted to so young a physician. In fact, at that time, and probably since, Dr. Herold was the youngest physician ever appointed to that office in the city. But he performed the arduous duties of the office ably, and was maintained in the position during the years 1885-1888. In this official capacity more than twelve thousand cases passed under his observation and examination, among them the sudden death of William K. Vanderbilt. He performed twenty-two hundred autopsies, and was frequently called to the witness stand. It is probable that this official connection with the city administration during the years 1885-1888 was the factor which influenced Dr. Herold to take up medico-legal practice. He became an expert witness, and in his professional capacity figures in some of the most noted murder trials of the nineteenth century, and in some the proof hinged on the physician's autopsy and deductions. An idea of the extent to which Dr. Herold's expert services in this connection were requisitioned may be gathered from knowledge of the fact that prior to the close of the nineteenth century he had testified professionally on the witness stand more than two hundred and fifty times. His services were in demand in accident and homicide cases. Of late years, however, he had applied himself more closely to his private general practice, which is substantial.

Dr. Herold is a talented writer, and has contributed some important papers to medical literature. Among his published writings may be noted: "Congenital Induration of Sterno Mastoid Muscle;" "Suicide;" "Instinct and Reason;" "Tables and Notes on Human Anatomy," an extensive work which was published by Lasker, of Philadelphia. Dr. Herold is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the County Medical Society, and also is affiliated with the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He has been a State examiner in lunacy for twenty-eight years, having been appointed in 1888 by Judge McAdam, and it is of interest to record that, prior to entering upon the study of medicine with the intention of becoming a practitioner, Dr. Herold took two courses in the allied pharmaceutical line at the New York College of Pharmacy. On March 2, 1886, Dr. Herold married Adele Frey, of New York

City. Dr. Herold's office is at No. 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City, though his large practice takes him all over the city.

HENRY ERNEST SCHMIDT, of White Plains, New York, who has practised the profession of medicine in many parts of the world, and has been a member of the medical fraternity of New York State for more than fifty years, for which period he has been one of the foremost physicians of Westchester county, and during which long period of activity he has been the recipient of many public and professional honors, was born of German parents in Saxony, Germany, on May 1, 1834. His father, a gentleman of studious mind and pronounced literary ability, was connected with the publishing house of Tauchnitz, and was wishful that his son's endeavors should follow the same direction. Accordingly, Henry Ernest Schmidt was given considerable instruction in classics; was placed in the great Latin School of Halle, and his education thereat was supplemented by a special advance literary course under private tutors. Meanwhile, however, his father, whose disposition was as conscientious as his mind was studious, incurred the displeasure of government officials, and thereby brought upon himself ministerial censure. This brought much discomfiture to the Schmidt family, and materially influenced the son's life. Shortly afterwards, in 1853, young Schmidt came to America, settling in Virginia. He was not fitted for heavy labor, but his intellectual capabilities stood him in good stead, and a natural aptitude for medicine became manifest in him in his study and reading of the science at Winchester, Virginia, which decided him later to pursue further medical studies at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. From that institution Schmidt proceeded to the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a special course in medicine, after passing through which he, for a time, while considering how to best employ his medical knowledge, followed journalistic work in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1859 Dr. Schmidt was influenced to participate in medical missionary work, and for that purpose he placed himself and his medical knowledge at the disposal of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, under the auspices of which organization he proceeded to Japan, and at Nagasaki, Japan, established a large hospital, the first of its kind, to manifest successful operation, his administration of the charge proving beneficial, both from professional and Christian standpoints. His service was unselfish, so much so that while successful in his professional treatment of the ailments of others, he failed to heed the indications of physical weakness in himself, and eventually failing health compelled him to resign his appointment and seek recuperation by a sea voyage. Consequently he accepted a position as interpreter on board the flagship of an English surveying fleet, and in that capacity visited Corea, Northern China, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. While off the coast of Africa the fleet suffered severely during a typhoon, and in consequence was forced to put into Cape Town for extensive repairs. While these were being effected, Dr. Schmidt made an ex-

tensive tour into the interior of South Africa, and later visited the Island of St. Helena, the Island of Ascension, the Azores, and Canary Islands, en route to England, where he remained until 1862, when he took passage to the United States.

Before going abroad in 1859, Dr. Schmidt had made a brief visit to White Plains, New York, and on his return three years later decided to establish himself in professional practice in that town. Since that time he has been in continuous practice in White Plains, and has gained an estimable reputation as an able physician, having an extensive practice in White Plains and Westchester county, and having many patients in other parts of the State. He has been identified with some of the leading hospitals of the neighborhood for many years, having been physician in charge of St. Vincent's Retreat for the Insane, and chief physician of White Plains Hospital. While the benefit of his research in medicine has mainly manifested itself in actual practice, he has contributed some valuable papers on medical matters to the deliberation of some of the medical societies to which he belongs. Among other medical organizations of which Dr. Schmidt is a member are the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Westchester County Medical Association. Dr. Schmidt's studious inclination has also found vent in many other activities. An active member of the Oriental Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Schmidt while in Japan made many valuable collections for the Smithsonian Institute. And in the educational affairs of White Plains, Dr. Schmidt has interested himself for many years as president and member of the Board of Education. He also has been president of the Board of Health. Always interested in church matters, and in the furtherance of the Christian religion, Dr. Schmidt has been an active worker and officer of the Episcopal church since his early manhood, and has been a member of Grace Church, White Plains, since his residence in that town took permanent shape. Although so advanced in years, Dr. Schmidt is still in active evidence at many local medical institutions. At the present time, in addition to being chief physician of White Plains Hospital and consulting physician to St. Vincent's Retreat, he is consulting physician to the Country Br. Orthopedic Hospital, and attending physician at the Caroline and Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents.

Dr. Schmidt has been twice married. His first wife was Eugenia Prend'homme, whom he married shortly after returning from Japan. Mrs. Eugenia Prend'homme Schmidt died in 1884, having been the mother of three daughters. In 1888 Dr. Schmidt married (second) Mrs. D. J. Tripp, of White Plains, New York.

WINFRED MORGAN HARTSHORN, of New York City, was born at Ellsworth Falls, Maine, on April 27, 1874, son of Frederick Erastus and Stella Anette (Hotchkiss) Hartshorn. Frederick Hartshorn was a lumber dealer, interested in Maine timber lands at the time of the birth of his son, Winfred M., but later he

removed to Massachusetts, and still later to Colorado, in the district schools of which states the primary education of Winfred M. was chiefly obtained. The boy subsequently prepared for college at Cutler Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and then entered Yale University, in the class of 1898.

His academic education creditably complete, Winfred Morgan Hartshorn then devoted his time exclusively to the study of medicine, for one year remaining as a student at the Yale Medical College, and then taking a three-year course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, successfully graduating therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1902. Since May, 1902, Dr. Hartshorn has been in constant practice of his profession, and by his official connection with some of the leading hospitals has materially added to his proficiency and knowledge of medicine, particularly of the branch, children's diseases, in which he has undertaken special research, and of which he is now an authority. From May 1, 1902, to April 30, 1903, he was on the house staff of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital; then for a year he held staff appointment at New Haven Hospital, concurrently holding a similar connection with the Sloane Maternity Hospital, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He has received three appointments to New Haven hospitals, and has been successively assistant attending physician, and attending physician, at the Sea Side Hospital, and the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, New York harbor, with both of which hospitals Dr. Hartshorn still retains association as attending physician. In February, 1905, Dr. Hartshorn opened an office for general practice at No. 200 West 57 Street, New York City, later removing to No. 16, and still later to No. 50 Central Park West, at which latter address his office is at this writing (1919). During 1905-06 he lectured as Assistant Professor in Pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and for the same period was assistant pathologist at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, of which institution he was appointed assistant attending physician in 1908. In 1914 Dr. Hartshorn was connected with Bellevue Medical College as instructor in diseases of children, and on January 1, 1915, was appointed assistant in pediatrics at Roosevelt Hospital, out-patients department; also specializing in children's diseases in the clinics of the hospital.

Dr. Hartshorn belongs to the following medical organizations: Medical Society of the State of New York; American Medical Association, of which he is a fellow; New York County Medical Society; Academy of Medicine; Society of Alumni of Sloane Hospital for Women; Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association; and Society of Alumni of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn. He holds faithful membership in the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City; is active in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army; and is a member of the Yale University Club, New York City. Dr. Hartshorn's contributions to medical bibliography have not been

many, as he has given his time more to actual demonstration and experiments than to writing, but one should be mentioned—his "Feeding of *Gees Infants and Children*," which monograph appeared in the *Medical Record* of June 27, 1903.

On January 1, 1905, in New York City, Dr. Hartshorn married Flora May, daughter of Charles Adam Lieb, of New York City. They have one son, Stephen Hartshorn, born March 31, 1906.

HORACE ERNEST AYERS, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, specialist in surgery and gynecology, and head of the department of gynecology of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, occupies a representative place of prominence in his chosen field of practice—a statement which derives additional weight from the circumstances that Dr. Ayres is comparatively a young man not yet in the prime of life. His career offers a marked exception to the rule that honors in the medical profession are of slow growth and late maturity.

Dr. Ayres was born in Ontario, Canada, thirty-nine years ago. He received his early education in the public schools of Ontario, Dwight School, New York, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909. Following his graduation he served as an interne at Flower Hospital for two years, when he entered Fordham Medical College, from which he graduated in 1912, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution. He thus entered upon the practice of medicine with an exceptional equipment of learning and skill. He served successively as assistant gynecologist and gynecologist at Flower Hospital Dispensary, and is now attending gynecologist at Flower Hospital. He was first Assistant Professor of Gynecology at the Homœopathic Medical College, 1914-1917, and since then has been head of the department. Early deciding upon surgery and gynecology for his special field of practice, he has been eminently successful. Dr. Ayers has prepared numerous papers on medical subjects, some that have been read before various medical bodies and others that have appeared in medical journals, and is the author of a "Synopsis of Gynecology" that has been separately published for circulation.

In addition to being a member of the American College of Surgeons, he is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Medical Society, the County Medical Society and the New York Pathological Society. He is president of the Alpha Sigma fraternity; a Mason; a member of the Knights of Pythias; the Broadway Country, and the New York Tennis clubs. A member of the United States Medical Reserve Corps, now in service with the rank of captain, Dr. Ayers' military experience dates from 1900-03, when, as a member of the Canadian Volunteers, he received a gold medal for proficiency as a drill master. Fond of athletic sports, Dr. Ayers possesses several championship cups won at tennis, and was for



Stace E. Ayers.

six years director of physical training for the railroad Young Men's Christian Association in New York. Dr. Ayers lives an active life, and while his energies have been consistently devoted to his profession, he is, however, amenable to the pleasures of society and friendship, is highly esteemed by his fellow practitioners, and is popular with all with whom he is thrown in contact.

THOMAS F. McPARLAN, who for twenty-five years has been a member of the medical fraternity of New York City, is the son of James and Frances Trainque (Clark) McParlan. His descent is in direct line from Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was an inflexible patriot, and a man of much influence and distinction in National legislative circles and State legal activities of his day.

Befitted for a collegiate course by a good rudimentary education obtained in private and public schools of New York City, Thomas F. McParlan eventually entered Manhattan College, and there, three years later, succeeded in gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts, ultimately having conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, with the attainment of which he was satisfied to turn his thoughts and time to other studies than of the arts and letters; in fact, after having received his first academic degree, he had determined henceforth to pursue the study of medicine, with which object in view he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College (which now is the medical department of New York University) in 1888, and in 1891 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It was in that year also that he received the major degree, Master of Arts, of his academic *alma mater*, Manhattan College. Undergoing a post-graduateship in medicine by an internship in St. Francis's Hospital, Dr. McParlan continued his clinical studies therein for two years after having gained the professional title, and during that period gained much valuable practical knowledge of medicine, so that when, in 1893, Dr. McParlan opened office in New York City for private practice, he was an able physician, subsequently emphasizing this by the acquirement of a practice of wide extent.

Dr. McParlan has devoted much time to research and experiments, and stands in worthy repute as a specialist in gynæcology. He has been identified in professional capacities with many hospitals of New York City; in 1891-1893, which were the years of his internship at St. Francis's Hospital, he gave special attention to gynæcological observation and practice there, and during the same period, and for five years thereafter, was on the visiting staff of the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, and has been visiting physician at Demilt Dispensary since 1898. He is also on the visiting staff of St. Francis's Hospital, attending to electro-therapeutic cases thereat. Dr. McParlan belongs to the Medical Society of the State of New York, and to the New York County Medical Association. His office is at No. 1039 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WILLIAM DENNIS SCANLON, who has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in Brooklyn, is a native of Syracuse, New York, born March 7, 1881. His father was Dennis D. Scanlon, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country in his early childhood, and his mother was Bridget (Ryan) Scanlon, who came from Thurles, Ireland, at the age of eighteen. There were ten children of this marriage.

At the age of twelve, Dr. Scanlon went to work doing what was practically the work of a man, helping on his father's ice-wagon, for two years. He then entered the Syracuse High School, paying his expenses by playing professional baseball. He did his freshman and sophomore years at Manhattan College, his junior year at Fordham University, and his last year at Syracuse, where he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, where he obtained his doctor's degree in 1907. He became, in 1902, a member of the pitching staff of the Base Ball National League, working for the Pittsburgh Club, and remained with them for a year. He then joined the Brooklyn Club, as pitcher, and continued as a "Dodger" until 1911. These dates indicate that his scholastic work was carried on at the same time as his athletic activities. During his ball-playing he also worked as interne, two years in the Kings County Hospital and six months in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, the name of "Doc Scanlon" being all this time a favorite with the ball-playing public. He was offered a thousand dollars increase in salary in 1911 to continue his work with the League, but declined in order to follow out his professional ambitions. He located in Brooklyn, where he has been engaged in a general practice, including such minor surgery as he finds desirable to perform. He does not entirely desert the sport with which he was so long identified and occasionally pitches for the Catholic Summer Schools at Ogdensburg and at Plattsburg, taking part also from time to time in the games on the Parade Ground, south of Prospect Park. Dr. Scanlon holds the position of assistant surgeon at the Harbor Hospital, and is a member of the medical staff of the Kings County Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the American Pediatric Association. He is a member of the Holy Name Society, and is a Knight of Columbus. He and his family are all members of the Roman Catholic church.

Dr. Scanlon married, November 15, 1910, Helen M. Tanner, of Utica, New York, and they have three children: John, William and Robert.

EDWARD MARSHALL HYLAND, a well-known figure in the professional circles of Utica, New York, was born in Columbus, New York, November 1, 1859, the son of Patrick and Mary (Condon) Hyland, his father having been a farmer of the State. Dr. Hyland's early education was acquired at the local schools, from which he went in due course to the Hamilton Union High School, and later

to Colgate Academy. He had early been attracted to a medical career, and these schools were to him the stepping stones to Bellevue Medical College, from which he was graduated March 14, 1883, and received at the same time the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has always specialized in surgery, though he has never given up entirely a general practice. He established himself in Utica, May 28, 1883, and has ever since been identified with that city. Since 1893 he has been the surgeon-in-charge of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, holding also the position of surgeon-in-charge at St. Joseph's Infant Home. For five years prior to his resignation he was the visiting surgeon to the General Hospital. Dr. Hyland was appointed the Public Health Officer of the city in 1890, but declined the honor. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York State Medical Society, and of that of Oneida County. He also holds membership in the Medical Library Society of Utica. Outside of his professional activities and its affiliations, Dr. Hyland is a member of the Fort Schuyler and the Yohnandosis Golf clubs.

Dr. Hyland married, June 21, 1892, in Chicago, Illinois, Agnes Brenock, daughter of John and Margaret Brenock, and they have three children: Edward John Brenock, born September 9, 1895; Edward Marshall, Jr., born November 25, 1898; and Daniel Francis, born December 14, 1905.

JOHN SCOTT WOOD was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 1, 1863, and is a son of James Monroe and Ann Mary (Belt) Wood. His uncle, William E. Wood, was prominent in New Orleans, Louisiana. Dr. Wood was educated at private schools in his native town, going from there to Georgetown College, in Georgetown, Kentucky, where he remained for two years. In 1883 he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an internship of six months at Bellevue Hospital, of one year at Gouverneur Hospital, and of one year at the Brooklyn Hospital, during which time he paid special attention to diseases of the eye and ear. In 1889 he established himself in Brooklyn and took up the general practice of his profession. After two years of this work he confined himself to diseases of the eye and ear, and for the past few years to those of the eye exclusively. He has been surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital since 1898, and for several years has been the attending ophthalmic surgeon to the Kings County Hospital, to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and to the Norwegian Hospital. Dr. Wood is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the American Ophthalmological Society, of the Brooklyn Ophthalmological Society, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and on the social side to the Montauk Club.

Dr. Wood married, February 1, 1893, Elizabeth Barrow, and they have four children: Kenneth Barrow, who was graduated from

Williams College in 1916, and joined the Officers' Reserve Corps, at Plattsburg, New York; Meredith, who was graduated from Williams College in 1916, and is in the United States army, serving as lieutenant; Everett, who is a sophomore at Cornell University; and John Scott, Jr.

Dr. Wood's great-grandfather, James Wood, came to America in 1719, and after residing for a time in New York he settled in Indiana, where he married. His grandparents, John and Mary (Huston) Wood, went to Kentucky, and settled in Donerail, where the doctor's father was born, in 1824. His maternal ancestors came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore's colony, and settled in Prince Georges county. His great-grandfather, and grandfather, Joseph Isaac, settled in Kentucky in 1804.

EDWARD ARTHUR PARKER belongs to an old Virginian family, and was born March 15, 1869, in Portsmouth, Virginia, the son of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Parker. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, and at Rock Hill College, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A number of years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by the same institution. Upon leaving Rock Hill College he entered the University of Virginia, and matriculated for the purpose of going into the work of the medical school. He remained here for a year and then came to New York, where he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. From this institution he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served an internship of fifteen months in St. Mary's Hospital, after which he entered upon the general practice of his profession in Brooklyn. Dr. Parker has become recognized as one of the leading surgeons of the city, and holds the position of surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital and at the Williamsburg Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Brooklyn Medical Society, of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and of the St. Mary's Hospital Alumni Association. In 1909 Dr. Parker made an extended tour of Europe, visiting Paris, Vienna and Rome, besides other European cities, spending some time in the leading hospitals.

Dr. Parker married, February 25, 1895, Emma P. Woeltje, and they have six children: William Gerard, Charles Woeltje, Mary Virginia, Elizabeth Phyllis, and Raymond Gilbert. He and his family are members of Our Lady of Victory Catholic Church.

LEO AMBROSE PARKER was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, April 13, 1879, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Parker. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at Rock Hill College, Maryland. His medical education was received in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After an internship of two years at St. Mary's

Hospital he engaged in practice in Brooklyn, where he has since remained. He is now associate surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and is a member of its Alumni Association. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He also holds the position of physician to the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, No. 22, and of Reliance Tent, No. 34, of the Maccabees, of which for some time he was examining surgeon.

Dr. Parker married, November 9, 1911, Helen L. Phelan, of Brooklyn, and they have three children: Irene Louise, Helen Marie, and Marjorie Genevieve. He and his family are members of St. Gregory's Catholic Church.

VICTOR ARTHUR ROBERTSON, son of John and Mary (Troop)

Robertson, both of Scotch ancestry, was born in the city of Brooklyn, April 19, 1861. He received his early education in the public and private schools of his native city, and later attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. His preparatory studies were under the guidance of Dr. A. W. Shepard, of Brooklyn, and he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. After a competitive examination he was appointed to a position in the New York City Hospital, where he served a full term in the surgical division, under Drs. Thomas M. Markoe, William T. Bull and Robert F. Wier. He then entered the Kings County Hospital in Flatbush, where he served until June, 1885, when he went abroad for one year, continuing his studies in Heidelberg, Vienna, Berlin, London and Edinburgh. On his return from abroad he engaged in practice in Brooklyn, where he has since remained, his present location being No. 51 Eighth Avenue.

Dr. Robertson is a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Alumni Association of the New York Hospital, and the Alumni Association of the Kings County Hospital. He is assistant visiting surgeon at the Kings County Hospital, and is also connected with the medical and surgical staff of the Coney Island Hospital.

Dr. Robertson married, in 1890, Maria L., daughter of Dr. Alexander Cochran, one of the early medical practitioners of the city of Brooklyn.

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the well-known New York physician, is a member of the famous Draper family, some of the brilliant members of which by their scientific research during the nineteenth century brought so much enlightenment to the world's understanding of planetary and stellar spectra. The researches and discoveries of Professor J. W. (grandfather of Dr. J. W.) and Dr. Henry Draper,

father and son, in the elucidating of some of the mysteries of astronomy created world-wide interest, and gained for this nation much honor and prestige. Henry Draper, son of Professor J. W. Draper, and even more brilliant and successful in astronomical experiments than was his gifted father, was born at Hampden Sidney, Prince Edward county, Virginia, on the 7th day of March, 1837. His distinguished father, John William Draper, who had come from England to the United States in 1832, was, even before his emigration, a scientist of note. He had had excellent academic education in England prior to his emigration, and following the inclination of his father (who was the Rev. J. C. Draper, of St. Helens, Lancashire, England, a clergyman of the Wesleyan denomination), he had become greatly interested in scientific subjects, and though barely beyond his majority had achieved much success in his studies of chemistry and astronomy. In 1835 he entered upon a course of medical study in the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1836. It had been his intention to enter into the general practice of medicine (impelled thereto probably by the imperative necessity of providing means of sustenance), notwithstanding that his inclination lay in an entirely different branch of science—in the continuation of the scientific investigations he had begun at a time when domestic responsibilities and liabilities pressed less heavily and urgently upon him. However, it was his good fortune to have been offered, shortly after graduating (which offer he promptly accepted), the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward County, Virginia, which appointment enabled him to follow his natural bent, and enter very closely into scientific research. This circumstance was possibly the main factor of responsibility whereby America secured and developed, to the lasting credit of its eminence in science, a man whose fame was to spread over the world, bringing much prestige and honor to this country, the land of his birth. For it was while John William Draper was thus acting as a professor in Hampden Sidney College that Henry, who was destined to become so distinguished an astronomical investigator, was born. His mother, who was a daughter of Dr. Gardner, the attending physician of the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I., and a descendant on her mother's side of a noted Portuguese family, the De Piva Pereiras, was a woman of "marked character and ability," and ably assisted her husband, Dr. J. W. Draper, in enveloping their son Henry in an environment of the highest scientific culture and refinement.

In the year 1839, having accepted the Professorship of Chemistry in the undergraduate department of the University of the City of New York, Dr. Draper moved thither with his family, Henry being at that time but two years old. Some years later, Henry commenced his schooling, first attending the primary school connected at that time with the University, after which he passed into the preparatory school. When only fifteen years of age he entered the collegiate department, where he was known as an excellent scholar. Partly for

considerations of health, and partly because his father did not deem a Bachelor of Arts degree necessary for the boy, Henry left the classical course at the end of the sophomore year and entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York. His medical studies for graduation were completed satisfactorily in 1857, when he successfully passed all his examinations; but not having attained the age necessary for graduation his diploma was withheld. Thereupon, in company with his elder brother, who was also a physician, he went to Europe for research work, and also recreation, returning twelve months later. In 1858 his medical degree was granted him, his diploma showing that he had graduated with distinction. He immediately took up an appointment on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital, New York City, to which position he had been appointed while still in Europe. After serving in this capacity at Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months, he resigned to take up the chair of Natural Science in the undergraduate department of the University of New York, to which important post he had been unanimously elected, notwithstanding that he was then only twenty-three years of age. In 1866 further honors were bestowed upon him by his appointment to the chair of Physiology in the medical department, and simultaneously to the dignity pertaining to the deanship of the faculty of the University, an unusual distinction for so young a man. He retained his Professorship of Physiology until 1873, and subsequently held the chair of Analytical Chemistry in the academic department of the University. His father died in 1882, whereupon Henry was chosen to succeed him as Professor of Chemistry. He, however, severed his connection with the University at the close of the current academic year.

Considerably prior to this, however, he had thrown much light upon certain phases of astronomical research, particularly in relation to the process of astronomical photography. Although still a young man, he had nevertheless advanced far into the world of fame. And it is not surprising, having regard to the atmosphere which surrounded his life from its very earliest stage. Reared in direct contact with science and scientific thought, and by the inspiration and encouragement of his eminent father's guidance, he grew quite naturally into a scientist. He was his father's confidante in all scientific matters, and he often assisted his father, not only in his lectures, but in his investigations. While still an undergraduate, Henry undertook a most difficult research upon the function of the spleen; and conscious of the inaccuracies incident to drawings, he illustrated this memoir—afterwards published as his graduating thesis—with photomicrographs of rare perfection for those days, all of which were prepared and photographed by himself. While pursuing these investigations, he discovered the remarkable power possessed by palladium chloride in intensifying negatives, an observation which subsequently proved of much value to the photographic art. When only twenty-four years of age, Dr. Henry Draper had gained national distinction by his experiments with, and construction of, telescopic mirrors by which solar

daguerreotypes could be taken. Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington, believing that the practical details worked out so successfully by Dr. Draper would be of great value to others experimenting in the same line, visited Dr. Draper's laboratory and observatory in 1863, and arranged with him to write a monograph upon the subject, to be published by the Smithsonian Institution. This paper was issued in July, 1864, as No. 180, of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." It ran through several editions, and became the acknowledged authority on the subject.

Though his scientific research has been varied and of considerable importance, the scientific reputation of Dr. Henry Draper, in all probability, will rest chiefly upon his photographic investigations: First, upon the diffraction spectrum of the sun; second, upon stellar spectra; third, upon the existence of oxygen in the sun; and fourth, upon the spectra of the elements.

Both Dr. J. W. and Dr. Henry Draper, father and son respectively, pursued similar lines of investigation, the research of Dr. Henry Draper being, in reality, a continuance of that initiated by his father, although of course the discoveries of Dr. Henry Draper assumed more definite form as the methods of telescopic observation, and reflection, and photographic reproduction, devised by himself, reached greater perfection. The earliest photograph of a diffraction spectrum was taken by Dr. J. W. Draper in 1843. The earliest work in diffraction spectra by Dr. Henry Draper was in 1869, when he adjusted his lathe so as to rule steel and speculum metal gratings with 3,600 and 7,320 lines to the inch. Dr. Draper's work and findings were, when published in a memoir by him, received very cordially in Europe. Secchi reproduced the spectrum on steel, and introduced it into his monograph upon the sun. In 1880 a lithographed copy of the plate was published in the proceedings of the British Association, as the most suitable reproduction known for the purpose of determining the wave lengths of the fixed solar lines. Stellar spectrum photography was a subject which, at least in this country, Dr. Draper had made entirely his own, and success followed success. Pressure of scientific work in other directions, however, caused an intermission in Dr. Draper's stellar spectrum investigations, though on his return from Europe, in 1879, he again prosecuted this work with vigor.

In April, 1883, an excellent account of Dr. Draper's "Researches on Astronomical Spectrum Photography," by Professors C. A. Young and E. C. Pickering, was presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is to be found published in its proceedings. In this paper a list is given in tabular form of all the photographs of planetary and stellar spectra taken subsequent to August, 1879, which were thought by Dr. Draper worthy of preservation. The photographs were seventy-eight in number, and twenty-one were measured by Professor Pickering with the micrometer of the Harvard College Observatory, the work done upon them being divisible into three parts: First, the determination of the relative positions of the lines in the various spectra in terms of any convenient unit of length;

secondly, from the known spectra of the moon and Jupiter, a determination of the relation of these measures to wave lengths; and thirdly, a reduction of the measures of the stella spectra to wave lengths and a discussion of the results. The evidence afforded by the photographs pointed very strongly to the conclusion that the spectra of the stars studied, and consequently their constitution, are the same as that of the sun.

It would seem fitting here to make reference briefly to the very liberal plans which Mrs. Draper, after the death of her distinguished and lamented husband, made to carry on his work in astronomical spectrum photography. She placed at the disposal of Professor Pickering of the Harvard College Observatory (whose work was so directly a continuation of that begun by Dr. Draper) many of the valuable instruments devised by and of so much assistance to her husband in his investigations, the instruments including his excellent eleven-inch photographic telescope. Mrs. Draper also provided a sufficient sum of money to enable the experiments to be pursued on an even larger scale than hitherto. The results were such as to completely satisfy Mrs. Draper, so completely, indeed, that she decided to greatly extend the original plan of the work, and much of the world's present development in the knowledge of solar and stella spectra is due to the interest in, and liberal support extended to, the research by the widow of the scientist who labored so incessantly, and so successfully in this direction.

Putting into review some of the more important phases, not herein-before mentioned, of Dr. Henry Draper's life, and recording them neither in chronological order, nor in order of importance, we find that: In 1874, upon the organization of the United States Commission to observe the transit of Venus, Dr. Draper's achievements pointed him out at once as the person best suited to organize the photographic section of the expedition, and in February of that year he was accordingly appointed director of the photographic department. So conspicuously meritorious were his services that, upon the recommendation of the commission, Congress ordered a special gold medal to be struck in his honor at the mint in Philadelphia.

In 1868, Professor Draper, who was greatly interested in the project to establish an observatory in Central Park, New York City, had numerous consultations upon the subject with Mr. Andrew Green, at that time the controller, and M. N. Vaux, the architect of the park, and eventually a site was selected, and \$250,000 subscribed to cover the estimated cost of carrying the project into operation. Dr. Draper was appointed the director of the new observatory. His life, short though it was, and terminating abruptly at a time when apparently full fruition of his untiring research had not yet come, still was so full of brilliant achievement that his name is worthy of the exalted place it possesses in the annals of international science. Besides that which was spent in scientific work, Dr. Draper's time was largely occupied with his duties as an instructor. In 1858-1859 he served on the medical staff of the Bellevue Hospital, New York;

from 1860 until 1882 he was Professor of Natural Science in the academic department of the University of the City of New York; and was Professor of Physiology in the medical department of the same University from 1866 until 1873, which duties necessarily entailed upon him the delivery of numerous lectures; and in his appointment as dean of the medical faculty he had necessarily to give much time to the management of the business affairs of the college. It was to his signal ability in this position, aided by a liberal use of his own private means, that the college was largely indebted for the promptness with which a new building was provided and its lectures resumed after the destruction by fire of its own building on Fourteenth Street. After the death of his father the chief inducement for him to retain his connection with the University no longer existed; so that although elected to the chair thus vacated, he discharged its duties only until the close of the current academic year.

Dr. Draper's national service was not only in relation to the science of astronomy. He served his country actively and practically during its period of greatest pressure. Early in February, 1862, Dr. Draper was commissioned surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, New York State Militia, and on the 6th of June left with his regiment for three months' service in Virginia. He was mustered out of the United States service on the 7th of October, owing to sickness, and he returned to New York, sick with the Chickahominy fever, contracted in the swamps bordering the Monocacy river. In 1876 he served as one of the judges in the photographic section of the Centennial Exhibition. Already, in 1875, Dr. Draper had been elected a member of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*. In 1877 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and in the same year was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1879 he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1881 the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston enrolled his name among the list of its associate fellows. In 1882 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws almost simultaneously from the University of Wisconsin, and from his *alma mater*, the University of the City of New York.

In the fall of 1882, Dr. Draper, as had been his custom for many years previous, went for a few weeks' hunting in the Rocky Mountains, with his friends, Generals Marcy and Whipple, of the United States army. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, a capital shot, and entered upon the chase with much relish. When above timber line, however, early in October, they encountered a blinding snow storm with intense cold, and were obliged to camp without shelter. On October 25, Dr. Draper reached New York, in indifferent health. Heavy labors, subsequent to a reception he was to give in mid November to members of the National Academy of Science, further taxed his vitality, and when seized with a premonitory chill while at the reception referred to, he had not sufficient strength to combat the attack, which was later pronounced to be double pleuritis. On the Sunday following pericarditis developed, and he died at four o'clock on

the morning of Monday, the 20th of November, 1882. Viewed from whatever standpoint, the life of Dr. Henry Draper appears as successful as it was honest and pure. His devotion to science was supreme; to him no labor was too severe, no sacrifice too great, if by it he could approach nearer the exact truth. Dr. Draper's abilities, too, were many-sided. He was eminent in astronomy, in physics, in chemistry, and in physiology. He possessed exceptional skill, as the wonderfully accurate mountings of his telescopes abundantly proved. Moreover, he was quite as distinguished as a teacher as he was a scientific investigator. In his laboratory he was keen, thorough, and impartial, while at the same time considerate and helpful, ever striving to encourage honest endeavor and to assist the earnest worker. As a business man, he is said to have had no superior in New York City. A trustee of the estate of his wife's father, he conclusively established his capability as a man of business, and as an administrator. In social life he was brilliant, entertaining, companionable; made life-long friends often at first contact by his charm of manner. Dr. Draper's published papers were not many, but there can be no doubt that had he not been stricken in the midst of innumerable projected investigations, the world would have been enriched with many more contributions of his to its scientific literature. His published papers on scientific questions, twenty-four in number, were contributed to the journals of scientific societies of this and other countries.

To indicate the esteem in which Dr. Draper was held by his *confreres* in science, the following passage may be quoted from an excellent notice of him written by Professor Young, of Princeton:

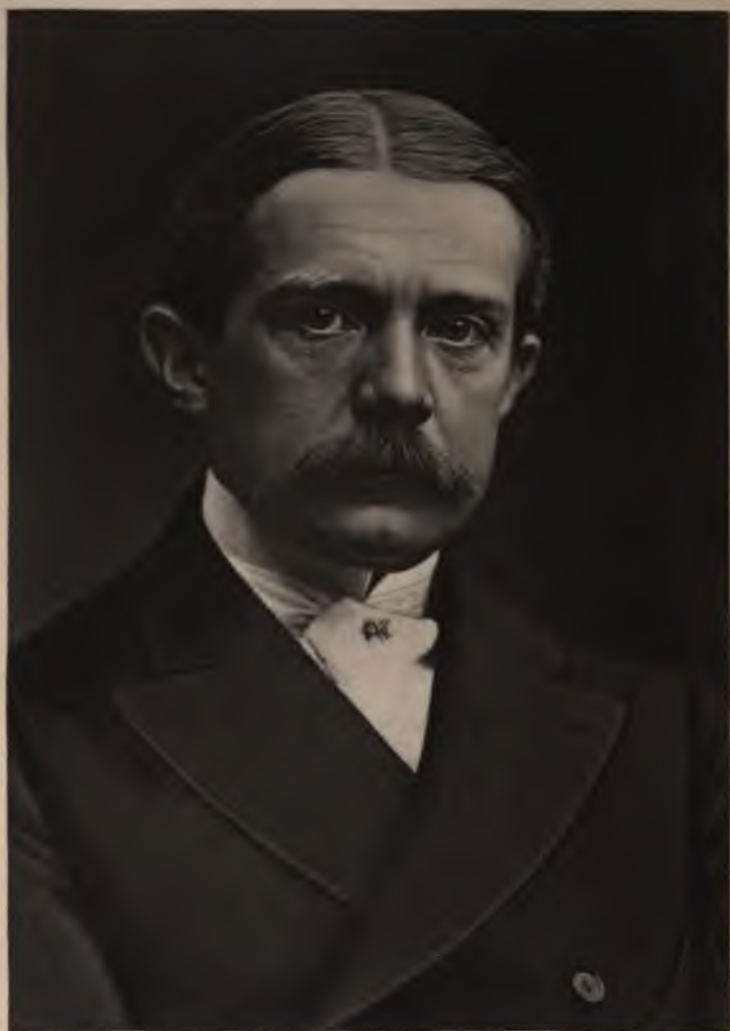
In person he was of medium height, compactly built, with a pleasing address and a keen black eye which missed nothing within its range. He was affectionate, just, noble and generous; a thorough gentleman with a quick and burning contempt for all shams and meanness; a friend most kind, sympathetic, helpful and brotherly; genial, wise, and witty in conversation; clear-headed, prudent, and active in business; a man of the most refined intellectual tastes and qualities; a lover of art and also of manly sports, especially the hunt; of such manual skill that no mechanic in the city could do finer work than he; in the pursuit of science, able, indefatigable, indomitable, sparing neither time, labor, nor expense. Excepting his early death, Dr. Draper was a man fortunate in all things; in his vigorous physique, his delicate senses, and skillful hand; in his birth and education; in his friendships, and especially in his marriage, which brought to him not only wealth, and all the happiness which naturally comes of a lovely, true-hearted, and faithful wife, but also a most unusual companionship and intellectual sympathy in all his favorite pursuits. He was fortunate in the great resources which lay at his disposal, and in the wisdom to manage and use them well; in the subjects he chose for his researches, and in the complete success he invariably attained.

It was in 1867 that Dr. Draper married Mary Anna, the accomplished daughter of Courtlandt Palmer, of New York City. She brought to Dr. Draper, in addition to love and companionship in science, a very considerable fortune, which enabled him to pursue his experiments without distraction on financial reasons. Money, however, was of little moment to Dr. Draper, save in its bearing on the science to which he had devoted his life. Unfortunately there were

no children born to the marriage, no son in whom might have been born the genius to continue and develop the scientific problems projected by his father, as did Henry Draper those of his distinguished father, Professor J. W. Draper.

Born in Dr. John W. Draper nephew of Dr. Henry Draper, and grandson of Professor J. W. Draper, a goodly measure of their brilliance has been manifested though his inclination has drawn him to the science of medicine and surgery, instead of to that of astronomy. In this article we can only briefly state his achievements, which have been many and substantial in a life of considerable activity, utility and note. He was born in New York City, August 21, 1871, his mother having been Virginia, daughter of Professor J. W. Draper, and sister of Dr. Henry Draper. His primary education was obtained at the grammar school of the University of the City of New York, from whence he proceeded to Waltham (Mass.) High School, his father, who was a Doctor of Divinity in active ministry, having moved to Waltham, Massachusetts. John W. Draper graduated at the Waltham High School in the year 1890, and for the two years immediately following studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Then, in 1892, he advanced to Harvard University, at which institution he graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1895. Having decided upon medicine as the field of activity most to his liking, he returned to New York City, where he attended the lectures of the medical school of the University of the City of New York. In 1898 he was graduated with distinction and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereupon, he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in New York City, and in the intervening eighteen years has grown very solidly into the goodwill, respect and confidence of his medical confreres, as well as of his patients. Since obtaining his degree, he has held many appointments of importance at leading medical schools and hospitals, some of which are mentioned below.

In 1900-1901 he was Instructor in Histology at the New York University Medical School; he was Instructor in Operative Surgery at the New York Polyclinic School and Hospital, during the years 1900-1902; he has been assistant orthopedic surgeon at the Bellevue Hospital (out-patient department); he has been Instructor in Surgery at the Surgical Research Laboratory, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University); and director of the Laboratory of Surgical Research, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, 1909-1912; Assistant in Surgery and Director of the Laboratory of Surgical Research, New York University Medical College, 1913. His literary contributions to the professional journals, and to other channels, whereby medical knowledge and research passes into publication, have been many. He is the author of "Surgical Differentials," a much appreciated work. He takes great interest in the affairs of the professional societies of which he is a member. These are: American Medical Association; New York State Medical Society; Society Experimental Medicine; New York Academy of Medicine, of which he



Frederick H. H. H.

is a fellow. His marriage was on June 12, 1901, at Shirley, Massachusetts, to Alice Hortense Pray.

FORBES HAWKES, Bachelor of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, well-known New York City specialist in gynæcology and abdominal surgery, an able writer, consulting surgeon to several leading institutions, and for many years a prominent educator, was born in New York City, August 25, 1865, the son of Wootton Wright and Eliza (Forbes) Hawkes, the former a prominent attorney of New York City.

Forbes Hawkes received the major portion of his early education in Europe, attending schools principally in France, his tuition commencing in the government *lysée* at Tours when he was six years of age, and later continued in Paris. Subsequently for a short time he was at a private school in Marburg, Germany. When sixteen years of age he returned to his native country, and was prepared for college in New Haven, Connecticut. He then entered Yale University, for the arts and letters course, graduating successfully in the class of 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, whereupon he closed his academic studies, and having an inclination to medicine, he matriculated in 1887 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, and entered earnestly upon a four-year course of medical study, which resulted in his receiving the medical degree when he graduated in 1891.

So that he might gain further practical knowledge of surgery, Dr. Hawkes, for the first six months after his graduation in medicine, acted as substitute interne in the surgical division of various New York City hospitals; he then went to Europe for a post-graduate course in surgery at several of the European centres of medicine. He attended surgical clinics at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Vienna, Austria, and gained valuable knowledge by his observations at hospitals of these cities. Returning to New York City, he was, in 1893, appointed surgical interne of the Presbyterian Hospital; he remained there for a full two-year course, and during this time he studied and practiced in both the surgical and medical divisions. In 1895 Dr. Hawkes established himself in office at No. 42 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, for the general practice of surgery, at which address he maintained his office for sixteen years, removing in 1911 to No. 124 East Sixty-fifth Street, which is his present address.

During the twenty-seven years of his successful practice in New York City he has accepted many important hospital appointments. In 1896 he became surgical registrar to the Presbyterian Hospital, with which institution he has since remained continuously connected in official capacity, his present position therein being that of associate visiting surgeon; he became assistant surgeon to Trinity Hospital, attending surgeon to the DeMilt Dispensary, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, later becoming attending surgeon to the Trinity Hospital. For many years he has been consulting surgeon to the Nassau Hospital of Long Island, and to St. Joseph's Hospital;

and he is associate surgeon of the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, and consulting surgeon to the Volunteer Hospital. As an instructor in surgery, Dr. Hawkes has had long association with medical schools of the city; his first appointment was in 1895, when he became Instructor of Anatomy and Operative Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; later he became Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Operative Surgery at that school. Dr. Hawkes has also been chief of the surgical clinic of the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, and in his early days of connection with New York medicine was surgical assistant at the Vanderbilt Clinic.

Dr. Hawkes is a ready writer, and has made many important contributions to medical literature. Among his published articles on professional subjects are: "Report of Sixty-Six Cases of Appendicitis," published in the *Presbyterian Hospital Report* of 1897; "Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," in collaboration with Dr. McCosh, published in *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, May, 1897; "Inflammation of the Bursa Gastrocnemio-Semimembranosa," *Annals of Surgery*, July, 1899; "Hysterectomies," *Presbyterian Hospital Report*, 1895; "Subphrenic Abscesses," "Functional Results in Old Fractures and Dislocations in Children," and "Recording and Classification of Surgical Histories," all of which appeared in the *Presbyterian Hospital Report* of 1900; "Suprapubic and Submucous Prostatectomy," *Post-Graduate*, February, 1900; "The Question of Operation in Appendicitis," *New York Medical Journal*, January 12, 1901; "Volvulus Following Appendicitis," "Calculus of the Right Ureter," "Cases of Multiple Exostoses," all of which appeared in the *Presbyterian Hospital Report* of 1902.

In addition to his election to a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Forbes Hawkes has membership in the following medical organizations of the country: The American Academy of Medicine; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society; the New York Surgical Society; the New York Urological Society; the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York; the Society of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Surgery. He also belongs to the Alumni Society of the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. Socially, he belongs to the Union, the University and Piping Rock clubs; is a member of the St. Nicholas Society and of the Order of the Cincinnati. During the war he was surgeon to the Medical Advisory Board, Columbia group.

JOHN CRONYN, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.—One of the foremost physicians of Western New York, Dr. Cronyn, until his death, held high and honorable position in Buffalo, that city being the scene of his American practice. He was born in Ireland, not far from the city of Cork, in 1827, the youngest son of David and Mary (Carney) Cronyn, and died in Buffalo, New York, February 11, 1898.

He learned to read, and received his first lessons in Latin from his father, who also taught him Irish. After his father's death he

was sent to school at the North Monastery, Cork. In 1837 he came with his mother to America and lived for several years in Thornhill, near Toronto. In 1845 he began his medical studies in Kings' College, later the medical department of the University of Toronto, being at the same time employed as apothecary in the Toronto Insane Asylum, where he spent in that capacity more than five years. In hours spared from his duties and the study of medicine he continued his course in the Classics and English literature at Knox College, under private tutorship. During the terrible epidemic of typhus, or "Emigrant Fever" as it was called, of 1847, Mr. Cronyn did notable service in the tents and hospital, where he was one of the clinical clerks, and one of the very few among physicians and students who escaped the plague. In 1850 he passed his examinations with high honors, and won several prizes, but was debarred from his degree on account of the *Test Oath*, which required candidates to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. Being a Catholic, this, he of course refused to take, but went before the Provincial Licensing Board and was admitted to practice. When a few years later the colony acquired control of its own educational establishments one of the first acts of the Canadian Parliament was to remove all sectarian restrictions. Mr. Cronyn immediately went up for his degrees, writing for the M.D., a thesis which won the Chancellor's prize, a special distinction as, although founded years before, that prize was then for the first time given.

Shortly before the close of his examinations Dr. Cronyn had received a very flattering invitation to settle in New Orleans. He had been offered also a position in the East India company, and a partnership with one of his professors, the elder Dr. King. While considering a choice he went temporarily, at the request of Dr. Widmer, president of the Provincial Board and Nestor of the profession in Toronto, to the village of Fort Erie, whence a petition for a physician had been sent. Entering at once upon an extensive practice, both in Fort Erie and the counties adjoining, he was soon persuaded to remain.

In the fall of the same year, 1850, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Renfrey) Willoughby, of Toronto.

He was for some time Reeve of Fort Erie and was also Superintendent of Schools in the township. In 1859 Dr. Cronyn moved to Buffalo. He became a member of the Erie County Medical Society, of which he was several times president. His private practice was very large and for nearly forty years he was on the staff of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, first as surgeon and then as physician-in-chief. During eight of his twenty odd years of surgeon's service he was also Marine Surgeon for the port of Buffalo. He was for several years president of the board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital.

He was a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Association, of which he was one year president, and an honorary member of the Ontario Medical Association. In

1872 Dr. Cronyn went to Europe for a much needed rest. Always solicitous for the honor of his profession and anxious for a higher standard of medical education, he welcomed the opportunity to advance both, when, in 1883, the Medical Department of Niagara University was established, Dr. Cronyn becoming professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and president of the faculty. In 1888 Niagara University conferred upon him the degree Ph.D. and in 1893 that of LL.D.

Dr. Cronyn was always a student and abreast of all modern discovery and initiative, very often ahead of it, indeed. Much that was claimed as modern, his wide reading enabled him to prove very ancient.

Beyond a few addresses and some clinical notes, written in the earliest years of his practice, he published nothing, although for many years he had kept copious records of his observations and had hoped to gather them in book form. The duties of his daily routine as general practitioner were, however, too numerous and exacting to allow him the necessary leisure for authorship. He read the best of what other scholars of the profession wrote, but his great task remained always at the bedside; he was pre-eminently the "family doctor," and to the end of his life the ideal, skillful and "beloved physician."

Dr. Cronyn was survived by his wife and children—two sons, the elder a physician, and four daughters.

JOHAN L. C. CRONYN, M.D., of Buffalo, New York, was born in 1853, son of the late John and Elizabeth Renfrey (Willoughby) Cronyn. He graduated from the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, in 1876, and is engaged in general practice in Buffalo, with office at No. 49 Franklin Street.

SAMUEL LLOYD, M.D., (Princeton University, 1882; University of Vermont, 1884; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 1885), began practice in New York in 1884, in which year also he was licensed to practice in New Jersey.

Since beginning his career, Dr. Lloyd has enjoyed a large and successful private practice, in addition to which he has filled many important professional appointments connected with public and private institutions in this and other states, among which may be enumerated the following: Visiting surgeon, Randall's Island Hospitals for about seven years; surgeon-in-chief to Lebanon Hospital; visiting surgeon to St. Francis' Hospital until November, 1911, in which year he became a member of the consulting board; Professor of Surgery, New York Post-Graduate Medical School; attending surgeon at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Babies' Ward; consulting surgeon at the following hospitals: Italian, and St. Francis', New York; St. Mary's, Orange, New Jersey; Benedictine, Kingston, New York; Special Professor of Surgery, Army Medical School, Washington,

D. C., since 1913; and fellow of American College of Surgeons. Also: First lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States. In addition to the foregoing, Dr. Lloyd holds membership in the following: New York State Society, New York County Society, American Medical Association, Academy of Medicine, Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital, Alumni of Post-Graduate Hospital, Alumni of University of Vermont, New York Alumni Association, of which he was president in 1911. Dr. Lloyd is a member of the Princeton Club, New Canaan, Connecticut; Country Club, Physician's Mutual Aid Association, and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.

Dr. Lloyd has contributed largely to medical literature, and is the author of the following: "Four Cases of Tumors in the Region of the Sternum," 1886; "Bright's Disease as a Complication of Surgical Procedures," 1887; "Laminectomy," 1891; "Laminectomy for Pott's Disease," 1892; "Removal of a Syringe Nozzle from the Bladder under Cocaine," 1892; "Tubercular Lymphangitis," 1892; "Gangrene," 1894; "Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore," 1895; "Aseptic Surgery and its Application to Private Practice," 1896; "Hydatids of the Back," 1896; "The Radical Cure of Hernia in Children," 1897; "Practical Exposition of the X-Ray in Medicine and Surgery," 1898; "Achillo-Bursitis Anterior (Achillodynia)," 1898; "Total Excision of the Fibula for Sarcoma," 1898; "Cancer of the Breast," 1899; "Simple Fractures about the Elbow Joint and their Treatment," 1900; "The Present Status of Spinal Surgery," 1900; "Results of So-Called Conservative Treatment of Appendicitis," 1900; "Appendicitis," 1900; "Pyonephrosis," 1901; "An X-Ray Study of the Causes of Disability following Fractures involving the Elbow Joint," 1901; "Clinical Cases of Gas-Poisoning," 1902; "The Surgery of the Spine," 1902; "McGraw's Method of Gastro-Enterostomy," 1902; "The Technic of McGraw's Method of Gastro-Enterostomy," 1903; "Abdominal Incision for Tuberculosis Peritonitis with a New and Original Method of Treatment," 1905; "Gastro-Enterostomy for Acute Ulceration of the Stomach," 1905; "The Surgical Significance of Jaundice," 1906; "The Therapy of Carcinoma," 1906; "Fracture Dislocation of the Spine," 1907; "Surgical Treatment of Empyema," 1907; "Surgical Treatment of Unresolved Pneumonia," 1907; a series of papers reporting and establishing an absolutely original procedure for making surgical operations upon the lung possible and safe; "Surgical Treatment of Chronic Bright's Disease," 1912; "Surgical Treatment of Chronic Nephritis," 1912; "Address to the Graduating Class of the Army Medical School," Washington, D. C., 1912; "Some Unusual Surgical Conditions in the Abdomen," 1912.

Dr. Lloyd married, and has three children, Elizabeth Armstrong, Adele Augustine, and Samuel (4). The family now has its home at No. 12 West 50th Street, in the City of New York, where Dr. Lloyd also maintains his office.

CHARLES NICOLL BANCKER CAMAC, of New York City, was born in Philadelphia, August 6, 1868, the son of William and Ellen (McIlvaine) Camac. He went to the public schools, and at private schools was prepared for college, entering in 1889 the University of Pennsylvania, and receiving his Bachelor's degree in arts. He then entered the medical department of the University, and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then went abroad and pursued post-graduate courses in the hospitals of London, registering as a student at Guy's Hospital in that city. The four years, from 1895 to 1899, were spent in London at Oxford University, and as assistant resident-physician at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Later he was appointed Instructor in Physiology at the University of Pennsylvania and Instructor in Clinic Pathology at Johns Hopkins University.

Since 1897 Dr. Camac has been in practice in New York City, the early part of that time having been devoted largely to research and educational work. In 1899 he was appointed director of the Laboratory of Clinical Pathology and chief of the Medical Clinic of Cornell University. In 1905 he was appointed Lecturer in Clinical Medicine and in 1899 advanced to Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell. The next year he relinquished his appointment and took the position of Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, which he has held to the present time. Dr. Camac has not held many hospital appointments during his connection with New York City, his educational work and practice completely filling his time. Since 1898 he has been physician to the New York City Hospital, but in 1916 he resigned this position to take the medical directorship of Gouverneur Hospital, New York City, being at the same time appointed consulting physician to the New York City Hospital. Dr. Camac has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals and systems. Some of the more important of these are: "Gall Bladder Complications of Typhoid Fever," "Cord Lesions in Pernicious Anæmia," "Human Trypanosomiasis," and "Dental Sepsis in Its Relation to the System," and "A Report upon the Outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the City of Ottawa," the latter being prepared for the Canadian Government, Committee on Conservation, in an effort for Federal Control of Health Regulations. One work entitled "Epoch-making Contributions to Medicine, Surgery and the Allied Sciences," which was published in 1907, was a comprehensive survey, and was the result of much painstaking labor. Dr. Camac was also the compiler and editor of "Counsels and Ideals from the Writings of William Osler," a work of high literary quality. This was published in 1905 and has passed through four impressions.

In 1915 Dr. Camac offered his services in the military hospitals in Europe. He visited England, France and Belgium, observing the methods employed in seventeen different hospitals in these countries, and serving for a short time in an English hospital and in "the Ocean Ambulance" in Flanders. In 1916 he was chairman of the Physicians,

Surgeons and Dentists Fund of the United States for the relief of the smaller hospitals in France. In 1917 he joined the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army, being commissioned as First Lieutenant. He served in the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and in the School of Gas Defence of the School of Arms, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from which he was appointed Instructor in Gas Defence in the United States army. In September, 1917, he was promoted to major and assigned as Chief of the Medical Service, General Hospital, No. 6, Fort McPherson, Georgia, a hospital of 2,000 beds, where he served from October, 1917, to January, 1919. At this post he was also appointed director of the School of Gas Defence, and director of the Officers' Training School. In September, 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and in January, 1919, was appointed Chief of the Medical Service, General Hospital No. 38, Eastview, New York, which position he at present holds.

To enter the military service Dr. Camac relinquished the practice of medicine in New York City, being at the time Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, director of the medical service of Gouverneur Hospital, New York City, and consulting physician to the New York City Hospital. In 1919 he was appointed by the governor of the State of New York honorary delegate to the Atlantic Congress for a League of Nations.

Dr. Camac belongs to the following medical and professional organizations: Association of American Physicians; the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the American Medical Association; the New York County Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine. He also belongs to the University Club of New York City.

DR. WILLIAM J. MEYER and his equally distinguished father, Dr. Franz Bernard Meyer, dedicated their lives to the amelioration of human suffering, but Dr. Meyer, Sr., owing to injuries received in the "Draft Riots" in New York during the Civil War, was incapacitated from further service as a surgeon. Dr. Meyer, Jr., however, since his graduation from Bellevue Medical College in 1895, has been continuously in practice, attaining remarkable success, particularly in surgery, a branch of the profession in which he has specialized for the past fifteen years.

Dr. Franz Bernard Meyer was born in Germany, and there received his degree in medicine from Heidelberg University in 1857 or 1858. Shortly after he came to the United States, where he practiced surgery in New York City until the serious injury above referred to. After recovery he was unable to pursue a professional career, but receiving a federal appointment to the Treasury Department, accepted the position, which he capably filled until his death in 1909, a period lacking but one year of a complete half century. He married Margaret Fitzpatrick, born in Ireland.

Dr. William Joseph Meyer, son of Dr. Franz Bernard and Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Meyer, was born in New York City, June 20, 1874. He finished the courses of study prescribed for the pupils of public school No. 35, going thence to St. Francis Xavier's College, receiving the Bachelor's degree, class of 1891. He chose his father's profession, medicine, entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College and was graduated M.D., class of 1895. After receiving his degree, Dr. Meyer practiced in New York City until 1897, and then was compelled to leave the city on account of his health. He sought the milder climate of the State of Kentucky, and there practiced until 1900, regaining his former good health. In 1900 he came north and located at White Plains, New York, where he has since been continuously in practice.

He pursued a course of general practice until 1901, when he began the special practice of surgery, his time now being entirely devoted to that branch of his profession. He is considered an expert in surgery and medico-legal practice and is often engaged in that capacity. He has had an extensive hospital and medical college experience, having been interne at Bellevue and Gouverneur hospitals, assistant surgeon at DeWitt Dispensary, New York City, nine years demonstrator and lecturer in surgery at Fordham University, school of medicine, New York City. In July, 1911, he instituted and opened at Nos. 147 and 149 South Lexington avenue, White Plains, New York, Dr. Meyer's Private Hospital, of which he is proprietor, director and attending surgeon.

This hospital, made almost a necessity by the demands of Dr. Meyer's large private practice, has been planned and located in quarters large enough to receive the patients of others and is open night and day to all reputable physicians who are privileged to use it as their own, the only provision being that the medical director shall be communicated with in advance. In equipping his hospital Dr. Meyer, through his own experience, was able to decide upon the best instruments and mechanism demanded by medical or surgical science. An X-ray room presents advantage for diagnosis or treatment; sanitation, ventilation and safety meet every modern requirement; and while twelve rooms and eight ward beds are for private patients, the established rule of the institution is that its doors are open to everybody at all times. Emergency cases are always received, and whenever circumstances prevent patients paying the established rates the medical director promptly meets the conditions and a worthy patient is admitted.

Dr. Meyer is the author of "Syphilis as a Communicable Disease," "Simple Destocia and its Remedies," and of other articles enriching the literature of his profession. He is a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine, New York City, the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, the Police Society of the County of Westchester, the Physicians Mutual Benefit Association, is past esteemed leading knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Catholic Club of New York City.

He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics a Republican. While in Covington, Kentucky, he was city physician, and is now physician and surgeon to the Westchester County Jail.

Dr. Meyer married, September 15, 1902, at White Plains, Philipina Schappert, of New York City, daughter of John Schappert, born in Germany, and his wife, Teresa (Ludwig) Schappert, born in New York City. Dr. and Mrs. Meyer have three children: Frank John, born October 4, 1904, Teresa Margaret, May 22, 1908, William Joseph (2), October 1, 1910.

MILTON CORWIN CONNER. An honored citizen of Middletown, Orange county, New York, born within six miles of the town, September 6, 1853, Dr. Milton Corwin Conner might well rest content with the results of his thirty-five years of consistent, conscientious, careful, and highly successful medical practice. He has lived in the vicinity of Middletown practically the whole of his life, the only substantial periods of non-residence having been those embraced in his years of studentship, and he has well-merited the general esteem in which he is held.

His elementary education was obtained at the District School of Millsburgh, from which he advanced to the Wallkill Academy (now Middletown High School). He then entered Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, which higher education was supplemented by a further period of classical study at Cazenovia Seminary, so that Milton Corwin Conner was well-grounded in general knowledge before he started his special study of medicine. That his choice of a career in medicine was encouraged by the example set him by his brother, the late Dr. L. Connor (who at that time had already established himself in good practice in the city of Detroit) is possible, for it was to his brother at Detroit that Milton Corwin went after leaving Cazenovia Academy, and it was to his brother's guidance and tutelage that he owed his initiation into medical science. Under his brother's interested and capable tuition, Milton Corwin pursued his studies at Detroit with determination and diligence, and matriculated in the Detroit Medical College of Detroit. It had been his intention to take the full course at Detroit Medical College, but after having attended its lectures for two years, a change in the faculty of the college decided him to change also, and proceed at once to New York City, there to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This he did, and passed two years of studentship at that noted college, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1883. He would have graduated a year earlier, had he not unfortunately contracted small-pox, which malady made imperative an enforced period of inactivity and isolation from everything, including study. However, in graduating in the following year, his record was one that reflected strongly to his credit.

After having won his degree he proceeded to Middletown, and there, in July, 1883, opened office, and quickly gained the good opinion of

his fellow-practitioners and the confidence of Middletown people. Although he has been in general practice for over thirty years, and has had inside his own practice some opportunity to further his research in the line of medical science in which he felt specially adapted, he has nevertheless occupied a distinctive place among the medical specialists of the State. His research and experiments have been in the direction of abdominal surgery, and what he lacked of time for his special study was balanced by his natural aptitude, logical reasoning and intelligent understanding of the subject. Dr. Milton C. Conner has the distinction of having been the first of all New York medical men now in practice to successfully treat abdominal troubles by surgical operation. His continued success in these special cases brought him into increasing prominence and practice, as well as recognition in many distant parts of the State, and he became a recognized State authority in abdominal surgery. He has also devoted largely to the understanding of eye and ear surgery, and has performed many delicate operations.

Dr. Conner has been faithful in his recognition of professional and fraternal affiliations. The Orange County Medical Association was organized largely through his efforts and in addition to membership in the American Medical Association, he has given time to the affairs of the New York State Medical Association in his work on the executive committee of the fifth district branch of the association. Dr. M. C. Conner is also a Mason of long standing, a member of Hoffman Lodge, Middletown, and Midland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

At different times he has entered enthusiastically and unselfishly into public affairs. He is a Republican of the intelligent, broad, progressive type, possessed of a mind open to consider whatever may be put forward as of possible benefit to the Republican party. In the civic affairs of his own town he has naturally taken much interest, and has actively assisted the administration in many offices, some of his municipal service having been: Three years as register of vital statistics; four years as health officer; one year as city physician; and terms as vice-president of the Board of Health, and the Department of Health.

In 1885, Dr. Conner married Francis Adelaide Cox, and her demise, which came in October, 1915, closed a long married life of mutual benefit.

Dr. Conner's father was Heseekiah Conner, who in his early manhood worked as a mason, but later turned to farming, owning an estate at Wallkill, New York State, where most of his seven children were born. He was twice married, his first wife having been Rhoda Buil, by whom he had the following children: Ralph, who graduated as a lawyer; and Andrew. Heseekiah Conner's second marriage was to Caroline Corwin, whom he married in 1840, and who became the mother of five of his children: Olivia; Laertus, who attained distinction as a medical specialist in the city of Detroit, Michigan; Wellington; Alice; and Milton Corwin, the subject of this article.

WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, M.D., born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 18, 1849, was the son of Henry and Henrietta (Melville) Bull. Dr. Bull came of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the State. The progenitor of the line was a Henry Bull, who bought the island of Aquidneck from the Indians and settled thereon, becoming twice governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Down through the centuries since that day distinguished service to the State and Nation has been a characteristic of the family.

Born in a family of comfortable circumstances and high social rank, the early life of Dr. Bull was one of struggle, not as is so commonly the case with the trials of poverty and repression, but with the temptations of wealth, place and easy opportunity. There was in him, however, that something precious and incorruptible which carries the noblest spirits past whatever difficulties lie about their path. He had inherited the best in the old Puritan blood, and his life showed from beginning to end the undeviating pursuit of an ideal followed relentlessly and unsmirched by any mean and selfish ambitions.

He took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1869, and then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, carrying on at the same time his studies for his Master's degree at Harvard. In 1872 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the former institution, his thesis entitled "Perityphilitis" gaining the prize awarded by the faculty for the best in his class, and at the same time won the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard.

From the outset, surgery had attracted his preference, a choice which may have been in part due to the influence of his perceptor, Dr. Henry B. Sands, one of the most accomplished surgeons of his generation. In accordance with the custom of his profession, Dr. Bull secured an internship at Bellevue Hospital, and served out a term of a year and a half. Armed with the questions raised by his experience here, the young man then went to Europe to observe the methods used in foreign hospitals. He came back stocked with new ideas and with the inspiration of having seen some of the best work done by the great operating surgeons of Europe. In his physical endowment he was singularly fortunate. Tall, strong, and well-built, his every movement was sure and gentle. His nerves and muscles seemed of steel, and his mere presence inspired confidence and courage.

On his return from abroad in 1875, he settled down to practice in New York, and there lived for thirty-three years, taking as time went on more and more burdens on his shoulders,—the twofold burden of a great physician of relieving suffering humanity, and that of handing on the torch of knowledge to the younger men who must take up his work. For two years he was in charge of a public dispensary, going from there in 1877 to take command at the Chamber Street Hospital where he remained eleven years. It was while there that he performed the laparotomy which gave him his first fame as a daring and successful innovator. Prior to this, gunshot wounds

in the abdomen were practically always fatal. But an autopsy upon a woman who died from this cause after she had been brought into the hospital led him to believe that she might have been saved. When soon after, a man suffering from a similar wound was brought to him, he made an incision, took out and mended the intestine and replaced it. The operation was entirely successful, and though it is now of common occurrence it was then a new departure and marked an epoch, paving the way for others. In connection with his rapidly growing private practice, and his work at Chambers Street Hospital, he became assistant demonstrator in anatomy in 1879 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and here at his old *alma mater* he rapidly made his way through all grades from assistant demonstrator to demonstrator in 1880, and from Adjunct Professor in 1883 to Full Professor of Surgery in 1888.

The record of his services to other institutions is a long one—positions which were no empty titles, but which were won and kept by the recognition of his colleagues of painstaking, courageous, and unflagging labor. He was a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital (1880-84; 1888-89), and was on the staff of New York Hospital (1883-1900). In 1900 he became surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital. Besides these he had connections with Manhattan Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, and the New York Cancer Hospital, now the General Memorial Hospital, and with the Orthopedic Hospital. He was also one of the surgeons in charge at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and was also consulting surgeon to the Newport (Rhode Island) Hospital.

It was while he was at St. Luke's that he performed the operation for appendicitis which was the pioneer in this country. A Captain Edward Temple Rose, of London, a man of some prominence, was told that he had appendicitis and that the only two men who could do anything for him were Dr. Billroth, of Vienna, and Dr. Bull, of New York. Captain Rose came to New York and Dr. Bull operated upon him, removing the vermiform appendix and being completely successful. This gained him new reputation with the discerning public, and still greater praise from the men of his own profession. But with all these successes and honors, the essential modesty and simplicity of the man remained untouched. One is reminded of the touchstone suggested by Kipling for testing a real man:

If you can talk with crowds nor lose your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you but none too much.

And the most impartial judgment would admit that by this as well as by higher standards he would always stand out as a marked man.

In the latter part of his life Dr. Bull became widely-known as a cancer specialist, and he was one of the great number of investigators who hoped by a serum injection to check the ravages of the scourge. For a time it was believed that his serum derived from

erysipelas would prove of value as a remedy, but continued tests finally decided against this as against all other remedies of this most terrible of diseases.

It was one of the tragedies of fate that this man who had done so much to alleviate the sufferings of others should be called to travel the same dark road. In April, 1908, he was found to have an abscess in a gland of the neck, and in a few weeks its malignant character became apparent. Though no one knew better than he that he was a doomed man, he fought bravely to the end for life and for all that life meant for a man like him, dying February 22, 1909.

In the midst of his arduous labors, Dr. Bull found time to contribute to the medical journals. Among these articles were: "Remarkable Cases of Fracture," 1878; "Notes on Cases of Hernia, which have Relapsed after Operation," 1891; "On Three Cases of Pylorotomy with Gastroenterostomy," 1891. He was a fellow of the American Surgical Association, and a member of a number of other bodies in his own profession. On the social side he was a member of the University, Grolier, Racquet and Tennis clubs.

The circumstances of the acquaintance which led up to his marriage with Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., daughter-in-law of the well-known statesman, have a romantic interest. She was Mary Nevins, daughter of Colonel Richard Nevins, for twenty-five years the owner and editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, published at Columbus. She was in the midst of a course of training in the use of her very wonderful voice when she was stricken with rheumatism. Her case was pronounced hopeless by the doctors, and she was told that she was to be a cripple for life. Dr. Bull, becoming interested in her case, cured her and an attachment sprang up which resulted in their marriage, May 30, 1893.

PAUL ZOTIQUE HEBERT, M.D. From Normandy, France, came the paternal ancestors of Dr. Hebert, his maternal line, French colonists in Quebec, from Charente, France. He is the son of Paul and Delphine (Dore) Hebert, his Hebert ancestors settling in Acadia, now Nova Scotia.

Paul Zotique Hebert was born May 25, 1849, in St. Constant, Quebec, Canada, and on August 8, 1874, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Whitehall, Washington county, New York. He was educated at St. Constant, Quebec, Canada; Champlain, New York; and McGill University, Montreal. On August 4, 1868, he was awarded a diploma, No. 2874, from the bureau of examiners of Montreal, that diploma allowing him to teach all subjects taught in elementary schools under their jurisdiction. On February 2, 1869, he was awarded a diploma, No. 139, from the same authority, allowing him to teach in any model school over which they had jurisdiction. The examinations which brought him these diplomas were prepared for and passed while serving a medical apprenticeship under Dr. J. C. N. Hebert, of Montreal. He then matriculated at McGill University to qualify for the study of medicine and was graduated with

honors, March 28, 1872, Dr. William Osler being a classmate. Since that graduation Dr. Hebert has been awarded diplomas and degrees by the Royal College of Physicians of London, England, in 1879; College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Canada, March 16, 1912; and licenses to practice from the State of New York, February 21, 1912; State of Massachusetts, May 16, 1912; State of Rhode Island, May 16, 1912.

After he received his M.D. from McGill in 1872 Dr. Hebert began practice in Whitehall, New York, where he remained six years. The next year was passed in California, after which he located in London, England, where he successfully practised his profession for thirty-three years. In 1912 he located in New York City, where he is still in practice, and during the first fifteen years he engaged in the general practice of medicine. In 1884 a group of physicians and surgeons in London joined together to form the British Gynæcological Society and he was made one of the foundation fellows of that society. From that time he became more and more a specialist in gynæcology. In London he had a great deal of hospital experience, particularly with the out-patient department of Soho Square Hospital and Samaritan Free Hospital for Women. In Canada he performed service for which he received two officers' certificates of military instruction at Montreal Military School, one dated April 20, 1868, the other May 18, 1869. He also has a certificate from the School of Gunnery, Montreal, dated August 4, 1869.

Dr. Hebert was special collaborator to the *British Gynæcological Journal* from 1900 to its withdrawal from publication in 1907. He is the author of "The Modern Doctrine of Bacteriology or the Germ Theory of Disease," 1899; "Killing off the Unfit and the Transmissibility of Acquired Characters," 1907. Among his many valuable contributions to the literature of his profession may be named: "Case of Spontaneous Expulsion in Shoulder Presentation," *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1872; "A Curious Inquest," *Ibid*; "Dilatation instead of Support of the Perineum," *British Medical Journal*, 1890; "Respiratory Complications of Influenza," *Ibid*; "Placenta in Twins," *British Gynæcological Journal*, 1890; "A New Electrode," *Ibid*; "Psychology of Dreams," *Journal of the Society of Physical Research*, November, 1897, to February, 1898; "Kraurosis of the Vulva," *British Gynæcological Journal*, 1900; "Discussion on the Transmissibility of Acquired Characters," *General Practitioner*, November and December, 1907; "Weismann's Cell Division Theory," *New York Medical Journal*, 1913; "Improvements in the Speculum," *Ibid*; "Salvarsan Treatment of Syphilis," *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1913, page 680; "Sodium Chloride in Bright's Disease," *American Medical Association Journal*, 1914, page 2305.

Dr. Hebert has devised various instruments or appliances which he used in his practice, three of which are herein described as being very valuable: (A) An intra uterine applicator with a syringe, at a time when operating was less in vogue, for reaching the cornua of the uterus from which a jet of soft ointment could be projected into

the Fallopian tube, or in some cases as in pyo-salpinx, for instance, when both ends of the tube were sealed up by protective inflammation, to apply in the uterine cornua an ointment, such as salicylic acid ointment, which would denude the surface and open the uterine end of the Fallopian tube through which the contents of the pyo-salpinx could be emptied, curing several cases in this way, especially chronic cases. (B) He has also devised a speculum for the circumscribed application of iodine to inflamed broad ligaments or other parts of the pelvic organs accessible through the vagina, and also one with perforations for excising papillomata or warts in the vagina. These were described in the *New York Medical Journal* of April 12, 1913, page 756. (C) Another appliance he devised at the time Dr. Apostoli was using his messy electrode of clay, was one made of thin wire gauze or tinsel cloth folded over a round piece of asbestos felt and soldered at the back, in the middle, with the connecting conductor. The back was then covered with soft velveteen and brought over the border and sewn so as to cover about one inch all around in front. To use the electrode a damp piece of felt was laid over the surface of the wire gauze to establish the connection between the wire gauze and the skin of the patient. Dr. Hebert is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Democratic Association of New York City. He resides at No. 455 West Forty-seventh Street, New York. He is unmarried.

CHARLES MCBURNEY, M.D., was born February 17, 1845, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His father, Charles McBurney, Sr., came to this country from Ireland, where he had been born of Scotch-Irish parentage, and while still a lad had engaged in mercantile pursuits. He had died while still comparatively young. Dr. McBurney's mother's name was Rosine Huton, and she came of New England ancestry, being descended on both the mother's as well as the father's side from old Colonial families.

He received his preparatory education in the Roxbury Latin School and in a private school in Boston, and in 1862 was admitted to Harvard College and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1866, and Master of Arts in 1869. In 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and immediately secured a position as surgical interne, winning a competition held for that purpose, for service at Bellevue Hospital, at that time the best-equipped institution of the kind in New York City. After eighteen months of this work, he spent two years in Europe, pursuing his surgical studies in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. In 1873 he returned to New York and immediately established himself in practice there, becoming associated the following year with Dr. George A. Petters, a connection which lasted until the older man retired from active practice about ten years later.

In 1873 he became assistant demonstrator of anatomy under Dr.

Henry B. Sands, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was subsequently demonstrator of anatomy for several years. From 1878 to 1880 he lectured upon the anatomy of the nerves, in 1882 was appointed lecturer upon operative surgery, and in 1889 Professor of Surgery. The increasing demands of his private and hospital practice compelled his resignation of the last position in 1894, but he continued his connection as Professor of Clinical Surgery, teaching in Roosevelt Hospital. He has been connected as attending or consulting surgeon with several of the most prominent hospitals in New York. He was made attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital in 1875, and to Bellevue Hospital about 1880, and consulting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital in 1886. In 1888, as the successor of Dr. Sands, he was placed in charge of the entire surgical service of Roosevelt Hospital. This selection, inspired as it was by his predecessor, who had himself established the service as the only continuous one in the city, and had made it pre-eminent, was a remarkable tribute to Dr. McBurney's character and professional attainments. Long before he resigned from it in 1900 it had become the most notable surgical service in the country. Speaking of his resignation, the *Medical Record* said editorially: "It is a duty as well as a pleasure to testify to the fidelity, the devotion, and skill he brought to the service, and to the brilliant results he has obtained. The service has become most notable. No other hospital in the city can show for the same period so important a list of operative cases and successes, and such noteworthy additions to therapeutics and methods. The fame of the hospital has spread, and its reputation has brought patients to it in constantly increasing numbers." On his resignation he was appointed consulting surgeon, but he soon resigned the position. He is now consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Orthopedic Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital, and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.

Dr. McBurney is a corresponding member of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the County Medical Society, of the Medical and Surgical Society, of the Practitioners' Society, and of the Roman Medical Society, and is a councillor of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His contributions to surgical literature have been numerous and important. The most notable have been in connection with the subject of appendicitis. Of these the one entitled "Experience with Early Operative Interference in Cases of Disease of the Vermiform Appendix," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, December 21, 1889, may fairly be said to have established the means of diagnosis and the character of the treatment, and to have given to America its admitted priority and pre-eminence in the matter. The presentation was so clear, the demonstration so complete that the general acceptance of his views was not even checked by the opposition and objections raised by a few of his colleagues. The prominence which he gave to the localized tenderness, to what has been since universally known as "McBurney's Point," brought a

ready means of diagnosis within the reach of all and has undoubtedly led to the saving of thousands of lives.

His other contributions upon the same subject were: "Appendicitis; the Indications for Early Laparotomy," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York, in February, 1891; "The Incision Made in the Abdominal Wall in Cases of Appendicitis, with a Description of a New Method of Operating," *Annals of Surgery*, July, 1894; "The Treatment of the Diffuse Form of Septic Peritonitis Occurring as a Result of Appendicitis," in the *Medical Record*, March 30, 1895. The chapters on "Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," in *System and Surgery*, and a "Surgery of the Vermiform Appendix," in *International Text-book of Surgery*. In "The Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia," *Medical Record*, March, 1889 he introduced the first really efficient operation for relief from the tyranny of the truss, and although it was superseded by Bassini's method, which appeared shortly afterwards, it deserves to be remembered as a successful attempt to accomplish what at that time was unattainable except in the slighter grades of the affection. His paper on "Dislocation of the Humerus, Complicated by Fracture at or near the Surgical Neck, with a New Method of Reduction," *Annals of Surgery*, April, 1894, and reprinted May, 1896, reported the successful use of a method for the relief of a condition which previously had been practically relegated to palliative measures. In "Removal of Biliary Calculi by the Duodenal Route," *Annals of Surgery*, 1898, he again gave to surgery an entirely new and effective operation. His interest in thorough, careful work is shown in the articles: "The Use of Rubber Gloves in Operative Surgery," *Annals of Surgery*, July, 1898; "Remarks Concerning the Practice of Aseptic Surgery," *New York Medical Journal*, March 22, 1902, and the chapter on "The Technique of Aseptic Surgery," in *International Text-book of Surgery*.

Dr. McBurney's professional work has been characterized throughout by thoroughness of preparation, soberness of judgment, minute care, attention to detail, manual skill in execution, and fidelity to the interests of his patients. These traits have won for him the confidence of his patients and respect of the profession to so high a degree that he is today more widely and favorably known throughout the land than any other surgeon. A striking instance of this universal regard was shown in the immediate and general favor with which the news was received that he had been called in consultation to the bedside of President McKinley. In addition his sincerity, his kindness, and his loyalty have surrounded him with a host of devoted friends.

DR. WISNER ROBINSON TOWNSEND, A.M., M.D., is a surgeon who has acquired a reputation in orthopedic work that ranks with the best in the country. He was born in Clifton, Richmond county, New York, August 5, 1866, the son of Wisner Helme and Emily Haywood (Kyle) Townsend. He is the ninth in descent from

the John Townsend who was the progenitor of the family in New England.

He received his preparatory education at the Charlier School in New York City, following this with the course in Columbia University from which he received in 1877 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His Master's degree in Arts was given him by the same institution three years later, in 1880. The latter year was also the date for his gaining at the hands of the College of Physicians and Surgeons his degree in medicine. He then entered Bellevue Hospital and served in the surgical division from April, 1880, until August, 1881. The following year Dr. Townsend went to South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and entered upon general practice. His stay there was not long, as he was appointed in 1888 to the post of assistant surgeon to the Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled; and he has remained there ever since that time, devoting himself to the orthopedic type of surgery. He has won the reputation among his professional brethren of being an exceedingly able man and a leading authority in his specialty, and recognition has come to him repeatedly in his election to important positions in the medical societies. He was president of the Bellevue Alumni Association (1892-93); president of the New York Orthopedic Society (1898-99); president of the Clinical Society (1899-1900); and in 1901 he was elected president of the New York Association of Railway Surgeons. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, in the New York State and County Medical Societies, and in the alumni associations of his college and hospital. In 1889 he was appointed clinical assistant at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and six years afterwards (1895) became its Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, the same year seeing his appointment as orthopedic surgeon at the French Hospital. Besides these positions he is also a consulting surgeon at Bayonne Hospital.

Dr. Townsend has been a large contributor to the literature of his profession, and his papers and articles in the medical journals have been ranked as valuable additions to the subjects in which he is so high an authority. These have found wide circulation among all interested in orthopedic surgery. Among them are the following: "A Statistical Paper on Club Foot," *Trans. of N. Y. State Med. Soc.*, in 1890; "Acute Arthritis of Infants," the *Amer. Jrnl. of the Med. Sci.*, Jan., 1890; "The Treatment of Flat Foot by Thomas' Method," *Jrnl. of the Amer. Med. Ass.*, Aug. 9, 1890; "Sprains of the Angle," the *Jrnl. of the Amer. Med. Ass.*, Aug. 1, 1891; "The Treatment of Abscesses of Potts' Disease," *Trans. of the Amer. Orthop. Ass.*, Sept. 1891; "The Necessity of Early Mechanical Treatment in Infantile Spinal Paralysis," *Med. Rec.*, Jan. 30, 1892; "The Treatment of Hip Disease," *N. Y. Med. Jrnl.*, Feb. 18, 1893; "Potts' Disease in the Adult," the *N. Y. Polyclinic*, Feb. 15, 1894; "The Treatment of Retropharyngeal Abscess, Due to Potts' Disease," *Amer. Med. Sur. Bulletin*, April 15, 1894; "Tubercular Disease of the Shoulder," the *N. Y. Med. Jrnl.*, Aug. 22, 1894; "The Diagnosis of Chronic



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Joint-Disease," *N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, May 25, 1895; "Treatment of Chronic Disease of the Ankle and Tarsus," the *N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, Aug. 22, 1896; "Acute Pneumococcus Infection—Death in Thirty Hours," the *N. Y. Polyclinic*, May 15, 1897; "Results of the Treatment of Rheumatic Fibrous Ankylosis by Brisemont Force," *Med. News*, Feb. 1, 1896; "The Symptoms of Hip Joint Disease," the *Med. Brief*, March, 1897; "Excision of the Hip," *Med. News*, June 26, 1897; "The Prevention of Deformity after the Excision of the Knee in Children," *N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, April 1, 1899; "Report of a Case of Hysteria, or Malingering," *Inter. Jnl. of Surg.*, Nov., 1899; "The President's Address," *Amer. Ortho. Ass.*, 1899, *Trans. of the Amer. Orth. Ass.*, 1899; "Review of the Second Edition Orthopedic Surgery by Bradford and Lovett," the *Amer. Jnl. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, Dec., 1899; the article on "Bone Syphilis in System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology," edited by Morrow; "Tendon Transplantation in the Treatment of Deformities of the Hand," *Med. News*, July 14, 1900; "The Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Knee Joint," *Jnl. of Amer. Med. Ass.*, Jan. 12, 1901; "The Correction of Deformities Following Ostitis of the Knee," *N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, Dec. 21, 1902.

Dr. Townsend married (first), February 9, 1887, Marguerite Zewald, daughter of Benjamin Zewald, of South Pittsburg, Tennessee; she died March 29, 1888. On April 27, 1893, Dr. Townsend married (second) Elizabeth McGunnegle Walker, daughter of Benjamin E. Walker, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have had two sons born to them, Walker Townsend, born January 26, 1894, and Wisner Robinson, Jr., born June 10, 1896. Dr. Townsend is a member of the University Club of New York City, and served as fleet surgeon to the Atlantic Yacht Club.

EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M.D., was born February 15, 1831, in Boston, Massachusetts, the son of William G. and Sally (Perley) Lambert. His father was a member of the firm of A. A. Lawrence & Company, commission merchants of Boston. The Lambert family is of old New England stock, the progenitor of the American branch having come to this country in 1639, in company with Dr. Robinson. The first American Lambert settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, becoming one of its first founders, and was at the time granted land, a portion of which is now in the possession of his descendant, Dr. Lambert. They were a vigorous and independent family and took an active part in the struggle for their country's freedom from the galling tyranny of the British king. The grandfather of Dr. Lambert fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and a Perley, his great-grandfather on his mother's side, also took part in these engagements, that also having been a leading family of the Colonial period.

At an early age Dr. Lambert was taken by his parents to live in Brooklyn, New York, and here he was sent to private schools. When he was thirteen years old the family returned to Boston, and in the

high schools of this place the young boy completed his preparatory education. He then started to work, obtaining a position as a shipping clerk in a dry goods store, part of the duties of which consisted in those days in building the fires. Dr. Lambert had decided to make medicine his career, and went to Northampton to complete his studies in preparation for college. He entered Yale University in 1851 as a sophomore, and in three years graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the office of Dr. Willard Parker and served as his assistant, attending at the same time the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from this institution in 1857 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served the required eighteen months as an interne in Bellevue Hospital and entered upon practice as a medical examiner. For a period he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy under Dr. Sands, and in 1862 was appointed attending physician at the De Milt Dispensary. He was for ten years the visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and for three years was attending physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Since 1859 he has been the medical examiner to the Equitable Life Insurance Company. During the ten years, from 1860 to 1870, he gave his professional services without remuneration to the indigent members of the Church of the Holy Communion.

Dr. Lambert holds membership in a number of the medical societies, among these being the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the County Medical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, and the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He also belongs to the Lawyers, the University, the Century, and the Yale clubs, and the college societies of Psi Upsilon and the Skull and Bones. He is a member of Broadway Tabernacle Church.

Dr. Lambert married, in September, 1858, Martha Waldron, a resident of Boston, but formerly of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and a member of one of the old Colonial families of the State. They are the parents of four sons and four daughters: Samuel W., Alexander, Adrian Van S., all physicians; Elliot C.; Mrs. W. D. Richards; Mrs. W. R. Barbour; Mrs. K. D. Cheney, Jr.; and Katharine.

ALEXANDER LAMBERT, M.D., was born in New York City, December 15, 1861, a son of Edward Wilberforce and Martha (Waldron) Lambert. His baccalaureate degree in arts was obtained from Yale University in 1884, and that in philosophy in the following year from the same institution. He then entered upon the study of his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1888. He then established himself in practice in New York City, and soon gained a reputation as a learned and reliable practitioner. He received the appointment as attending physician to Bellevue Hospital and to the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Hospital. He was also made consulting physician to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to the Perth Amboy (New Jersey) Hospital, to the Nyack

(New York), and to the Greenwich (Connecticut), hospitals. He is the Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College. He serves in the United States Army as first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, and of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. He is a trustee of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. His clubs are the Century, Yale, Columbia, Campfire, Boone and Crockett, Tourili Fish and Game (Quebec), and the Triple Island Gunning Club (Munden, Virginia).

Dr. Lambert married, in New York City, April 23, 1895, Ellen Waitestille Cheney.

EDWARD LELAND KELLOGG, M.D., a prominent physician and surgeon of New York, the number of whose institutional activities is legion, was born at Homer, in Cortland, New York, August 1, 1872, the son of William Alvan and Chloe Irene (Churchill) Kellogg. He was educated at the Homer Academy and was valedictorian of his class in 1891. Having decided upon medicine as his life work he then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1895, at which time he won the Harzen prize. For a year (1898-99) he served as interne at Bellevue Hospital, and from 1900 to 1903 was the resident physician at the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria patients. Since 1903 he has been the associate attending physician at Minturn Hospital, and is also attending surgeon at Gouverneur Hospital. He serves as Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Digestive System at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, a school of clinical medicine and surgery for practitioners, and is Professor of Internal Medicine at the New York School of Clinical Medicine. He is physician at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and chief at the West Side German Dispensary. He is chief of clinic at the New York Polyclinic Dispensary, and holds the same position at the Gouverneur Hospital Dispensary. He holds the position of examiner of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and was formerly associate medical director and chief examiner of the Liberty Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Kellogg is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Eastern Medical Society of the City of New York, the Clinical Society of New York, the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a Mason, holding membership in Chancellor Walworth Lodge.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M.D., was born in the City of New York, August 3, 1841, son of the late Dr. Edward Delafield and Julia (Floyd) Delafield. His father was one of the founders of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of its most active and generous supporters.

Francis Delafield was educated at Yale University, graduating in 1860, after which he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated in 1863. He continued his medical studies in Europe. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale University in 1890. During his long and active professional life, in connection with his practice, Dr. Delafield filled the following offices: Curator to Bellevue Hospital, 1866; visiting surgeon, 1875-86, and consulting physician from that time until his death in 1915; surgeon and consulting physician to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital; Adjunct Professor, 1876, and in 1882, Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, later becoming Emeritus Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

As a pathologist, as well as a practicing and consulting physician, Dr. Delafield enjoyed an enviable reputation both in this country and abroad. His "Studies in Pathological Anatomy" is regarded by his professional brethren as a standard book of reference. His earlier work was "Handbook of *Post-mortem* Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which, with the assistance of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, he made the basis of his notable "Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology." He also wrote a "Manual of Physical Diagnosis," and several other valuable contributions to medical literature, including especially important valuable papers on "Renal Diseases," "Inflammation of the Colon," etc. Dr. Delafield was a member of the Century, City, Metropolitan, Riding, and Yale clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New Pathological Society, the State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

Dr. Delafield married, January 17, 1870, Katherine Van Rensselaer, and died July 17, 1915.

JOHN A. LEE.—Among the successful practitioners of medicine in the city of Brooklyn is John A. Lee. He graduated from Yale University Medical College in 1897, and soon afterwards commenced the practice of his profession in the city of churches. He is a fellow in the American Medical Association, also the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society and the Society of Alumni of St. Mary's Hospital. He is surgeon at the St. Mary's Hospital, and attending surgeon at the Kingston Avenue Hospital. Dr. Lee was for

a number of years located at No. 366 Herkimer Street; his present address, however, is No. 25 Revere Place.

JOSEPH CHARLES TAYLOR—The subject of this narrative graduated in 1896, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is connected with the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, also with other hospitals and dispensaries, and is consulting surgeon of a hospital located at Torrington, Connecticut. Dr. Taylor's office address is No. 117 West Seventy-ninth Street.

ALBERT FERDINAND BRUGMAN—Among the practitioners of medicine in the latter half of the nineteenth century who are still in active practice today is Albert Ferdinand Brugman. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies; a fellow of the American Medical Association, and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the staff of the Fordham Hospital, and on the consulting staff of the United Hospital at Port Chester. Dr. Brugman resides at No. 163 West Eighty-fifth Street.

JOHN ALFRED BODINE—Though not a native of New York City, John Alfred Bodine has been a prominent medical practitioner of the city for over a quarter of a century. He graduated from the University of Louisville in 1893, and soon afterwards commenced the practice of his profession. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the New York State and County Medical societies. He is a member of the visiting staff of surgeons of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, of the consulting staff of St. John's (Long Island City) Hospital, and of the Northwestern Dispensary. His office address is No. 182 West Fifty-eighth Street.

THEODORE JACOB ABBOTT—Among the younger members of the medical fraternity of New York City is Theodore Jacob Abbott. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the medical department of Columbia University. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the staff of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Abbott's office address is No. 113 East Seventy-eighth Street.

HUBERT ARROWSMITH—Prominent among the City of Brooklyn's physicians and surgeons is Hubert Arrowsmith. He graduated, in 1886, from the Long Island College Hospital. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New

York State and County Medical societies and the laryngology, rhinology and otology section of the Medical Society of Kings County. He is connected with the medical staff of St. Anthony's Hospital at Woodhaven, and is the consulting laryngologist at the Brooklyn State Hospital. His present office address is No. 170 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM EDGAR CALDWELL, a practicing physician of New York City, is located at No. 58 West Fifty-fifth Street. He graduated, in 1904, from the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the New York University. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American Obstetrical Society. He is also a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and of the Alumni Society of the Lying-in Hospital. He is assistant obstetric at Bellevue Hospital.

DEXTER DAVID ASHLEY graduated in 1896 from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri. He also attended the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the New York University, receiving in 1898 his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He commenced the practice of medicine in New York City, and was located at No. 252 West Ninety-first Street, but eventually removed to No. 346 Lexington Avenue, where his office is at present. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine; and is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies. He is orthopedic surgeon at the St. Mark's and People's hospitals of New York City; the St. Joseph's Hospital of Elmira; and chief orthopedic surgeon at the German Poliklinik.

FREDERICK HUNTINGTON COERR—Among the younger members of the medical fraternity of New York City is Dr. Coerr. He graduated in 1904 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon afterwards commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical societies, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and of the New York Academy of Medicine. His present address is No. 24 East Forty-eighth Street.

ALBERT ROWCLIFFE MOFFIT, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1904, practises the profession of medicine at Poughkeepsie. He is a member of the New York State and the Dutchess-Putnam Medical societies, and of the Society Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital. He is attending surgeon at the Vassar Brothers Hospital.

WILLIAM HADDICK—A descendant of an old Buffalo family, Dr. William Haddick has devoted his professional skill to the service of his native city, and since graduation, in 1886, has practiced

his profession in Buffalo, his office at No. 68 Main Street, his residence at No. 68 Parker Street. He was born in Buffalo in 1862, and after completing grade and high school courses began the study of medicine. He completed medical study at the University of Buffalo, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1886. He at once began practice, and is one of the well-established, highly-regarded medical practitioners of the city. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Erie County Medical Society, and Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

MYRTLE A. HOAG has been practicing medicine in the City of Buffalo for nearly a score of years. She graduated in 1899 from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and during the early years of her practice was located at No. 397 Dearborn Street. She at present maintains her office at No. 892 West Avenue. Dr. Hoag is a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of Erie; a fellow of the American Medical Association, and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

ALBERT T. LYTLE, a prominent member of the medical fraternity of Buffalo, whose residence and office for more than twenty years has been located at No. 200 Lexington Avenue, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, class of 1893. Dr. Lytle is a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; a member of the New York State Medical Association, and the Medical Society of Erie County. He is attendant physician at the Lafayette General Hospital and the Erie County Hospital.

ELIZABETH DORT—Among the members of the class of 1899 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston, Massachusetts, was Elizabeth Dort. After receiving her degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution she located at No. 608 Fillmore Avenue, in the city of Buffalo, and commenced the general practice of the medical profession. She retains the same business address at the present time. Dr. Dort is a member of the New York Medical Society, of the Medical Society of Erie County; a fellow of the American Medical Association, and of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

EDITH R. HATCH maintains an office at No. 2620 Main Street, in the city of Buffalo, for the general practice of medicine. She graduated in 1906 from the medical department of the University of Buffalo. She is a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Medical Society of Erie County; also is a fellow of the American Medical Association and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. Dr. Hatch is assistant in pediatrics at the Erie County Hospital.

NELLIE E. KURTZ graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in the year 1910, and received her degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after her graduation she commenced

the practice of her profession in Buffalo, and is at present located at No. 515 Tonawanda Street. Her specialty is pediatrics, and in that branch of medical science is connected with St. Mary's Infant Asylum. Dr. Kurtz is also a member of the medical staff of St. Mary's Maternity Hospital.

WILLIAM E. SULLIVAN, a practicing physician and surgeon at No. 691 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, is a graduate of Long Island College Hospital, class of 1889. He is a member of the Pathological Society, also of the alumni of St. Mary's Hospital.

ROBERT E. SHANAHAN was born in Tarrytown, New York, in 1879. He was educated at the Irving School of Tarrytown, from which he was graduated in 1896. He then matriculated in Columbia University, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900. He occupies the post of attending surgeon at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, and is chief of the Orthopedic Clinic of the Sherman Memorial Dispensary, Yonkers. From the commencement of his medical career he has made a special study of surgery, and gives particular attention to orthopedic work. He is a member of the Yonkers Practitioners' Club, and belongs to the Westchester County Medical Society, and to the American Medical Association. He is a member of the First Reformed Church, Yonkers, New York.

ROBERT EMERY BRENNAN is a graduate of the University of Louisville, class of 1900. Shortly after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, desiring a larger field of operation, he removed to New York City. Here he became prominently identified with the medical fraternity, and has ever since practised his profession in that city, his present location being at No. 1 West Sixty-first Street. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, also a member of the New York State and County Medical societies. Dr. Brennan is one of the attending staff of surgeons of St. John's (Long Island City) Hospital, and the West Side German Dispensary.

JAMES PATRICK GLYNN—For nearly a quarter of a century the subject of this narrative has practised medicine in the city of Brooklyn. He was a member of the class of 1891 of St. Francis Xavier College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in that year, and in 1892 that of Master of Arts. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, also of the American College of Physicians. Dr. Glynn is a member of the visiting staff of St. Mary's Hospital, also of the attending staff of Williamsburgh Hospital. His office and residence are at No. 474 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

CONSTANTINE J. MacGUIRE was born a subject of Great Britain.

He graduated in 1869 from the Kings and Queens College in Ireland, and is a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Emigrating to this country, he has, for over a quarter of a century, been located at No. 120 East Sixth Street, in the practice of his profession. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the New York State and County Medical societies. He is chief of the visiting staff of St. Vincent's Hospital and of the St. Joseph's Hospital at Far Rockaway. His namesake, Constantine J. MacGuire, Jr., is a practicing physician, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and is located at No. 161 East Seventy-ninth Street.

MIHRAN B. PAROUNAGIAN graduated in 1895 from the New York University. He commenced the practice of medicine in New York City soon after his graduation. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Manhattan Dermatological Society, is consulting dermatologist at Gouverneur Hospital, New York City, and at St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, and attending dermatologist at the Gouverneur Dispensary. He resides at No. 135 East Twenty-ninth Street.

NAHUM KAVINOKY, M.D., of Buffalo, New York, was born in Russia, in 1876. He received his medical degree at Kiev, Russia, 1898. From December, 1898, to May, 1899, he pursued his studies, doing post-graduate work in Vienna. From January, 1901, until October, 1901, he worked in Berlin and Munich. From November, 1901, until April, 1901, he was in the hospital in St. Petersburg, and from April, 1901, until May, 1905, he was in charge of government work in Siberia. During the Russo-Japanese war his hospital was turned over to the Red Cross and he remained in charge. This was followed by post-graduate work in Berlin and Munich, making a special study of surgery. He came over to this country in November, 1905, and since then he has continued studies in surgery; during 1913 he attended the clinics of Berlin and Paris, and in 1916 was at the Mayo's Hospital. Dr. Kavinsky is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine of Buffalo and other local medical societies. To the Academy of Medicine he has contributed several papers from time to time. He has a large practice among the Russians and Poles.

NADINA R. KAVINOKY, M.D., wife of Dr. Nahum Kavinsky, graduated from the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, in 1910. From April to August, 1913, Dr. Kavinsky made a special study of gynecology in Berlin. She holds the position of assistant gynecologist at the Good Samaritan Dispensary. She is a member of the Physicians League, Academy of Medicine, Women's Medical Society of the State of New York, and New York State Medical Society.

RADINA R. KAVINOKY, M.D., wife of Dr. Nahum Kavinsky, graduated from the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, in 1910. From April to August, 1913, Dr. Kavinsky made a special study of gynecology in Berlin. She holds the position of assistant gynecologist at the Good Samaritan Dispensary. She is a member of the Physicians' League, Academy of Medicine, Women's Medical Society of the State of New York, and New York State Medical Society.

JOHNSHRADY, A.M., M.D., was born March 13, 1830, on a small garden farm now included in Central Park, New York City. His ancestors were German; his paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father of the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, Frederick Beinhauer, married a daughter of Dr. John W. Zeiss, who until his death in 1832 practiced among the German residents of New York.

John Shradly attended a private school, then the Columbia Grammar School, from which he passed to the college, and graduated. For a few years he clerked in a pharmacy, and was a bookkeeper in a wholesale drug house. Meantime he studied medicine in the office of Dr. Watts, received the Harsen and James R. Wood prizes, and received his medical degree in 1861, and at once gave himself to the treatment of children's diseases. In April, 1862, under the contract system, he became an acting assistant surgeon of volunteers, and went on duty in Tennessee, soon being sent to Nashville, where he established a general hospital, of which he had charge until March, 1863, when he was called to field service in General Burnside's army as surgeon of the Second Tennessee Infantry Regiment. In November he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged, and reported at Knoxville, his regiment having been virtually extinguished by the casualties of service, he was given charge of a general hospital, and was mustered out of service with the remnants of his regiment, October 8, 1864.

Returning to New York, Dr. Shradly performed duty in the Central Park Hospital, until it was closed by reason of end of the Civil War. In April, 1866, he established himself in Harlem, and engaged in medical and surgical practice, but soon came to give his principal attention to literary work in the line of his profession. For three years he edited the *New York Medical Register*, under the supervision of the New York Medico-Historical Society, and contributed to other professional journals in the lines of medical history and biography. He succeeded Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., as first editor of the *Transactions of the New York County Medical Association*, but resigned after a year on account of other heavy drafts upon his time. Among his more important writings may be named "Two Hundred Years of Medicine," in "Memorial History of New York," "The Psychological Aspects of Insanity," "The Shadow Line of Insanity," "Medical New York in 1800," "Signs of the Moribund Condition," "The Genesis of Discovery," "Temperature as an Element in Diag-

nosis," "The Growth of Commercialism in Medicine," and "History of College of Physicians and Surgeons" (two volumes). Dr. Shrady also wrote many papers anonymously, and read various war papers before Grand Army posts and medical bodies. He was a prominent member of the New York County and State Medical Associations from their foundation until their amalgamation with the other State and county associations, and served a term as president of the County Association. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the New York Historical Society. He retired from practice in 1908, and took up his residence in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died, November 12, 1914.

He married, October 24, 1860, the year previous to his graduation, Jenny Lockhart, of Huntington, Long Island. Their two sons, John E. Shrady and Arthur Melville Shrady, were both graduates of the same medical institution with himself. His brother, the late Dr. George F. Shrady, was for nearly forty years editor of the *Medical Record*.

HENRY LING TAYLOR, Bachelor of Philosophy of Yale University, Doctor of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery for many years at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, Orthopedic Surgeon at the Post-Graduate Hospital, author of many important works on orthopedic practice, honored by many medical organizations by election to high executive office, and a New York City orthopedic surgeon of large consulting practice and many notable successes, was born in the city, on March 17, 1857, the son of Charles Fayette and Mary S. (Skinner) Taylor, of New York City, and Williston, Vermont, respectively.

The antecedents of Dr. Henry L. Taylor are of historical interest, he being a direct descendant of the Rev. Edward Taylor, who was born in England in 1642, emigrated to this country in 1668, graduated at Harvard College in 1671, became a divine of eminence in Massachusetts, married a granddaughter of John Haynes, governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1635 under the first charter, and was the progenitor of many men who attained prominence in the affairs of the New England States during the generations from that to the present, among other distinctions possessed by the Taylor family being that of having furnished a number of presidents of Yale University.

Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor, father of Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, comes into the history of medicine in New York, by reason of his notable service to the profession, in his endeavors to advance the understanding of orthopedic surgery, which he raised from a state of neglect to a position of gratifying effectiveness, making possible the cure of many crippling diseases and malformations. Through his instrumentality, the New York Orthopedic Dispensary was founded

in 1866, and he was the first orthopedic surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor has continued his father's orthopedic work with much success. His primary education was obtained in private schools of New York, and at the Lyseum of Hanover, Germany. In 1874 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and he obviously applied himself well to his studies, for in his graduation in 1877 he gained honors, taking in addition to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy the first prizes of that year in French, German, geology and zoölogy. With these indications of earnest study, he went to New York City to enter upon a course of instruction in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which in 1880 became the Medical Department of Columbia University. In his medical studies he also achieved distinction, his place in the graduating class of 1881 entitling him to the second faculty prize of \$300, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Taylor might have immediately engaged in the general practice of his profession, but with the desire to pursue further research, by competitive examination he obtained an appointment to the house-staff of Roosevelt Hospital, New York. There an internship of eighteen months duration proved a valuable post-graduate course, after completing which he opened private office for the exclusive practice of orthopedic surgery. His standing in the profession to-day is adequate indication of the value of his work during a wide practice of more than thirty years duration. Dr. Taylor has been very successful in the treatment of deformities, spinal and joint diseases, etc. He has held hospital appointments throughout his practice, and has been a member of the faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1902, for the past sixteen years undertaking the professorial responsibilities of the chair of Orthopedic Surgery. For many years he was on the surgical staff of the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and has been Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the New York State Epileptic or Craig Colony, acting in same capacity to the Morningside Hospital, Montclair, New Jersey, and the Southampton (New York) Fresh Air Home. His main hospital appointment at present is that of Orthopedic Surgeon at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

His deep study and wide practice of orthopedic surgery has found expression in the writing of a considerable number of papers on the subject, most of which have found place in the pages of leading medical journals. Among the writings of which Dr. Taylor is the author are: "Location, Age, and Sex in Pott's Diseases of the Spine," 1881; "Primary Crural Asymmetry," 1884; "A Case of Zoster Following Traumatism," 1884; "Hygiene of Reflex Action," 1888; "The Paralysis of Pott's Disease and Its Behaviour Under Protective Treatment," 1886; "The Cure of Pott's Disease with Recession of the Deformity," 1887; "Description of Improved Spinal Apparatus," 1887, and republished in *Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association* in 1888; "A New Method of Overcoming Adduction at the Hip-

joint," 1887; "The Mechanical Treatment of Senile Coxitis," 1888; and republished in *Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association* of that year; "The Prevention and Treatment of Crural Adduction," 1889; "Principles and Methods of Examination in Orthopedic Practice," 1889; "The Therapeutic Value of Systematic Passive Respiratory Movements," 1889; "The Treatment of Pes Equinovarus by Continuous Leverage," 1889, and republished in the *Medical Record* of March, 1890; "The Rational Treatment of Hip-joint Disease," 1889, and again in the *Times and Register*, April, 1890; "A Ready Method for Counter-Extension at the Knee," published twice in 1890; "The Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," 1890; "Adjusted Locomotion in the Recovering Stage of Hip-joint Disease," 1891; "Two Cases of a Peculiar Type of Primary Crural Asymmetry," published twice in 1891; "The Value of Mechanical Treatment in Old and Neglected Cases of Pott's Disease," 1891; "The Treatment of Club-foot by Continuous Leverage," twice in 1892; "Osteitis Deformans (Paget) With Report of Two Cases," 1892, and republished in 1893; "American Childhood from a Medical Standpoint," 1892; "Remarks on the Management of Suppuration, Complicating Tuberculosis Disease of the Bones and Joints," 1893; "Report on Orthopedic Surgery," published in four numbers of *New York Medical Journal*, 1893-4; "Improved Apparatus for Pott's Disease of the Spine," 1893; "Improved Long Traction Hip-splint, and Proper Method of Applying Adhesive Plaster," 1893; "Mechanical Treatment of Osteitis of the Knee," twice in 1893; "A Physiological Effect of Cave Visiting," 1893; "Infantile Scorbutus, and Its Relation to Orthopedic Practice," published twice in 1894; "Infantile Scorbutus," 1894; "Congenital Luxation of the Knee," 1895; "The Management of Infantile Cerebral Palsies," 1896; "Exercise as a Remedy," 1896; "Ingrown Toe-nail, Mechanically Treated," published in two journals in 1896; "Infantile Athletic," 1897; "Congenital Absence of the Radius," 1897; "The Practical Status of Practical Orthopedics," 1897; "Laxity of the Ligaments with Congenital Hip Luxation," 1897, and again in 1898; "Exercise," "Gavage," and "Massage," sections of the work "Practical Therapeutics," published by D. Appleton & Company, in 1896; "Physical Training in the Public Schools," 1897; "Growth of Spondylitics," twice in 1898; "A Bivalve Plaster Joint for Pott's Disease," published twice in 1898; "Exercise and Vigor," 1898; "Enlargement of the Tibial Tubercles, Two Cases," 1899; eleven short papers on pediatrics, August 15, 1899 to March 1, 1900; "The Work of Charles Fayette Taylor, M.D., in the Field of Therapeutic Exercises," which was published in the *American Physical Education Review*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1899; "Retardation of the Growth, as a Cause of Shortening after Coxitis," 1900, and again in 1901; "The Effect of Osteitis of the Knee on the Growth of the Limb," 1901, and republished in 1902; "Memoir of J. Henry Fruit-night, M.D.," 1901; "Deformities of the Chest," "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," published by W. Wood & Co., 1901; "Diseases and Affections of the Patella," in same work; "Chronic

Joint Disease in Children," 1902; "The Surgery of Ricketts, 1902; "Final Results After the Mechanical Treatment of Pott's Disease," 1902 and 1903; "The Lorenz Method," 1903; "Orthopedic Surgery for Practitioners," a voluminous work, published in 1909.

Dr. Taylor has been president of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society; vice-president and president of the American Orthopedic Association, and chairman of the orthopedic section of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and holds active membership in the following organizations: The Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association; the American Medical Association; the American Academy of Medicine; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education; the Physical Education Society of New York. He also belongs to the Alumni Society of Roosevelt Hospital, New York, the Berzelius Society at Yale, the Yale Club, the National Arts and Good Government clubs, and the Independent Club.

Dr. Taylor was married, December 30, 1890, to Daisy Louise Brodt, of Geneseo, New York.

WILLIAM GILMAN THOMPSON, Ph.B., M.D., Professor of Medicine in New York medical colleges for many years, noted writer on medical subjects, and prominent in the affairs of many medical organizations, was born on Christmas Day of 1856, in New York City, to Joseph Parrish and Elizabeth (Gilman) Thompson.

The Rev. Joseph Parrish Thompson, father of Dr. Wm. Gilman Thompson, was for more than a generation active in New York, having been for twenty-six years pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. He was an ardent anti-slavery advocate, was one of the founders of the *New Englander* and of the *Independent*, and was a strong writer, author of many well-received books. The genealogy of Dr. Thompson also connects him with many families, the earlier generations of which were prominent in the colonial affairs of the New England States, and on both paternal and maternal sides Dr. Thompson has ancestors who participated, as officers, in the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. Thompson gained his early education mainly under private tuition, ultimately proceeding to the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Connecticut, from which he graduated in due course. Then for a year he studied at the Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe, Germany, after which he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating therefrom in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, now the Medical Department of Columbia University, and entered earnestly into the study of medicine, but the death of his father occurring in Europe soon afterwards caused him to temporarily cease his studies and proceed to Europe, where he spent another year, during which however he applied himself mainly to medical studies, taking post-graduate courses in the medical departments of King's College, London, and the University

of Berlin. On returning to this country, he resumed his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and in 1881 graduated, gaining his medical degree. For some years thereafter he passed his time mainly in research work and further study of medicine, for which he found ample scope in his connection, as interne during 1881-1882 with the resident staff of the New York Hospital, and with the dispensary of Roosevelt Hospital. His knowledge of medicine was emphasized by two successes which came to him in 1885, when the authorities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons awarded him the Joseph Mather Smith prize for an essay on "Structure of the Heart Valves," and also the Harsen prize for an essay on "Photography of the Living Heart in Motion." He secured appointment to the staff of Bloomingdale Asylum, as attending physician, and to the staff of the New York Cancer Hospital, as assistant visiting physician, and in 1887 was appointed visiting physician to the New York Hospital, holding this connection therewith until 1895. He also held a like connection with the Presbyterian Hospital, and in 1895 became visiting physician to the Bellevue Hospital, being still such. Dr. Thompson also at present is consulting physician to the Women's Hospital in the State of New York.

Dr. Thompson has been a member of the practicing medical fraternity of New York City since 1882, but has given considerable time during the last thirty years to professorial duties and to literary work. In 1884-1885 he was quiz master in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1887 until 1899 was a member of the medical faculty of New York University, since which year he has been of the faculty of Cornell University Medical College. At the New York University Medical College in 1887, Dr. Thompson became Professor of Physiology, which chair he occupied until 1896, in that year assuming the professorship of the classes of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine in the same college. In 1898, when the University Medical College was amalgamated with the Bellevue Medical College, Dr. Thompson became Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the combined school. Shortly afterwards, however, he resigned his connection with New York University, so that he might accept the chair of medicine at the newly-established Medical College of Cornell University. As such Dr. Thompson has since been identified with Cornell University. He also during the years 1887-1894 was Professor of Physiology at the Woman's Medical College of New York City.

By his literary efforts, Dr. Thompson has given to medical science many important works. From his earliest years of medical practice he has been a steady writer on subjects of his research and practice and his name has been frequently appended, as author, to articles published in periodical medical literature of the country. Dr. Thompson is the author of many large works, including the following volumes: "Training Schools for Nurses," published in 1883 by G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Practical Dietetics," published in 1896 by D. Appleton & Company, which work had to be reprinted in 1902 and twice subsequently; and "Practical Medicine," published by Lea Brothers,

Philadelphia, in 1900, second edition 1902. He wrote many articles for "Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," and for the "American Text-book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine by American Teachers," published in 1893 by W. B. Saunders, of Philadelphia. He was co-editor with the late Dr. A. L. Loomis of a work comprising four volumes issued in 1897 by Lea Brothers of Philadelphia, entitled "The Loomis-Thompson American System of Practical Medicine."

Dr. Thompson has taken an active part in the proceedings of many of the leading medical organizations of the country, by some of which associations he has been honored by election to executive office. Dr. Thompson is one of the trustees of the New York Academy of Medicine; has been president of the New York Medical and Surgical Society; and holds membership in the following: the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York; the Association of American Physicians; the New York Practitioners' Society; the American Physiological Society; the New York Clinical Society; the New York County Medical Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the New York Academy of Sciences; and the alumni societies of Bellevue, Presbyterian, and the New York hospitals. He belongs to the Century Association and the University Club, is a director of the New York Botanical Garden, and is affiliated with the Delta Psi fraternity.

The marriage of Dr. Thompson occurred in 1887, to Harriet Howard, daughter of the late Professor John Norton Pomeroy, a noted writer on law, at San Rafael, California.

BERTRAM HOWARD WATERS, M.A., Princeton University, M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (Columbia University), lecturer, writer, authority on treatment of tubercular diseases, chief of division of communicable diseases and director of clinics for tuberculosis, of the Department of Health for the boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Bronx, New York, and in successful medical practice in the city of New York since 1896, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1867, the son of William Webster, and Elizabeth Loring (Critchlow) Waters.

After suitable primary education, Bertram H. Waters entered Sewickley Academy, Sewickley, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated to Princeton University, at which he matriculated in 1886, and, following the arts course, graduated in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he became a biological fellow of Princeton, and in 1890 went to New York City, there becoming a student of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University. In 1893 he gained his medical degree, and in the same year qualified for the Master of Arts degree of Princeton, which distinction was duly conferred upon him.

Having become a doctor of medicine, Dr. Waters sought further practical insight to the science by undergoing an internship in a city hospital. He consequently attached himself to the resident med-

ical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, in 1893, remaining therein in that capacity until 1895, and from August to October of 1895 gained further experience as house physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York City. Following a special line of research, Dr. Waters took a post-graduate course in European medical centres, from December, 1895, until June, 1896, when he returned to New York City and there opened office for general practice, but still pursuing special study. He did much clinical work at the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Presbyterian Hospital Clinic during the period 1896-1901, in which year he was appointed bacteriologist to the Department of Health of the City of New York. Since that year, Dr. Waters has been retained in important professional staff appointments by the city administration, in 1906 being advanced under the department to the position of assistant chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases and chief of clinics, and also director of clinics for tuberculosis of the Department of Health for the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx, in which capacities he is still of the City Administration.

Dr. Waters has also acted as lecturer under the State Department of Health, and is the author of many papers on the subjects of which he is recognized authority. The following are among the medical organizations to which Dr. Waters is affiliated in membership: The American Medical Association; the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the County Medical Society; the Harvey Society, for the diffusion of knowledge of medical sciences; and the alumni society of Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Waters is also on the visiting staff of physicians of Riverside Hospital, New York City. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York.

On September 4, 1906, Dr. Waters was married, at St. Ignatius's Church, New York City, to Jessica Howard Buck, daughter of the late Jerome and Kate (McGrath) Buck.

THEODORE GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D.—Dr. Theodore Gaillard Thomas was born on Edisto Island, near Charleston, South Carolina, November 21, 1831, and died at Thomasville, Georgia, February 28, 1903. His father, Edward Thomas, a widely known clergyman, was the author of "Thomas' Sermons," as they were popularly known throughout the south. The founder of the family in America was the Rev. Samuel Thomas, sent over from England in 1701 to establish branches of his denomination in the New World. As a conservative, he was known through life as of tory proclivities, and in every regard as a consistent Episcopalian. On the maternal side the lineage is traced to Theodore Gaillard, a French Huguenot who came to South Carolina upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and left an impress upon the community in which he passed the remnant of his days.

Amid surroundings thus beneficently complex, in which the æsthetic was a feature and application to study a duty, this son of buoyant

temperament soon became an enthusiast with not much of the grace of moderation. He was noted, too, for his earnestness and fervor of research. Helpful and inspiring to others, with spirits almost jocund, he was delightfully companionable. Against him there never was a charge of half-heartedness or insincerity. Of these traits it may be said that there was not at all a mellowing, must less a sombre tint. Always approachable and affable, without the suspicion of diplomacy, he was continually winning new friends, some grateful, but all admirers.

His course completed in 1852, as a first honor man in the Charleston Medical College, Dr. Thomas became an interne of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, then of the Obstetrical Hospital, Dublin, and afterward a Paris student. Equipped with these more ordinary advantages, he finally settled in New York, fortified against public losses, for as he himself intimated on the recent occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth, he had not much more in his keeping than usually falls to "the lot of the clergyman's son." Optimistic, and working for work's sake along with Dr. William R. Donaghe as an associate, with almost instant success, he became a lecturer in the New York University Medical College. His direct statements and apt illustrations were captivating, and his deductions final. He was a master of cadenced sentences, somewhat of a colorist whose "art was to conceal art," and yet honest withal, and always converging to a focus. There were full benches and eager listeners. The hour seemed short, but the topics suggested by the blackboard analyses and the weird wonder of nature's mechanics abided long with the dissolving crowd. That the speaker was classical in his method was the faintest of the eulogies that echoed around. Thus his sincerity and loyalty to the essentials of his subject made his old pupils claim him as of the peerless who taught the ways of living worthy of the opportunity. He came to teach, he said, and must fulfill his mission. There were melodies but no jargon—words meant what they implied and fell into an easy symmetry, all in a crystal-Saxon, which recalled the cooling draughts at a wayside spring. He could speak diagrams as deftly as Dalton could draw. Besides, as a diagnostician he was most logical, and an eliminator of fallacies. He trimmed well, and the tree could not fail of bearing fruit.

As a student of the economies of time Dr. Thomas complained only of doubts regarding the most profiting uses. But these self-accusations had no weight with others; the fact remained that with him indolence was impossible. All of the pupils belonging to this well known "quiz" of Thomas and Donaghe still working in medicine, bear most cheerful testimony that both appreciated their responsibilities.

Beginning as a lecturer on general medicine, which he supplemented with clinical work in the DeMilt Dispensary, notably in the dermatological class on alternate days, Dr. Thomas soon became a summer lecturer in the New York University, and from 1855 to 1860 the lecturer on obstetrics in the same institution. In 1863 he was

appointed Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and in 1865 became full professor. This position he held till 1879, when he resigned; he was succeeded by Dr. J. W. McLane. He took the chair of Professor of Gynecology; this he held until 1881, when he gave up the didactic part of the chair and became Professor of Clinical Gynecology, which he retained until 1890; he then resigned and became Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Thomas devoted himself to gynecology, and improved its instruments and in many instances its technique. During this epoch of his career, he also published a treatise on the diseases of women, which as a standard attained the honor of a translation into French, German, Italian, Spanish and Chinese.

Dr. Thomas demonstrated his professional ability in many ways as both hospital physician and surgeon in the Woman's, Bellevue, St. Luke's, and Roosevelt hospitals, besides having held the position of consulting surgeon to the Women's, French, Presbyterian, Cancer, Long Island, and other hospitals. He also founded a private sanitarium, equipped with every device for those needing the constant attention of faithful attendants.

Besides a membership in many medical societies in this country, Dr. Thomas received honorary distinctions from London, Edinburgh, Berlin and not a few other European cities. As an operator of rare judgment his skill could not be gainsaid, nor his prognosis derided, for he was never without a reason for his faith. He was frequently heard upon the platform on anniversary occasions, when his subject matter became an interesting historical feature, throwing side-lights upon the methods of the immediate past. As a phenomenal worker with almost unfailing resource, he had an unchallenged reputation among his colleagues, but above all he was proud of what he defined as undeserved attachment.

The evening of November 21, 1901, was memorable for its goodly company at Sherry's, where out of the three hundred present many were jealous to honor Dr. Thomas with just a brief tribute, for time could not afford precedence to any. Dr. James Woods McLane, who presided as the most graceful of toastmasters, was witty and genial. Rev. Dr. David H. Greer and Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water representing the clergy, Judge Henry Howland the law, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, now a stroller in the paths of literature, Dr. William H. Welch, once of New York, but later of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Dr. George B. Shattuck of Boston, were the speakers of the occasion and well honored the same. An interesting incident besides the verdict that Dr. Thomas was an orator and could ride a horse well, was a congratulation from Dr. John T. Metcalfe, since deceased, once the sponsor of the chief guest and always his cherished confidant. The message from a winter home in Georgia was to the effect that Dr. Thomas was "zealous as an associate, faithful as a friend * * * and had unfailingly sought to repay a debt that was never due, by the devoted affection of a son."

Dr. Thomas, a lover of nature in all its moods, some thirty-nine years ago, while on a wagon journey through Long Island in company with his wife, became especially pleased with the Southampton region, with its crisp, bracing air, its sand-hills and its dales. As an artist lost in a picture, he admired the long wide roads, the quaint old farmhouses, moss-covered and redolent with tradition of the past. He was captivated by the bronzed, white-haired "captains" of the sleepy hamlet, whose jargon was all of the sea and recalled the beaches of his native islet further south, where were also rollickers in the surf. All this the visitor thought, but without confession. As never before he saw the fleecy clouds shaping as shepherds leading their flocks, the hosts crossing the Red Sea, with wrecked chariots in their rear, and Moses in a golden sunset on Sinai's top, all this dissolving into a misty and awesome horizon. These marine charms overcame him and tempted him to a future possession with the most sincere of vows. Then some twenty-five years ago he felt equal to the realization of his hopes, and bought land, upon which, as an outsider, he built the first summer residence during the past half century. Here Dr. Thomas was wont to spend his summer with the added honor of the founder of a realm in Arcadia, where millions were invested in over two hundred cottages, all in a place where head money was wont to be paid for roaming wolves, and where all the young men earned their livelihood by whaling, taking their ships from Sag Harbor ten miles distant.

In 1862 Dr. Thomas married Mary Theodosia Willard of Troy, New York, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Emma Willard, the founder of the Female Seminary of that city, and the author of a "History of the United States." Mrs. Thomas is a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker, author of the constitution of Connecticut, which Thomas Jefferson followed in the preparation of the constitution of the United States.

GEORGE ABSOLOM PETERS, M.D.—George Absolom Peters was the son of the Rev. Dr. Absolom Peters, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Princeton Seminary, and who brought his family to this city when Dr. Peters was only four years old. The father died here May 18, 1869, at the age of seventy-six years. In 1838 Dr. Peters was admitted with one hundred and seven others to the freshman class of Yale College, but the condition of his father's affairs prevented his completion of the course. Then he spent a year with a mercantile house in Keeseville, New York, and another year in this city, assisting his father in the publication the latter was then editing, including the Biblical Repository and a religious magazine. He took a business situation in Liverpool, England, for another year, but mercantile life was distasteful to him, and he returned to New York. Here he took up the study of medicine and surgery under the supervision of Dr. Alfred C. Post, and in 1846 was graduated, not without distinction, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He then served the prescribed period on the house staff of the New York Hospital, and in March, 1859, was complimented

with the appointment of attending surgeon. He retired from active service in December, 1863, but was consulting surgeon until January, 1872, when he was reappointed on the attending staff, and again retired from it in December, 1887. From then until his death he was consulting surgeon and president of the board.

He began the practice of medicine here more than forty-five years ago, at 12 West Twenty-ninth Street, where he lived until four years ago, when he retired to a country house at Pelham, with his daughter, her husband and their two sons. A year and a half ago they returned to the city and made their home at the Buckingham Hotel. As a practitioner, with his alert intelligence and quaint humor, united with a repugnance for showy methods, he became known as a skillful, painstaking operator and a critical investigator, whose refined, gentle manners won many enduring friends. Never intrusive or aggressive, he preferred discussing with the house staffs of the New York, St. Luke's, St. Mary's, and the Women's hospitals, to directing clinics for medical students.

Dr. Peters had as partners at different times Drs. George G. Wheelock, William Jones, Charles McBurney and William A. Valentine. Even during the busiest part of his life he found time to perform much unremunerated surgery, and frequently became the advisor of his professional brethren when ill. He was a member of the County Medical Society and of the Academy of Medicine, of the Pathological Society, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of the Medical and Surgical Society and of the Surgical Society. He was one of the original members of the board of surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital, when it was established in 1856, and of the New York Hospital, to both of which he remained consulting surgeon until he died. To quote from the condolatory minute of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, "In a critical period in the history of the hospital he made the path clear for the establishment of the methods of the Orthopedic Hospital in St. Luke's." He was also consulting surgeon of the Woman's Hospital for the State of New York, to the Orthopedic Hospital, to the Presbyterian Hospital and to St. Mary's Hospital. He was a member of the Union League and Century clubs, a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, also by virtue of his honorary degree of A.M., conferred by Williams College in 1851 and by Yale College thirty years afterwards, a member of the Yale Alumni Association, and a member of the University Club from the date of its reorganization in 1879, and its president for several years.

On April 10, 1849, Dr. Peters married Miss Julia, daughter of George Coghill, a prominent importer of New York City, who died in 1873. They had two children; a son, who died at the age of six years, and a daughter, who was married in 1878 to Horace H. Chittenden, a son of L. E. Chittenden, registrar of the treasury under President Lincoln.

Dr. Peters was taken dangerously ill at about noon of December 6, 1894, grew rapidly worse until three o'clock, when he passed away. He had been previously indisposed for many months with renal

disease, and once while in Manchester, Vermont, his life was almost despaired of during the summer preceding his death. He rallied, however, and returned to his apartments in the Buckingham. His daughter and Dr. Frank H. Markoe were present during his last moments. His funeral was from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation.

WILLIAM HENRY TOBEY REYNOLDS, M.D.—William Henry Tobey Reynolds, son of the late John H. and Margaret A. Reynolds, an alumnus of Union College, 1866, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1870, died in Albany, New York, December 9, 1894, from a fracture of the skull, the result of a fall from a belt-line motor car. The circumstances of the catastrophe seem to have been as follows: Having left his office, 66 South Hawk street, at about eleven o'clock, December 5th, he boarded a west-bound Hamilton street car. After a professional visit on Madison Avenue he took an east-bound belt-line car, with the intent of alighting at Dove Street for a call on another patient. He stood on the rear platform of the car, and as it passed from a single to a double track, the while taking the switch, the jar of the car caused him to fall backward over the usual guard and strike his head.

He was born April 26, 1846, his father being a prominent lawyer and afterward a judge of the commission of appeals. Having received his early education mainly at the Boys' Academy in Albany, he entered Union College in his sixteenth year, and in the autumn of his graduation (1866) began his medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. On his return to Albany he pursued his course under the direction of Dr. Thomas Hun, and in 1871 was appointed assistant to Dr. M. Stinson, then acting health officer, and for nearly two years was resident surgeon at the almshouse there.

Though in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice among the wealthy, his advice and purse were at the command of the needy. Literary in his tastes and studious in his habits, he remained a bachelor, but with domestic tastes. He is survived by John H. and James A., brothers, and Mrs. Dr. Franklin Townsend, sister. He was buried in Kinderhook, New York, the place of his birth.

DR. HENRY BERTON SANDS, deceased, was one of the most distinguished surgeons of his day, an incomparable instructor in his department of his profession, a dexterous operator and most judicious prognostician.

He was a native of New York City, born September 27, 1830. He was educated in the public schools, but his attendance throughout a very excellent high school course was indeed equivalent to a liberal academical curriculum. He studied for his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and in 1854 was graduated. He at once entered upon a general practice, specializing surgery, and immediately made a beginning with the institutions to

which he devoted so much of his attention during many years. In 1854-55 he was, in turn, House Physician and House Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. He then visited Europe, in order to observe hospital work there, and witnessed operations by some of the most accomplished specialists of the times. From 1860 to 1870 he practised in association with Dr. Willard Parker, between whom and himself existed a warm personal friendship, as well as professional interests and tastes. In 1856 Dr. Sands became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and served as such until his appointment as Professor of Anatomy, in which chair he sat from 1867 to 1879. In the latter year he was made Professor of the Practice of Surgery, and his occupancy of the place was only terminated by his death. From 1862 to 1877 he was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and he served in the same capacity to Charity Hospital from 1865 to 1866, and later to Mt. Sinai Hospital. He was also Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital from 1862 to 1870, and Consulting Surgeon from 1870 to 1884; Visiting Surgeon to the New York Hospital from 1864 to 1881, and Consulting Surgeon from 1881 to 1884; Visiting Surgeon to the Strangers' Hospital from 1871 to 1872, and similarly to the Roosevelt Hospital from 1872 to 1888.

Many of the original papers given by Dr. Sands to the professional press, or which appeared in the printed proceedings of medical associations, were in the form of reports upon operations performed by himself. Among his contributions were the following: "Case of Cancer of the Larynx Successfully Treated by Laryngotomy," in *New York Medical Journal*, May, 1861; "Aneurism of the Sub-Clavian, Treated by Galvano-Puncture," "Notes on Perityphlitis," in *Annals of Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn*, 1880; "The Question of Trephining in Injuries of the Head," in *Medical News of Philadelphia*, April 28, 1883; "On the Use and Abuse of Passive Motion," in *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1887. Dr. Sands was a member of the leading local, state and national professional bodies. In 1883 Yale College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, *causa honoris*.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, October 14, 1830; was graduated from Columbia College in 1851, and pursued his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated four years later with the accompanying degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*. After taking advanced medical courses in London and Paris, he returned to New York City and engaged in family practice without any leanings to a specialty, so far as claimed by himself. In 1867 he was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of the Kidneys in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he was subsequently appointed Professor of Diseases of the Skin, which position he held until 1879. In the following year he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine. In 1889 he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees, and that position he occupied during the remainder of his life. From 1859 to 1868 he was visiting

physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and its consulting physician until his death. In 1862 he became Visiting Physician to the New York Hospital, and in 1889 he was made Consulting Physician, and was also for several years Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital. He was Attending Physician to Roosevelt Hospital from its foundation until shortly before his death, and he was similarly connected with Trinity Infirmary, the Northwestern Dispensary and the House of Mercy. He was for several years President of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of various professional societies, and was the author of numerous papers upon professional topics which were published in the leading medical journals. His death occurred on April 26, 1901. As an instructor no person could well have been more accurate or scholarly.

DR. FESSENDEN NOTT OTIS was a native of the State of New York, born in Ballston, May 6, 1825. The family from which he descended, settled in New York State prior to the American Revolution, and is a branch of the Otis family which came from England towards the close of the seventeenth century and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. Oran Gray Otis, Esq., the father of Dr. Otis, was one of the early graduates of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He became prominent as a lawyer, advocate and legislator, although dying at the age of forty-one years. He was selected to deliver the oration on the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Washington, before the joint legislative bodies of the State of New York, at Albany, in 1836. On the maternal side Dr. Otis is descended from another well known New England family of English origin, his father having married Lucy, daughter of David Kingman, a leading citizen and shipping merchant of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

The early education of Dr. Otis was begun in the school of Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Ballston Springs, New York, and carried on in the academies of Canandaigua and Fairfield, New York, and others, up to 1843, when he met with a severe accident which prevented the continuance of his systematic study for several years. He, however, as he was able, devoted himself to the study of landscape drawing and perspective, with such success as to result in the subsequent publication, through the house of D. Appleton & Company, New York, of several books on these subjects. Their excellence and his reputation as a lecturer and teacher were recognized by the Faculty of Union College in the presentation to him of the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1849. He was also elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Union College during the same year.

Dr. Otis began the study of medicine in 1848, and came to New York City, matriculating in the medical department of the New York University; also entering the office of Dr. John Whittaker, demonstrator of anatomy, as a private student. Subsequently he left the University with Dr. Whittaker, who had received an appointment to the chair of anatomy in the New York Medical College, just then organized. In 1852 Dr. Otis was graduated in medicine from that

college, receiving the competitive gold medal for his graduating thesis, as well as prizes in the departments of physiology and practice.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Otis was appointed one of the resident assistant physicians of Charity Hospital, New York, on Blackwell's Island, then in charge of William Kelly, M.D., as surgeon in chief. At the close of this service (1853) he received an appointment as surgeon in the United States Mail Steamship Company, the service of which covered that portion of the route between New York and the Isthmus of Panama. Subsequently he continued in this and in the Pacific Mail service up to 1859, when he left the ocean, and settled in the practice of his profession in New York City in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed a police surgeon in New York City, in which capacity he served upwards of ten years, and occupied the position of President of the Medical Board of the Police Department during the last two years.

In January, 1862, Dr. Otis was appointed to a lectureship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, which he continued to fill until 1871, when he succeeded to the clinical professorship of the department of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases. This chair he occupied until his resignation, on account of failing health, in 1890, when he received the degree of Professor Emeritus. In 1861 he was elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and subsequently was made a member of the New York County Medical Society, and also of the New York State Medical Society, the British Medical Association and the Society of American Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He had also become a member of the medical board of Charity Hospital, and was attending surgeon at Blackwell's Island Hospital for over ten years, when he resigned, and was appointed to the consulting staff. He was also on the consulting board of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In 1892 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Otis by Columbia College.

In some of the views advanced by Dr. Otis in his public teachings he was opposed by leading authorities at home and abroad. This resulted in much spirited discussion in the various medical societies and journals, and also in the publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, in 1878, of a volume of about three hundred pages, "Otis on the Radical Cure of Urethral Stricture," in which some of the discussions were reproduced; this was soon after republished in London. Previous to this publication, Dr. Otis, by invitation of Professor Berkeley Hill, had addressed the profession from Professor Hill's chair in the University Medical College of London, and in 1875 had also presented his advanced views at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Edinburgh, Scotland.

In the course of his practice (and in order to carry out his special procedure most completely) Dr. Otis invented various instruments of precision which came into very general use. A case containing them was ordered in 1889, by the surgeon general, United States Army, to each post of the United States Army. In 1883 "Practical

Lessons on Syphilis and the Genito-Urinary Diseases," by F. N. Otis, M.D., pp. 600, was published by Bermingham & Company, New York, and reprinted in 1886 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. In 1880 a series of lectures "On the Physiological Pathology of Syphilis" was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and reprinted in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1881. Subsequently the following brochures were published: (1) "On the Limitations of the Contagious Stage of Syphilis, Especially in Its Relations to Marriage," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York, February 3, 1886, and reprinted from the transactions of that year; (2) "On Some Important Points in the Treatment of Deep Urethral Stricture," read before the New York State Medical Society, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal* of February 19, 1887; (3) "On Temporary Overstrain of the Bladder, Producing Localized Atony and Chronic Retention of Urine," read before the Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons of America, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Record* of May 28, 1887; (4) "Résumé of the Experience of Seventeen Years in the Operation of Dilating Urethrotomy," read before the American Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons at the Triennial Meeting, Washington, 1888, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Record*, July 20, 1889; (5) "On the Perfected Evacuator, for Removal of Débris in the Operation of Lithotrity," read before the New York Academy of Medicine, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal* of August 24, 1889; (6) "On Reflex Irritations and Neuroses Caused by Stricture of the Urethra in the Female," read before the American Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons at the Triennial Meeting held in Washington, D. C., September 22, 1891; in the absence of the author (then President of the Society) it was read by his son, Dr. William K. Otis; reprinted from the *New York Medical Record* of January 9, 1892.

Dr. Otis was a pleasing writer, and as the author of works in other lines—"Lessons in Drawing," "History of the Panama Railroad," and "Tropical Journeys"—he achieved not a little reputation. Dr. Otis was a member of the New York Century Association, of the New York University Club and the New York Medical and Surgical Society; a member in perpetuity of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, medical examiner and honorary member of the New York Artist Fund Society and a life member of the New England Society. Dr. Otis spent the winter of 1900 in New Orleans, where in the early part of April he was attacked by double pneumonia. During his convalescence a carbuncle appeared, and, in his already debilitated state of health, resulted fatally, May 24, 1900.

ALEXANDER EDDY HOSACK, M.D., son of Dr. David and Elizabeth (Warner) Hosack, was born in New York City, April 6, 1805. He was trained by private tutoring, a college course being forbidden him on account of his frail physical condition. From his early youth he had taken an interest in medicine, and he gained considerable knowledge of the science through his intimate association

with his father, who had cherished a desire that his son should succeed him in the profession. He subsequently entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. For three years he studied in Paris under two of the most distinguished French practitioners, Dupuytren and Amussat, and also served as interne in one of the principal hospitals. Establishing himself in New York City, he soon enjoyed an extensive personal practice, and also busied himself in various institutions, principally those on Ward's Island, which he was instrumental in establishing, and the Marine Hospital, with which he was connected for many years in the capacity of attending physician. He was known as a most accomplished diagnostician and an industrious and original originator. He was noted as first in New York to make use of sulphurous ether as an anesthetic, which he repeatedly administered when performing operations in cases of amputation and calculus, and in the latter of which he was specially successful, treating a vast number of patients. In one notable instance he removed so many as seventeen calculi from one patient, who completely recovered and was restored to a condition of such vigor that he survived all the nine physicians who witnessed the operation upon him.

Dr. Hosack introduced to the profession an invention for performing staphyloraphy, and his device was subsequently brought to such a degree of perfection as to be accepted as of permanent value. Through a long continued series of experiments he arrived at the conclusion that death by hanging is painless, the first pressure of the cord upon the neck producing an immediate cessation of sensation, and he pushed his theory so far as to assert that, in some cases, the effect was actually pleasing. He contributed various valuable essays to medical journals and addresses to medical societies, in which he gave to the profession the results of his investigations. Among them were the following: "Description of an Instrument for the Tying of Deep-Seated Arteries," "Use and Advantages of the Actual Caution," "Memoir on Staphyloraphy," "Popliteal Aneurism Cured by Compression with a New Instrument," "Anesthesia," "Pustule Maligne and Its Treatment," and "History of the Case of the Late Dr. John Kearney Rodgers." Dr. Hosack died in Newport, Rhode Island, March 2, 1871, and his character and attainments are commemorated in a memorial founded upon a bequest of \$70,000 made by his widow.

This memorial is known as Hosack Hall, a spacious lecture hall in the New York Academy of Medicine. Upon the wall is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

HOSACK HALL.
As a Memorial
of her
Husband,
ALEXANDER EDDY HOSACK, M.D.,
This Hall Is Erected by
CELINE B. HOSACK,
MDCCCLXXXIX.

JAMES W. SCRIBNER, M.D., deceased, was born at Tarrytown, New York, January 17, 1820. His grandfather, Enoch Scribner, was a resident of Bedford, Westchester county, to which place he is supposed to have moved from Connecticut. He was united in marriage to Mary Miller, and they were the parents of two sons, Joseph M. and James M. Scribner. Joseph M. Scribner, father of Dr. James W. Scribner, was born May 11, 1793, and, wishing to lead a professional life, began the study of medicine, and in due course of time became a prominent physician. He married Rebecca Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Sing Sing, New York. Their children were: Dr. James W., John C., Mary, wife of Robert Jameson, and Philip W. Scribner. The father of these children died December 28, 1847.

Dr. James W. Scribner attended the village schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he was transferred to the Collegiate School at Bedford. Having acquired a good classical education, he commenced the study of medicine with his father as preceptor, who was then and had been for many years one of the physicians in charge of the Westchester almshouse, and in this institution Dr. Scribner had ample opportunity for gaining a wide and varied experience while yet a student. After attending three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, he was graduated from that institution in 1847. The following year he began practice in his native town and continued it until the close of his life, being invariably favored with a large, responsible and remunerative practice. He became his father's successor in the medical profession, and was appointed to fill his place at the almshouse. During his entire life Dr. Scribner held a high position among his professional brethren in the county in which he resided; so acute were his perceptions, so widely read was he in his profession, and so skillful in applying his acquirements to a practical use, that if he had made a specialty of any one department of medicine he would have become noted as a leader in it. But instead, he devoted himself to a general practice and was content to gain a local reputation as a skillful physician, surgeon and obstetrician. His counsel was frequently sought by physicians at a distance, and in his own neighborhood his services were always in demand where a consultation was necessary. He was devoted to his profession, and could seldom be induced to withdraw himself from his work in order to take needed relaxation. During the last year of his life, while suffering from the acute pain of a malignant disease and from the depression naturally arising from such a condition, he attended regularly to business day and night, without murmur or complaint.

He was a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, having been elected to the highest office; a member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, an honorary member of the California State Medical Society, and was chosen a delegate to the National Medical Association in 1871. He was elected president of the village of Tarrytown for several terms, was chosen president of the Westchester County Agricultural Society, and also

served in the capacity of president of the board of education at Tarrytown for many years.

By Dr. Scribner's death, which occurred January 28, 1880, the community in which he labored so faithfully for many years suffered an irreparable loss; all classes mourned him as a friend, he being a man of the highest character and most sterling integrity. These traits were spoken of in unqualified terms by those most intimately associated with him in professional, social or private life.

ERVIN ALDEN TUCKER, B.S., A.M., M.D.—The late Dr. Ervin Alden Tucker was born February 2, 1862, at Attleboro, Massachusetts. His parents were Almon H. and Lydia Harriet (Sweet) Tucker. His paternal ancestry can be traced back to Robert Tucker, of Weymouth, Massachusetts (1635), who was a direct descendant of Willielmus Tucker, of Thornley, Devon county, England, to whom were granted, in 1079, the original Tucker arms. It is interesting, in view of Dr. Tucker's dauntless courage during the years of struggle for an education, to note that the family motto adopted in those early days was "*Nil desperandum.*"

His early education was obtained in the common schools of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and he was prepared for college in Mowry and Goff's Classical School, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1881 he entered Amherst College, where he followed the scientific course in preference to the classical in order to devote more time to the sciences and modern languages, which he knew would be useful later, as he had, long before entering college, resolved to become a physician. His devotion to the languages was such that a prize for scholarship in French, Italian and Spanish was given him at the end of the junior year. He was graduated from Amherst in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1888 received the degree of Master of Arts from the same college.

The year 1885-86 was spent in Stamford, Connecticut, in teaching modern languages in Bett's Academy, and reading medicine under the direction of Dr. A. M. Hurlburt. Then he spent three years in medical study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City—two years under the preceptorship of the late Professor H. B. Sands, and one year under that of Professor George S. Huntington. He graduated in 1889 as one of the "ten honor men" in a class of one hundred and sixty-six, and took the second Harsen prize of three hundred dollars for "proficiency in all the branches of medical teaching."

For six months after graduating he was assistant resident physician in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City. In December, 1889, he went to Germany. After "polishing up" his German in Goettingen, he devoted all his time to obstetrics, spending one semester in Berlin under the instruction of Olshausen, Winter and Duehrssen, and another in the Frauenklinik in Munich under the instruction of Winckel. His holidays were spent in visiting the maternity hospitals in Leipsic, Dresden, Prague, Vienna and Paris.

In the spring of 1890 he was notified that he had been appointed instructor in practical obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and resident physician in the Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York City. In December he returned from abroad to enter upon the duties imposed by these positions. From 1890 to 1895 he had the satisfaction of seeing the service increase from about four hundred to over nine hundred confinements a year, thus making the Sloane Maternity the largest obstetric hospital in this country. It is not too much to say that Dr. Tucker contributed in no small measure to this remarkable growth. Under his watchful eye, keen to detect the slightest error or the most trivial omission, the histories of the cases became masterpieces of accuracy and completeness; while the members of the staff received an obstetric training never surpassed in a similar hospital service. He devised and introduced many improvements in technique, notably the "cephalic," rather than the pelvic method of applying the forceps blades, first introducing both blades along the posterior vaginal wall and then rotating whichever blade was needed to secure the accurate application of the instrument. Of this invention he was justly proud, and at the time of his death was planning the publication of a careful description of the method.

In July, 1895, he resigned the position of resident physician at the Sloane Maternity Hospital to enter upon the private practice of obstetrics as a specialty. He was the first man in New York City to devote himself exclusively to this branch of medicine. At this time Dr. Tucker was appointed assistant attending physician to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and tutor in obstetrics and gynecology in the new four years' course which was then being established in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Both these positions he held for five years, resigning in 1900, when his increasing private practice demanded all his energies.

His success was assured from the start. The respect which his career in the medical college and at the hospital had commanded among the leaders of the medical profession, the enthusiastic admiration and good will which he had won among the large number of internes, nurses and students receiving instruction at his hands, all proved powerful aids to him in his chosen field; while the skill he had acquired as an operator and his own inherent powers make it certain that he would soon take his place among the foremost physicians of the city. Prominent practitioners soon began to enlist his services in attending to the obstetric needs of their wealthy patients.

He had the swift, sure judgment that comes with long experience and well thought-out methods. His detail was perfect, and whether working in the wards, or bringing an heir to millions into the world, his work was performed in that same thorough, careful and successful way. To see him work was to realize that he was an artist of the highest scientific type, and of all the women under his care for both their pregnancy and confinement he never lost a patient.

Death came upon Dr. Tucker just as he had planted his feet firmly upon the threshold of a great career. He had achieved success

through sheer force of his own magnificent ability, and at last there seemed nothing to prevent the realization of his highest hopes. He was a man whom the medical profession could ill spare.

Dr. Tucker was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the New York County Medical Society, the West End Medical Society, and the Society of the Alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, of which he was a charter member, and the first president. Among the many published articles by Dr. Tucker may be mentioned especially that on the "Birth of the Secundines," which was awarded the Stevens Triennial prize in 1897.

His death occurred March 3, 1902. The following resolutions were adopted and conveyed to his bereaved family as a token of sympathy, appreciation and consolation by the members of the New York Obstetrical Society:

Whereas, An inscrutable Providence has removed from our fellowship an honored member, Ervin Alden Tucker, A.M., M.D., suddenly, in his prime, with only the first sheaf of life's harvest garnered; and

Whereas, The Fellows of the New York Obstetrical Society, from long association, have grown into a knowledge of his rare qualities and exceptional equipment for the high sphere of usefulness he had made for himself in his profession; and

Whereas, As members of his own guild and calling, thereby entering into a juster appraisal of his skill and capacity, the Fellows of the New York Obstetrical Society especially esteem their departed brother for his unusually long, painfully laborious, and self-contained preparation in the hospital wards; his tireless fidelity as observer and statistician; his methodical evolution of a technique in obstetrics, his soundness and directness as a teacher, carrying his formative influence, through medical graduates of the last decade, to bed-sides far beyond his personal ken; his kindly, active, almost paternal interest in each individual of the large family of medical men he himself selected from the city hospitals and trained as obstetricians; his cohesive power in holding the hospital alumni in fraternal bond; his quiet, self-poised "yea" and "nay," which inspired in patients a merited confidence, marvelously rooted; his clean life; his high conception of the responsibility and dignity of the holy office of ministrant at the threshold of life;

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Fellows of the New York Obstetrical Society spread upon their records their pride in the fame of their honored Fellow, their appreciation not only of his individual work but also of the spiritual power of his completed and crystallized life lesson, which will ever be a stimulus to younger men in the profession.

Dr. Tucker married, April, 1893, Miss George Anna Crispell, of Rondout, New York.

FREEMAN JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, M.D.—Freeman Josiah Bumstead, M.D., LL.D., professor from 1867 to 1871 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia, was born in Boston, April 21, 1826. He was a graduate of Williams College, class of 1847, and having completed the regular course at the Harvard Medical School in 1851, he concluded his studies in Paris. Entering upon the practice of his profession in New York City in 1852, he soon acquired a high reputation as a specialist, and for some

time was a regular surgeon at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Strangers' Hospital. During the years 1866 and 1867 he lectured on *materia medica* at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases there from the latter year till 1871.

Professor Bumstead died in New York, November 28, 1879. He belonged to various medical societies, was chosen vice-president of the Torrey Botanical Club in 1875, and a few months prior to his death he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College. His contributions to medical literature include a translation of Ricord's notes to Hunter's Treatise on Venereal Diseases; Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases; and the Pathology and Treatment of same.

DAVID KENNEDY, M.D., who for over thirty years was closely identified with the interests of Rondout, Ulster county, New York, was a physician whose name is dear to many, both as a skillful and respected practitioner and as a personal friend. He was born in New York City, April 20, 1832, and when nine years of age was taken by his parents to Roxbury, New York, where he spent his youth, receiving his education in the district schools, supplemented by attendance at a private school known as Beechwood. When only ten years of age he became a United States mail carrier between Roxbury and what is now Arkville, making the thirteen-mile trip tri-weekly on horseback. When nineteen years of age he further exhibited that self-reliant and resolute spirit which characterized his entire life. Becoming impressed with the idea that the new El Dorado of California offered superior inducements to men of perseverance and energy, he resolved to join the company of the argonauts. His father being a man of limited means, and an elder brother wishing to make the trip also, David negotiated a loan from neighbors, and sailed from New York for Aspinwall in company with his brother and three hundred others bound on the same mission. After reaching Aspinwall, they poled their way up the Chagres river to Gargona, making the remainder of the trip to Panama City with their worldly effects strapped on their backs. On arriving there, they found that the price of passage to San Francisco had been increased, and as a consequence they were compelled, with others similarly situated, to remain at Panama City until a sailing vessel could be put in condition to take them to their destination. After a delay of forty days in starting and a journey of seventy-two days with short rations, they arrived in San Francisco in a destitute condition. Without delay young Kennedy proceeded to Sacramento, where his brother had arrived in advance, and who was engaged in the real estate business. Through his brother's instrumentality, David obtained a clerkship, and while thus engaged secured one hundred and sixty acres of land on Sacramento river at the price of fifty dollars an acre, disposing of it the following week at an advance of three hundred and fifty dollars. After paying necessary expenses he remitted the bal-

ance to his parents at home, and then started for Nevada City in quest of gold, working after his arrival, with a pick and shovel. Eighteen months later he returned to his home, liquidated his loan, and after a short stay once more turned his face westward. He remained in Nevada City one year, and then went to San Francisco.

Having decided to devote himself to the practice of medicine, he began his preparatory studies by matriculating in the Medical Department of the Pacific University, where he took a preliminary and regular course, after which he returned to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in the class of 1860. He entered upon the active practice of his profession in Schenectady, where he remained in successful practice for one year, but on the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the government and was appointed acting assistant surgeon, and assigned to the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and in those of Slaughter Mountain and Antietam. After the last named engagement he was ordered to duty at Fortress Monroe, where he was appointed president of the examining board for the deportation of soldiers and hospitals. His duties called him from Fortress Monroe to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and finally to the Satterlee United States General Hospital in West Philadelphia, where he was made president of the examining board and consulting surgeon, remaining until the close of the war in 1865. No important operation at this hospital could be performed without Dr. Kennedy's consent, and many of the most delicate operations he performed himself.

On returning to civil life Dr. Kennedy decided to settle in Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. The "oil fever" was then at its height, and Dr. Kennedy invested in oil lands, a venture that proved profitable and from which, with that foresight which was one of his most prominent characteristics, he retired before the crash came. The year 1870 found him settled in Rondout, New York, established in a profitable practice, and recognized both by patients and professional brethren as a skillful, successful and conscientious physician. It was at this period that owing to the popularity to which some of his prescriptions had attained, he was led to the preparation of certain remedies which by reason of their merit have made his name known throughout the land.

Notwithstanding the absorbing nature of Dr. Kennedy's professional duties, he took an unfailing and active interest in public affairs, and was recognized by his townsmen as a power for truth and right. He was twice elected mayor of Kingston, and at the time of Cleveland's first election to the presidency, Dr. Kennedy filled the office of presidential elector and was designated by the New York electors to convey the result of the vote to Washington. He was prominently connected with financial institutions and business enterprises, and in these as in all his other undertakings his name was a synonym for honor and integrity. Dr. Kennedy married, in 1868,

Eliza B. Gilbert, of Stamford, Delaware county, New York, and was the father of two sons and two daughters, Gilbert F., David, Anna McPherson and Adelaide.

In the death of Dr. Kennedy, which occurred August 5, 1901, hundreds of friends felt that they had sustained a personal loss. Aside from his unblemished public and professional life, there is another and a greater phase that no mere biographical sketch of dates and achievements can cover. There was nothing of the Pharisee in Dr. Kennedy's nature. Boasting and display were so repugnant to him that only those who experienced his kindness and generosity ever heard of this side of the man. Ever ready to impart wise counsel when sought, he was equally ready with that more immediate and tangible aid that so many mere givers of good advice withhold. And of these multitudinous acts of generosity only the recipients ever told. A hater of shams, Dr. Kennedy was fearless in advocating that which to him seemed right. With him acts, not words, counted. It was by their acts that he gauged men. It was by his acts that those who experienced his kindness gauged him. Quietly, without hope of material reward, actuated only by love of doing good, Dr. Kennedy dealt with his fellows less fortunate than he in accumulating worldly goods, and many a life was saved from wreck by his kindly and timely aid.

JOSEPH WILLIAM STICKLER, M.S., M.D.—The late Dr. Joseph William Stickler, of Orange, New Jersey, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, June 26, 1854, and was an only son of Joseph Whipple and Charlotte (Snell) Stickler. His early education was obtained in private schools, and he completed his preparation for college in the Orange High School. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and later his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1876 and received his medical degree in 1879. After passing several months abroad and serving an internship in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, he located in Orange in 1881, where until his death, May 18, 1899, he enjoyed a large and select patronage. In 1881 and 1882 he was lecturer on surgery and diseases of the skin in the College of Comparative Medicine of New York. From 1878 to 1880 he was physician to the Lying-in Asylum of New York, and from 1893 to 1899 visiting surgeon and pathologist to the Orange Memorial Hospital. When the phthisis ward was established there he requested that he be transferred from the surgical to the medical side and given charge of that ward. This led to his making very extended investigation along that line, and when Professor Koch announced his antitoxine, Dr. Stickler visited Germany and conducted a long course of experiments, only to find that the true antitoxine had not yet been discovered. Upon another occasion, in 1886, he visited England and passed some time in a district where cattle were affected with foot-and-mouth disease with a view to determine its rela-

tion to human scarlatina as a prophylactic, and his article on the subject which appeared in the *Medical Record*, December 10, 1887, and later in pamphlet form, was highly appreciated by the profession. He was also the author of "Adirondacks as a Health Resort"; "Diseases and Climatology of Essex County, New Jersey," and numerous other monographs and papers. In recognition of the value of the last named articles, he was awarded a prize of one hundred dollars by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, a proceeding which was unique in the history of that organization. At the time of his death Dr. Stickler was engaged in experiments in New York upon the lower animals, trying to isolate the germ of scarlet fever, and a very interesting point had been reached. After his death an article written some time previous, "Scarlet Fever Reproduced by Inoculation; Some Important Points Deduced Therefrom," was published in the *Medical Record* and was considered of much value.

Dr. Stickler was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the Orange Mountain Medical Society, the Essex County District Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey. He was ex-president and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Orange, a director of the Second National Bank, and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Stickler was not only a distinguished member of his profession, but stood high in the social and public life of the community in which he had labored so long and earnestly. He was ever ready to aid, by his means and influence, all undertakings which he thought would benefit society or his beloved profession. He was especially interested in educational work and for several years prior to his death was pathologist to the Board of Health. In him were combined the qualities of a social and domestic gentleman, and a cultivated man of science, and he possessed in a high degree the public spirit which is essential to good American citizenship. After his death, his parents since deceased, presented to the City of Orange a beautiful public library as a memorial to their beloved and only son. On August 6, 1896, Dr. Stickler married Miss Mary Harding, daughter of Rev. John W. and Mehetable (Lane) Harding, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts; she and her son, Joseph Harding Stickler, survive him.

GEORGE RAWSON BRUSH, M.D., who died November 29, 1894, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, was born at Smithtown, Suffolk county, Long Island, November 3, 1836, and was a son of Philetus Smith and Dorothea Ann (Brush) Brush, both of whom were descended from early Long Island families. He was one of the eighth generation in line of descent from Thomas Brush, who was born about 1610, settled at Southold in 1653, and came from Southold to Huntington, where he died shortly after 1670, and left children: Thomas, John, Richard and Rebecca.

Among the children of Richard Brush was Thomas, who had a son

Nehemiah, who also had a son Nehemiah, who was the great-grandfather of our subject. Nehemiah (2) married and had a son Henry, who married Charity Smith and had children, among whom was Philetus, the father of Dr. George R. Brush.

Of the numerous descendants of Thomas Brush, the first American ancestor of this family, Jesse Brush was an officer in the Revolution; his brother John was the General John Brush who commanded the Dutchess county troops at the Harlem bridge in the War of 1812, and who was afterward major-general of militia. Another brother, Colonel Henry Brush, was captain of Ohio volunteers in the War of 1812, and was on his way to Detroit with two hundred and thirty men, one hundred beef cattle and a quantity of provisions and the mail, at the time General Hull surrendered, August 16, 1812. Captain Brush had arrived at the river Raisin, and was in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the Indians under Tecumseh, through the negligence of Hull to send reinforcements; he was notified by a British officer carrying a flag of truce concerning Hull's surrender, including Captain Brush's own command. He refused to accept the notice as authoritative, and escaped with most of his stores to Ohio.

Dr. George Rawson Brush received his early education in the schools of Smithtown, and for some time read medicine in the office of Dr. Morrell of Huntington. When sixteen years of age he entered the seminary at Pennington, New Jersey, and after graduating entered the office of Dr. Lafayette Ranney, of New York City, under whose preceptorship he studied for some time, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated from that institution at the age of twenty-one years. He began the practice of his profession in the office of his preceptor, with whom he remained until his health became impaired. He then removed to Sayville, Long Island, where he successfully practised until September 2, 1861, when he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and rendered efficient service during the great Civil War. His promotion in the service was rapid. In April, 1865, he was made passed assistant surgeon, was promoted to the rank of surgeon, February 10, 1872, and to medical inspector in November, 1889. During the Civil War, Surgeon Brush served on the United States frigate *Potomac*, 1861-4, during which time he saw much of the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola, Florida. He was on duty on board the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, at New York, 1864-5; and on the United States steamship *Wateree*, Pacific Station, 1865-7. He was detailed to attend the wounded at Callao, Peru, after the bombardment of that city by the Spanish Fleet, May 2, 1866. His subsequent service was on board the United States steamship *Wampanoag*, North Atlantic Station, 1868; in the naval hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, 1868-9; on the United States steamships *Cyane*, *Ossipee*, *Pensacola*, *Saranac* and *Onward*, Pacific Station, 1869-72; at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and the United States naval rendezvous, New York City, 1873-4; and on the United States steamship *Saranac*, North Pacific Station, 1874-5. He

was shipwrecked at Seymore Narrows, British Columbia, June 18, 1875. He was on duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California, 1875-6; on the United States flagship *Omaha*, South Pacific Station, 1876-8; on the United States receiving ship *Colorado*, New York, 1879-81; on the United States steamship *Vandalia*, North Atlantic Station, 1882-4; in the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, New York, 1884; on the United States receiving ship *Vermont*, New York, 1885-8; on the United States steamship *Pensacola*, Atlantic Station; on the United States flagship *Omaha*, Asiatic Station, 1889-91; and at the Navy Yard, New York, 1892-94.

This summary indicates that Surgeon Brush had a wide experience and traveled extensively. Being a diligent reader and lover of books, he collected many rare volumes during his travels, and his library at Sayville is regarded as one of the finest in the county. He was prominent in Masonry, in which ancient order he had attained the thirty-second degree, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Having a most genial disposition and excellent social qualities, his literary accomplishments made him a charming addition to the most cultured circles. He was married at Sayville, Long Island, March 12, 1864, to Margaret A. Smith, daughter of Captain Jacob and Elizabeth (Edwards) Smith. Of this union was born one son, George Jacob, who died at the age of about eleven years.

DARWIN EVERETT, M.D., deceased, will be long remembered by the members of the medical profession of Middletown, New York, as a physician whose career proved to be a useful and worthy one. He was born in Middletown, Orange county, New York, March 6, 1843, the son of Harvey and Sarah A. Everett, both natives of Orange county.

Harvey Everett, father of Dr. Darwin Everett, was born December 19, 1811, and obtained his literary education in the public and private schools of Middletown, this being supplemented by a course in the Montgomery Academy. After his graduation from the latter named institution, he began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. John T. Jansen, of Minisink, Orange county, New York, and later matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, attending two courses, and subsequently he attended one course at the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Woodstock, from which he was graduated in the class of 1834. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Middletown, where he remained until his retirement in 1884, owing to ill health. He thus rounded out a complete half century of successful practice and gained an enviable reputation. In 1839 he became a member of the Orange County Medical Society. Dr. Everett was prominent in educational matters, having served on the board of education from 1868 to 1872, and acted as president for the years 1871 and 1872; was supervisor of the town of Middletown, and served in the capacity of trustee of Wallkill Academy from 1841 to 1868. His death occurred April 11, 1899, after a residence in Middletown of eighty-seven years;

he was survived by one daughter, Genevieve, wife of Frank B. Denton.

Darwin Everett, son of Dr. Harvey and Sarah Everett, was reared in his native town and acquired his education in the Wallkill Academy. Early in life he decided to become a physician and his preparatory studies were pursued under the guidance of his father; he then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. He had as classmates Drs. Janeway and Janvrin, two of the most celebrated physicians of the city of New York. Dr. Everett received an appointment on the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital after a competitive examination, and served from 1864 to 1866 inclusive. Flattering inducements were offered him to open an office in New York and practice his profession, but he decided to locate in Middletown, thus gratifying his father's cherished wish. From the beginning he enjoyed a large and constantly growing patronage, owing to the fact that he applied himself diligently and earnestly to the mastery of great scientific principles, and was accurate and exact in applying them to the practical affairs of life. Dr. Everett possessed many admirable social qualities, a marked courtesy, a kindness of disposition and a consideration for the opinion of others which won for him the confidence and good will of his fellow-men. His death occurred September 18, 1884.

J. FRANK VALENTINE, M.D., deceased, was born in New York, November 15, 1856. After the death of his mother in 1861, he lived on a farm on Long Island until he was twelve years of age, when he returned to New York and began his educational training at Public School No. 15, or "The Old Fifth Street School," as it was called at that time. When his father died some years later, he was placed at the Weston Military Institute at Weston, Connecticut, where he remained two years. Having decided to prepare himself for the medical profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. During his course there, he acted as ambulance surgeon at the Eastern District Hospital in 1877, and as house surgeon at St. Catharine's Hospital in 1878. After he had secured the degree of M.D. in 1879, he served as surgeon to St. Catharine's Hospital for fourteen years. For twelve years he was surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York. He held the position of coroner's physician during the entire terms of Coroners Hesse and Nason; he was one of the visiting surgeons of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and was consulting surgeon to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, Long Island; from 1890 until his death he was chief surgeon of the Long Island Railroad Company. He was a member of the Queens-Nassau Medical Society, and ex-president of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons.

Dr. Valentine had a long record as a Mason, and a high position in Masonic circles, having become a member of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, in 1879, of which he was elected master in 1887. He served as

high priest of Altair Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, as commander of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 57, Knights Templar, and in 1902 was elected potentate of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Brooklyn Council, Royal and Select Masters, and a grand representative of the Grand Commandery of Louisiana. Among other associations in which he held membership were the Black Prince Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Montgomery Lodge, Knights of Honor, of which he was grand vice-director in New York State. He lived at Richmond Hill, Long Island, with his wife and two children, and there his death occurred, February 5, 1903.

DRS. ALPHONSE MICHAEL AND WILLIAM BURRY WALLACE.—Dr. William B. Wallace, fifty-three years old, a well-known physician of New York City, died suddenly, June 7, 1895, from pneumonia, after an illness of fifteen days, at his home, No. 144 East Sixtieth street. Exactly eleven hours later his oldest son, Dr. Alphonse M. Wallace, twenty-seven years old, without knowledge of his father's demise, died in the next room, also from pneumonia.

Dr. Wallace, Sr., was born in Limerick county, Ireland, and was educated in England and also at Dublin. He married Hannah M. Hickey in 1865. In the seventies he came to this country and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City. He was appointed school commissioner under Mayor Grace. He carried on a large practice in New York City, and was a member of the Medico-Legal Society, Catholic Club, and United Federation. When Parnell visited this country in 1879, Dr. Wallace had charge of the preparations for his reception. Of late years he traveled extensively throughout the country, organizing Land League societies.

The younger Dr. Wallace was born in New York City, and was educated at the public schools and St. Francis Xavier's College. He studied medicine at his father's *alma mater*, and secured his diploma in 1888. He was house physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, and for his last three years had been with the Department of Charities and Correction as one of the examining physicians. It was while attending at his father's sick-bed that he was stricken with pneumonia.

HERMAN G. MATZINGER is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, of the class of 1884. He is the Professor of Insanity and Diseases of the Brain at Buffalo University, and is consultant at the Buffalo General and the Children's Hospital and also at the German Hospital. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of the American Medico-Psychological Association, and of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

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